

LSE

Connect

*For alumni of the London School
of Economics and Political Science*
Vol 22, number 2, winter 2010

Angels and demons

Professor Chetan Bhatt on
human rights

First LSE thesis

Jon Adams digs into the archives



Voices from the dark

The growth of solitary confinement



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Editor's message



Ten years ago Sharon Shalev visited two Supermax prisons in the US in order to make a documentary. She was granted extraordinary access to both prisoners and prison staff. Her interviews and observations formed the basis of a PhD and, eventually, a book – which this year won the Society of Criminology's book prize. In an interview on page 6, Dr Shalev shines a light on these darkest of places and reminds us why we need social scientists. Her book is the first to offer a comprehensive analysis of the Supermax phenomenon – and calls for an urgent review of the use of solitary confinement in prisons. There are now about 44 Supermax prisons in the States, with prisoners spending 22.5 to 24 hours a day in concrete cells. Their crimes range from murder to damage to property.

In an equally provocative piece, Professor Chetan Bhatt, the new director of the Centre for Human Rights at LSE, explores the case of Anwar al-Awlaki, an American citizen who has called for the killing of civilians anywhere in the world. His piece delves into a lawsuit being brought by the New York based Center for Constitutional Rights against, amongst others, President Obama. Professor Bhatt takes the reader on an uncomfortable journey through the rights and wrongs of the case and asks: are you still on the side of the angels?

Alumni comments and views on the above pieces, indeed on any of the pieces in this magazine, are most welcome. One of the aims behind the redesign of *LSE Connect* was to bring more opinion into the pages – and we certainly seem to have achieved that if your letters are anything to go by. We include an edited selection on page 35. Please keep them coming in.

And finally, this brings me to *LSE Connect* online. Over a thousand of you have now opted to receive your *LSE Connect* via an email alert and to read it online (see lse.ac.uk/LSEConnect). We have introduced a page-turner, so that you can read the magazine as you would a printed version. This is good for the environment, saving on print and distribution costs. If you would prefer an email alert in future please update the 'Personal information' section in the 'My profile page' of your Houghton Street Online account – see www.alumni.lse.ac.uk

Again, all feedback much appreciated.

Claire Sanders

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LSE Connect

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HEADLINE NEWS

Nobel Prize for Economics awarded to Christopher Pissarides

LSE professor **Christopher Pissarides** has been awarded this year's Nobel Prize for Economic Sciences.



He won the 2010 prize jointly for his work on the economics of unemployment, especially job flows and the effects of being out of work. He shares the prize with Peter Diamond from Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Dale Mortensen from Northwestern University. Announcing the

new laureates, the Nobel Committee said the award was for analysis of markets with search frictions.

Professor Pissarides is professor of economics at LSE and holder of the Norman Sosnow Chair in Economics. He is also a fellow of the Centre for

Economic Performance at LSE and of the Centre for Economic Policy Research. He was awarded his PhD at LSE in 1973 and has been on the faculty since – for 38 years.

Professor Pissarides said he was initially speechless on winning the award and would need time to absorb the news. He said: 'Our research looks at what happens to someone who loses his or her job because of changes in economic environment. We have created a model which allows us to analyse the processes and decisions, such as policy, which affect how long it is before someone finds productive employment again. Until we began the work there was no way of thinking about these issues.

'One of the key things we found is that it is important to make sure that people do not stay unemployed too long, so they don't lose their feel for the labour force. The ways of dealing with this need not be expensive training – it could be as simple as providing work experience.'

LSE director Howard Davies said: 'I offer my warmest congratulations

to Professor Pissarides. The Nobel committee clearly felt, as we do, that his work over many years has been of outstanding quality and relevance and the whole LSE community will want to salute his achievement.'

Professor John Van Reenen, director of the Centre for Economic Performance, said: 'I am delighted that Chris has been recognised for his outstanding work in understanding how markets really work. Rather than assuming that workers were being smoothly and instantaneously matched with jobs as in traditional models, he elegantly modelled the process by which both sides are constantly on the search for opportunities to find the right match. These "frictions" matter substantially for our understanding of movements between jobs and unemployment. They are not mere analytical inconveniences but fundamental to our analysis of aggregate unemployment and business cycles.'

This award takes the number of Nobel prize winners who have been students or teachers at LSE to 16. For more information about the LSE Nobels, see:

lse.ac.uk/newsAndMedia/news/archives/2010/10/NobelPrize.aspx

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



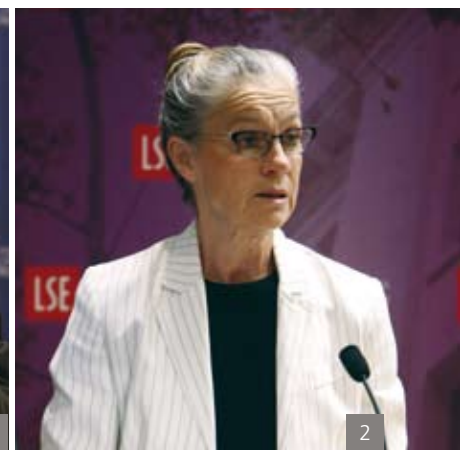
First formal partnership with African University announced p **30**



A visit from the Duke of York p **30**



LSE welcomes new honorary fellows p **31**



Many eminent speakers have visited the School recently

1 Steve Ballmer, chief executive officer of Microsoft Corporation, gave a lecture entitled 'Seizing the opportunity of the cloud: the next wave of business growth'.

2 Ritt Bjerregaard, mayor of Copenhagen, spoke about how cities can provide solutions to global challenges such as climate change.

3 Lykke Friis, the Danish minister for climate and energy, minister for gender equality and LSE alumna, examined Europe's chances to prosper in a new energy world order.

4 Paul Volcker, chair of President Obama's Economic Recovery Advisory Board, took part in a director's dialogue with Howard Davies.

5 Sam Tororei, a commissioner on the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights and vice chair of the Association for the Physically Disabled of Kenya, spoke about new research findings from Kenya on HIV/AIDS and disability.

6 Sebastián Piñera Echenique, president of the Republic of Chile, gave a lecture entitled 'The Chilean way to development'.

Podcasts, vodcasts and transcripts are available for many public events. See lse.ac.uk/events



Speaking to the **SOLITARY**

Dostoyevsky wrote that the degree of a society's civilisation could be judged by its prisons. So what do the growing number of Supermax prisons say about the world we live in? Jessica Winterstein talks to **Sharon Shalev** about her research into solitary confinement.

Jessica Winterstein: What prompted you to focus your research on Supermax prisons?

Sharon Shalev: My initial interest in solitary confinement started when I was working for a human rights organisation dealing with detainees who had been tortured. Often the initial stage was solitary confinement, a form of mental torture.

I then discovered that although there are human rights instruments prohibiting torture, some specifically mentioning solitary confinement, there was a new trend of 'Supermax prisons', especially in the United States, completely predicated on solitary confinement of the

strictest sort, and that prisoners can be isolated for many, many years. These started in the US, but can now be found in other countries including Australia, Brazil, Peru and Holland. So far there is no Supermax in the UK, although the idea has been mooted in the past.

I visited two Supermax prisons in the US when making a documentary film in 1999. At the time, officials were less cautious or less aware of the criticism of these prisons, and I had quite extraordinary access that nowadays we just wouldn't get. I got to see all areas of the prison and spoke to prisoners and prison staff. This was the basis of my PhD and recent book *Supermax*.

Supermax stats

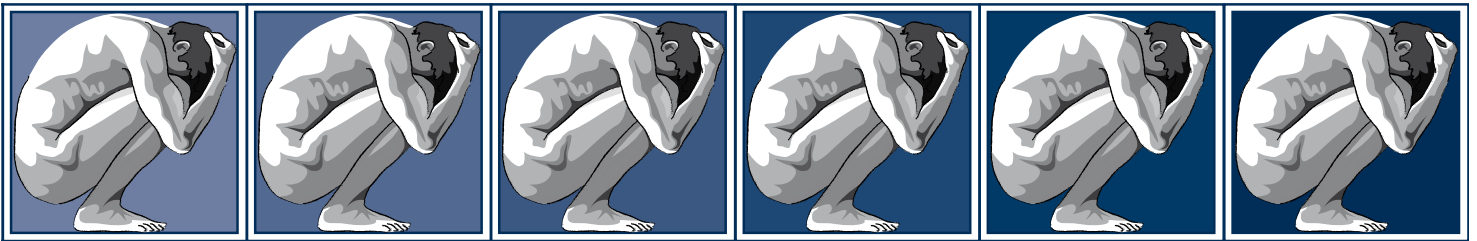
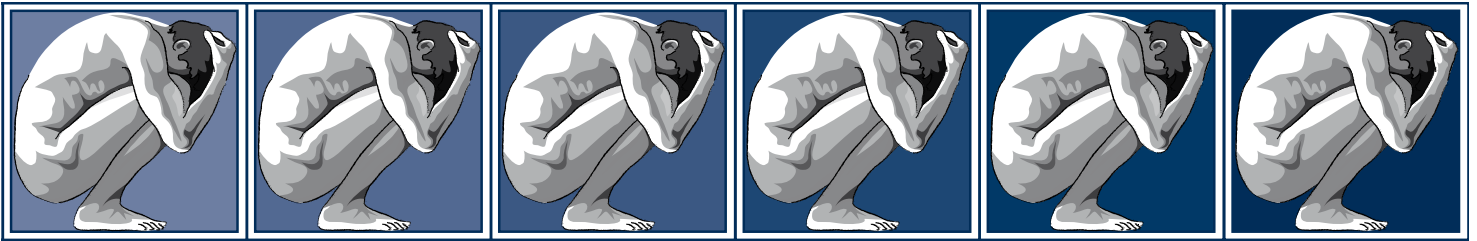
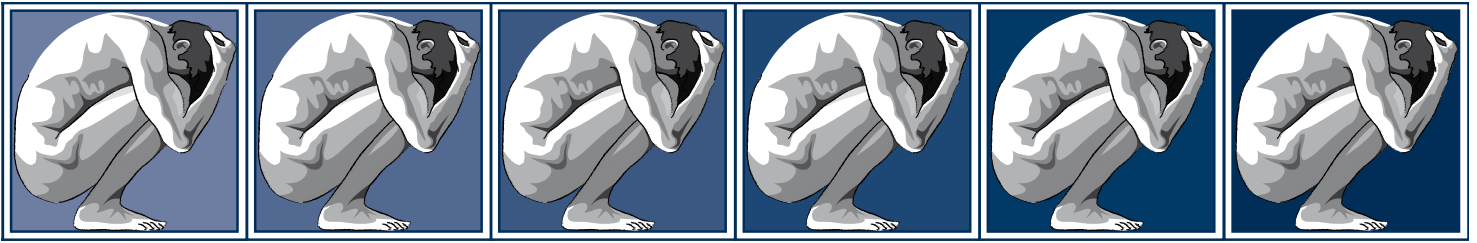
- The Federal Government and an estimated 44 states in the US operate at least one Supermax prison.
- Prisoners spend between 22.5 and 24 hours a day alone in concrete cells measuring 70 to 80 square feet.
- The prisons house anything from several hundred to over 1,000 prisoners.
- Prisoners can be placed in a Supermax for offences ranging from murder and grievous bodily harm to minor offences such as disrespect, disobedience, tattooing and damage to property.
- Between 1995 and 2000, the numbers of prisoners isolated across the US rose by 40 per cent. [Source: Vera Institute of Justice, 2005]
- Today, as many as 100,000 people may be living in solitary confinement in America alone – at least 25,000 in a Supermax and the rest in 'segregation units' in other prisons. [Source: <http://solitarywatch.com/about>]



JW: What distinguishes a Supermax prison from a normal prison?

SS: Supermaxes are specifically designed to keep hundreds of prisoners in complete solitary confinement. Prisoners are kept alone in small cells for 23 hours a day. The time they are legally required to have out of their cells is also spent alone in small barren exercise yards. All their food is brought to their cell, guards don't communicate with them at all, and they have no physical contact aside from when they're being shackled. Everything is built to give them the minimum according to legal requirements so they have very little meaningful human contact, sometimes for decades. And unlike physical torture, where the body has defence mechanisms to cope and eventually will just shut down, the mind doesn't have this ability, so it just goes on and on.

Evil is a word that is used a lot in terms of Supermax prisoners. I would turn it on its head and say that Supermaxes are evil places. The prisoners I spoke with didn't seem bad, just sad and with very poor social skills, quite unused to even holding a conversation.



JW: Where does rehabilitation fit into this?

SS: Well, we still have in our official aims that the purpose of prisons is to rehabilitate prisoners – and the same in America – but Supermaxes don't rehabilitate. In my view, they make people worse. And most prisoners will eventually be released. If you release someone who has had virtually no human contact back into society without any support, many will end up going straight back into prison. Some live very solitary lives, but others go on to do some terrible things. One example is of a car thief who initially had a short sentence but ended up in a Supermax and who, on his release, went on to murder three people. This is someone who hadn't previously shown violent tendencies. Not only do Supermaxes not control violence, but they can also breed violence.

JW: The argument is that some prisoners are so dangerous that this is the only safe way to incarcerate them, but you contest this?

SS: That is the argument, but when I looked at who is actually held in these prisons I discovered that only a tiny percentage can be classified as extremely dangerous. Many are small time criminals, what you might call 'ordinary decent criminals', who have big mouths but who aren't necessarily violent or dangerous.

A lot of prisoners are also mentally ill. People who broke the rules because they didn't understand them, which then starts a vicious cycle because in prison if you

break a rule no one asks why you broke it, they just see a troublemaker who needs to be punished. People who break the rules repeatedly are sent into Supermax prisons where the situation becomes even worse.

Children are also incarcerated, which to me is another level of stupidity. To take someone whose mind is still being shaped and put them, as one of my colleagues Craig Haney described it, 'in the deep freeze of isolation', then that's their life gone forever.

It's tragic, because often those who end up in Supermax prisons are those who are least able to tolerate it, and their situation deteriorates rapidly. You see very crude obvious forms of severe mental illness in Supermaxes – people banging their heads against the wall, not able to speak properly, without any support or human contact – you have to ask: what good will come of this?

JW: You say prisoners can be isolated for decades. How easy is it to get out once in?

SS: Supermaxes are very hard to leave because you have to earn your way out, which becomes very hard when placed under the mental stress of isolation. One classic example is that severely mentally ill prisoners often smear themselves with faeces. Any mental health professional will tell you that this is a sign of extreme mental distress, but in a Supermax they are just seen as troublemakers.

Another example is prisoners who have been misclassified as gang members. They are told that they must give information about the gang in order to leave the Supermax, which of course they can't give because they're not gang members. So it's a Catch 22 situation, and this happens all the time.

JW: Many of the countries that have these Supermax prisons are democracies where you wouldn't expect this to happen. Why do you think this is?

SS: Supermaxes are politically very attractive. Politicians can't really do much about crime but they can make promises, so they spend a lot of money building these huge prisons and the public feels reassured.

JW: So we can blame the politicians?

SS: Politicians will be politicians and have their own considerations. One of my main criticisms is of the architects who design these prisons. These are professional people who thought very carefully about how to maximise isolation and ensure that prisoners have the minimum sensory stimulation possible within the law.

So the cells are designed in such a way that the only thing prisoners can see when they look outside is a wall. And because prisoners are legally required to have a certain amount of light in their cell, architects worked out

ALUMNI VIEWPOINT



John Forté on studying in prison

Strictly speaking, I am not an LSE alumnus. However, while serving a 14 year prison sentence for a non-violent drug offence at FCI Fort Dix in the States, I decided to undertake a

BSc Politics and International Relations through the external programme. I did not complete the degree because my sentence was commuted after seven years – but it was an enlightening experience. The educational staff department at Fort Dix was limited at best. I had no access to computers or a study group. While my exams were proctored by a member of the educational department, I was on my own for the most part. I felt as if I had to read everything (from the required reading to the suggested reading... and then some). Of course, this meant that I had to order a lot of books. Initially, the prison offered significant resistance, stating that the Bureau of Prisons had a policy that allowed an inmate no more than five books in his or her possession at a time.

I chose politics and international relations because, ironically enough, I became more interested in the world only after I was removed from it. I was fascinated with global affairs and how those seemingly large scale events ultimately impacted on us as individuals. I familiarised myself with the cast of characters – the heads of state and wielders of power. I began connecting the dots, gaining a perspicacity into seemingly disparate articles that were reported in newspapers, magazines, and journals. I met some of the most brilliant minds over the course of my incarceration. My fellow inmates should neither be discounted nor discredited because of the unfortunate nature of their circumstances. Some of them, by their own admissions, were young and foolish when they made the mistakes that landed them in prison. If they want a chance to do better they should be provided with that chance.

John Forté is now a successful singer/songwriter and music producer. For more information go to www.johnforte.com

“Often those who end up in Supermax prisons are those who are least able to tolerate it”

how to provide this using skylights rather than windows, to completely cut them off from the world.

I find this very disturbing. These architects belong to professional organisations. When I think of architecture I think of aesthetics and ethics, and Supermaxes are not only unaesthetic but their design must breach every level of professional ethics, so I feel they, too, bear a responsibility.

JW: In your book, you touch on the idea that the system may also brutalise the guards, so you don't feel the same about the guards?

SS: No, the guards are interesting because as far as they are concerned they are doing society a useful service by taking these people off our hands. I don't think they can think about the implications of what they do because if they were to stop and think that these prisoners are human beings, I don't think they could do their job.

There is a lot of fear, and the staff I spoke to did believe that they were guarding these super predators who could do almost anything. So prisoners aren't given chicken on the bone because the bones could be made into weapons and they're not allowed spicy food because they might spit into a guard's eyes. All sorts of nonsensical reasons are given for these deprivations, but again I think this makes it easier for guards to do their jobs.

What I feel about mental health professionals however...

JW: So there is mental health provision in Supermaxes?

SS: There is some type of mental health presence but it varies greatly. In one of the prisons I visited, a mental health nurse would do daily rounds by standing at the entry of the housing unit and shouting out 'are you all right, does anyone need me?', which is clearly inadequate.

Health professionals have clear guidelines regarding ethical behaviour but these don't seem to apply in Supermaxes. For example, mental and physical health examinations are often conducted in the presence of two guards. So a prisoner is expected to tell someone that he is breaking down in the presence of the people who control him. He has no guarantee that this information won't be used against him, and in fact it often is.

I wrote the *Sourcebook on Solitary Confinement*, to inform prison personnel about what the medical literature says about the damaging effects of solitary confinement and to look at the ethical issues that all prison officials and health staff should be aware of.

JW: It seems from the practices you describe that Supermaxes operate outside of the rules that the rest of society has to adhere to. Is this true?

SS: Well, the American courts have increasingly intervened to order Departments of Corrections (DOC) to provide health services for prisoners, but they can't supervise what goes on after they give the orders. In one state, for example, they ruled that the institution in question was not the right environment for those who were already mentally ill, and ordered the DOC to remove mentally ill prisoners. So they set up a new unit, the Psychiatric Services Unit, to house these prisoners separately, but in the same conditions. They gave them group therapy, but this consisted of prisoners standing in individual cages in a semicircle while the psychologist stood in the centre wearing eye goggles in case she was spat on. This raises serious ethical questions, but on paper, the DOC did what it was ordered.

If you look at court judgements it is clear that they are outraged by the practices going on in Supermaxes, but unfortunately they haven't gone so far as to say that Supermaxes drive people mad or to shut them down.



Ask the big questions

JW: So there are signs that Supermaxes are not welcome by all?

SS: Guantanamo Bay did a lot to raise public awareness and people are now making the connection, because Guantanamo was modelled directly on Supermaxes. But I don't think that Supermaxes will simply be closed down, especially as prison systems are hugely overcrowded, so what is there, will be used.

My hope is that the financial pressures caused by the recent economic crisis will push states to rethink the Supermax concept, because it is too expensive. It costs twice as much to hold someone in solitary confinement as in a normal prison – so it is an expensive way to make people worse.

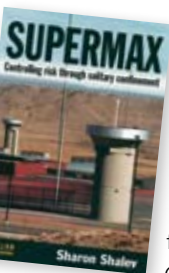
I also think that there has to be a system of penalties, particularly for architects and health professionals. Sadly, I don't think we can expect people to just start behaving ethically, but if they knew they could lose their job or their licence to practice, then maybe things would be a bit different. That is where I think we should apply the pressure now. ■



Sharon Shalev is a fellow in the Mannheim Centre for the Study of Criminology and Criminal Justice at LSE, one of the largest criminological groupings in Europe, and an associate at the International Centre for Prison Studies.

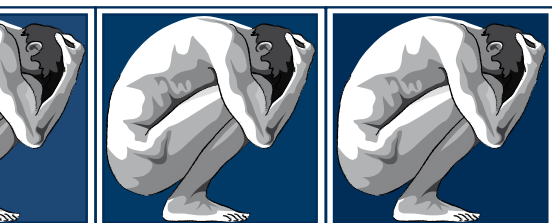


Jess Winterstein is deputy head of press at LSE.



Dr Shalev's book *Supermax: controlling risk through solitary confinement* (Willan Publishing, 2009) won the British Society of Criminology's Book Prize for 2010. *The Sourcebook on Solitary Confinement* can be downloaded at

www.solitaryconfinement.org/sourcebook



Is population growth good or bad? This is one of the questions that students on LSE100 – a new course that challenges students to work across disciplines to consider major issues of the day – will address.

Population growth is an old but unresolved debate (in)famously associated with Thomas Malthus; one that is moving up international agendas today. We know that if you do the maths, the world's population could theoretically fit into the state of Texas, but it probably would not be a very pleasant way to live.

It is a debate that is both complex and simple at the same time – one that incorporates issues about global security, sexuality, food production, reproduction and ethics, to name a few. Headlines might claim that the best way to reduce climate change is to use contraception, but the causality is tangled.

Both sides of the debate tend to take a macro-level perspective. We know that most of the world's rapid population growth is concentrated in low income countries, and although the era of explosive global growth is over, the populations of many low income countries look set to keep growing in the next decades. In many ways, rapid population growth might be interpreted as a success story. Why? Because population growth has been driven by rapid declines in mortality rates, even though preventable deaths for much of the world's population remain at unacceptably high levels.

Mortality is just one part of the equation, however. Rapid population growth is also fuelled by high fertility. If we take a micro-level perspective when considering whether population growth is good or bad, then the assessment might change. At the individual, family and household level, the impact of population growth

in low income countries can be negative. Women with high fertility have a much higher risk of dying due to pregnancy related causes, including unsafe abortion. Babies born soon after a preceding birth are more likely to die during infancy. At the same time, larger families allow economies of scale and offer opportunities to spread risk. The paths of the demographic superpowers, China and India, provide contrasting views of the implication of, and appropriate responses to, population growth.

In some high income countries population growth is negative, sparking different sorts of debates and policy reactions. Fertility is supported to varying extents through family policies, including the subsidised provision of assisted reproduction. The policy and media debates change again, focusing on the 'right' sort of fertility, with immigrant fertility frequently in the spotlight, despite the poor evidence base.

By posing such a simplistic question to LSE100 students, we have to engage with the extremes of the debates. Inevitably we condense and simplify, but it remains one of the big questions, and one that has relevance for everyone, now and in the future. ■



Ernestina Coast is a senior lecturer in population studies at LSE.

To find out more about population studies at LSE, see lse.ac.uk/socialPolicy/Researchcentresandgroups/populationAtLSE. For information about LSE100: The LSE Course, which is now compulsory for all first year undergraduates, see lse.ac.uk/LSE100



Angels & demons



The practice of human rights takes us to difficult places. In this piece, **Chetan Bhatt** delves into what looks like an obscure lawsuit – and brings to the surface the complex case of Anwar al-Awlaki. It is a case, he argues, with no easy ethical conclusions.

In August 2010, the venerable New York-based Center for Constitutional Rights (CCR), an organisation whose origins lie in post-war legal struggles for civil rights in America, filed a legal challenge against the US government. The case was a joint action undertaken with the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU). A glance at some of the legal documents suggests the lawsuit relates to an obscure, if puzzling, issue about the legality and constitutionality of first obtaining a licence from the US government in order to be able to file a certain kind of lawsuit. In fact, it is the first stage of what is likely to be a lengthy legal challenge to a directive by the Obama administration that authorised the targeted killing of a US citizen without any trial or representation. The CCR lawsuits are against President Obama, the head of the CIA, the defence secretary, the US Department of the Treasury and the Office of Foreign Assets Control.

The directive, as reported in some American newspapers in April this year, orders the CIA to undertake an extrajudicial assassination of a named US citizen regardless of where he is, irrespective of whether he is in a battlefield or nowhere near one, and in a manner that is alien to anything resembling 'due process'. While the US has previously ordered the targeted killing of non-US citizens – for example, by drone strikes within the sovereign territories of Pakistan, Afghanistan and elsewhere – this is nevertheless an extraordinary directive. The idea that the current US administration has a 'hit list' would be an outrage to the sensibilities of the mainstream human rights community. Defenders of human rights would argue that the suspected individual should be charged and tried fairly before a recognised court and, if found to have committed the crimes he is accused of, sentenced and punished accordingly, short of the application of the death penalty. If these same sentiments appeal to you, then the mainstream human rights community would place you on the side of the angels.

Who is the American that the Obama administration desire to kill? He is Anwar al-Awlaki, a US-born militant ideologue and activist directly associated with Al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula. He holds dual US/Yemeni citizenship. It is alleged that al-Awlaki communicated with the Fort Hood killer, US Army Major Nidal Malik Hasan, as well as Umar Abdulmutallab, the so-called 'underpants bomber' and there are several other such alleged associations. He is believed to be hiding somewhere in Yemen.

Incitement to murder?

Al-Awlaki has called for the killing of civilians anywhere in the world. Indeed, he has his own 'hit list' of individuals (all civilians) that have offended him, and he has urged his followers to assassinate them. This list includes cartoonists, an American blogger, Salman Rushdie (whose presence on such lists is ubiquitous). These are all people who write and draw for a living. He has urged these killings in the magazine of al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula. The same magazine offers a comprehensive, skilfully designed guide on how a disaffected teen might go about assembling a powerful, shrapnel-laced pipe bomb 'in your mom's kitchen' so as to 'take out' at least ten of 'them'.

Al-Awlaki's various writings inciting murder contain no ambiguity. His exhortations are not related to the conditions of war, occupation or 'self-defence'. Instead, al-Awlaki explains to his followers that physical fighting – including killing civilians anywhere – is an incontrovertible obligation upon the individual true believer in order to eradicate unbelief from the world. This is a battle, al-Awlaki says, that must continue until the end of time. By this, he means right up to the point in the future when we bear (perhaps somewhat startled) witness to the appearance of the demonic Gog and Magog on the planet's surface. This poses the question, would

you unhesitatingly, without any qualifications or moral qualms, actively defend the full human rights and civil liberties of someone who said you and many others like you should be killed because you do not share his vision of apocalypse? Are you still gliding blissfully with the human rights angels?

Now, thus far we appear to be in moral territory that is conducive to normative resolution. You might agree that, no, al-Awlaki should not be killed by the US government but instead be apprehended, charged and brought to public trial and, yes, his views are utterly abhorrent to your moral sense regarding human worth, dignity or indeed justice or peace. But, we have already moved beyond any easy remedial formula. In intellectual terms, we have entered an interdisciplinary field in which political sociology, international relations, philosophy and law can all be brought down to bear critically on this case.

How are CCR and ACLU going to take up the case? Who is the plaintiff? How is al-Awlaki going to be represented by CCR to the American (or 'global') public? What are the likely social relations that begin to develop between progressive human rights organisations and individuals like al-Awlaki? How do 'co-religionists', who are opposed to everything al-Awlaki represents, feel about what they see as a political association between liberals and those who would call for killing them as apostates? How indeed might al-Awlaki be apprehended in a region where there is no effective sovereign body that has the legitimacy, authority, will or competence to arrest him? What might this tell us about emergent forms of regional sovereignty today and the form of the state they assemble? Al-Awlaki's ideology is fully derivative, containing little that is new. And yet it speaks with a 'western' voice that connects with a young audience. What is the broader aesthetic and cultural universe it exploits that generates such an appeal?

The plaintiff is al-Awlaki's father and Anwar al-Awlaki is therefore represented through his family. Al-Awlaki père does not accept the many unkind things being said about his son by the likes of Fox News or the *Wall Street Journal*. He says that his son is a good man, 'all-American'. Moreover, CCR and ACLU cannot take on a client and then publicly vilify him (they would not be very effective lawyers if they did). CCR has elected to refer to al-Awlaki as a 'Muslim cleric'. They say nothing about pipe bombs, incitement to kill civilians or Gog and Magog.

Let us take this further though. Why choose to represent, even if indirectly, al-Awlaki? CCR, in its campaigns against the death penalty, does indeed represent individuals who have committed the most heinous of crimes, including against women and children. Why should this case be any different? Indeed, al-Awlaki has not been publicly charged with a specific crime, nor has he been found guilty in any court for charges related to terrorism.

However, in choosing to take on this case, has the CCR chosen to become 'al-Qaeda's legal team'? They would argue absolutely not, that the case is about progressive American values, 'about ourselves and who we want to be as a people'. The key issue, they say, is about the rule of law, not whether al-Awlaki is innocent or guilty. What, then, about those on the US 'hitlist' who are not US citizens? Surely, the

international rule of law applies in their situations. Is this case important to CCR simply because al-Awlaki is an American citizen and because of the vision of American values CCR wishes to promote? Why not instead campaign against President Obama's directive or develop a cunning, creative legal process that forcefully challenges the directive on unassailable ethical (and constitutional) grounds, but which also maintains unambiguous hostility to the political ideology of al-Awlaki, while also fully disclosing that ideology to the human rights community so that CCR's supporters are not misled into believing that al-Awlaki is a humble religious preacher?

Changing perspectives

As the international human rights lawyer, Karima Bennouna, has argued, a number of ethical possibilities were available to CCR and ACLU, but they made a decision to pursue one that associates the progressive human rights movement with among the least progressive of political ideologies. It should not be a surprise that these arguments have come from those who have fought for the rights of women against the kinds of religious authoritarianism and violence promoted by al-Awlaki and his associates. As is often the case, the vision of human rights changes when seen from the perspective of women's human rights. However, defending human rights is not a popularity contest, and it is indeed troubling when an organisation deliberately evades controversial cases that might diminish the gleam of its pristine halo. But where should one draw the line in such situations? That great American human rights lawyer, Rhonda Copelon, now tragically no longer with us, when approached by religious absolutist militia to represent them, refused. Instead, she simply, but powerfully, chose to represent human rights victims of those same militia.

I chose a deliberately provocative example to highlight some issues about the academic field of human rights. Human rights campaigns rightly focus on innocent victims of the grossest violations and abuses – and there are far too many such victims today. These violations exist largely for no other reason than that their targets exist within the human community. The moral and ethical commitments here are glaring.

But the practice of human rights regularly takes us to difficult places where there is neither the possibility of intellectual abstention nor the availability of an ethically concluded position. If human rights constitute a vast academic field of study, a genuinely interdisciplinary one when it is at its best, it is necessarily an intellectual assortment. If the ethical universe available to us is never limited by the positions

that confront us, then this can also make the study of human rights intellectually liberating. Similarly, what often appear to be the messy, imperfect, struggles for an unfinished, sometimes undecidable, venture of human rights can also be seen as giving a glimpse of new visions about the futures of human rights. If your mind's eye were to travel to a forlorn place of the absolutely dispossessed where human rights arrived suddenly in a package that included food, tents, water, soldiers, artillery and cluster bombs, what, from that vantage point, would human rights look like to you?

It is issues and challenges such as this which make it such an important time to be at the Centre for the Study of Human Rights at LSE. The Centre has just moved to new premises in Tower Two, and a new development plan is under way. In a challenging period for human rights, LSE is in a very strong position to influence much of the international debate about human rights, as well as shape the future direction of intellectual, research and policy agendas in a wider setting. The Centre is home to wonderful colleagues and has an expansive scholarly and research agenda – one that benefits from a strong interdisciplinary ethos. This includes the remarkable work of Margot Salomon on global poverty and human rights, Claire Moon on atrocity, suffering and transitional justice, and Alasdair Cochrane on the philosophy and boundaries of human rights. It also includes the amazing work undertaken by members of the Centre's Advisory Group, including Stan Cohen, Christine Chinkin, Chaloka Beyani, Francesca Klug, and the former director Conor Gearty who established the influence and foundations of the Centre. A recent Parliamentary Human Rights Group report by Advisory Board member Lord Frank Judd and others on human rights in Chechnya starkly illustrates some of the human rights tragedies there, as well as the formidable challenges to peace and justice.

If you are interested to know more about the work of the Centre and its varied activities and events – or would like to become involved in some way – please do feel free to get in touch with me. ■



Chetan Bhatt is professor of sociology and the new director of LSE's Centre for the Study of Human Rights.

• Join the human rights debate at therightsfuture.com, a new collaborative web publishing project by Professor Conor Gearty. See page 33 for details.



Anwar al-Awlaki

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Bonding with baby

Research shows that savings can transform behaviour, which is why inheritance tax should be used to fund baby bonds, argues **Julian Le Grand**.

That all young people should set out on their adult lives, not only with a good education but also with an endowment of capital, was an idea that I and colleagues put forward in the late 1980s, and again in 2000. The Institute of Public Policy Research also developed the idea in 2000, suggesting that the endowment be given at birth: an idea they imaginatively labelled a 'baby bond'. Further work has been done on the idea by my LSE colleague, Rajiv Prabhakar.

Tony Blair's government took up these proposals, opening child trust fund (CTF) accounts for every child born in the UK since 2002, with seed money of £250 and adding £250 to those from less well off families. Subsequently, there were extra payments for disabled children and for all children on reaching seven. These accounts would mature along with the child at the age of 18.

Many of the arguments for the baby bond were economic, such as raising household saving rates, and encouraging children's education in financial literacy and responsibility – issues that have acquired an even greater potency since the onset of the economic crisis in 2008. But the real drive behind the idea came from its social potential. Longitudinal studies showed that young adults with a small amount of capital at the beginning of adulthood had a significant advantage ten years later over those who did not, with more employment, higher earnings and better health – even when other factors such as income, family background and education are controlled for. It became apparent that ownership of even a small amount of capital assets encouraged people to invest, to save and to think about the future. More generally, it gave people a psychological and economic independence of position and thought. As the US academic Michael Sherraden put it: 'while incomes feed people's stomachs, assets change their minds'.

More generally, a universal endowment can be viewed as a badge of citizenship. On reaching maturity, all young people get the vote, giving them political power and responsibility. Along with graduating from school, having access to a capital endowment at the same age gives them social power and responsibility. Indeed, all three

– the vote, graduation and the maturing of the account – could be symbolised in a citizenship ceremony: a celebration of coming-of-age in 21st century Britain.

In the publications where colleagues and I put forward the idea of a universal capital grant, I suggested that the grant be financed by hypothecating the revenues from the inheritance tax. That way, the wealth of one generation could be spread around so as to fertilise the growth of the next – an idea that has been described as 'poetic, even beautiful, economics' by the Guardian columnist, Zoe Williams.

One of the more lamentable decisions of the current coalition government has been to suspend government funding of the Child Trust Fund. However, the idea of setting up children's accounts that seed future savings and asset-building is still on the policy agenda, with proposals being made by the pressure group Save Child Savings for preserving the infrastructure of the CTF, and, more ambitiously, in a new ResPublica publication by Philip Blond and Sandra Gruescu, for the whole CTF to be transformed into an Asset Building for Children (ABC) account. It is therefore worth thinking about how future government contributions to CTFs or ABCs might be funded – and perhaps therefore to consider again the inheritance tax idea.

There were close to 800,000 births in the United Kingdom in 2009. In 2009/10 inheritance tax revenues amounted to £2.4 billion. If all of that revenue had been used to fund a capital grant to every child born, the grant would have been £3,000: a tidy sum that, with parental and other contributions and the magic of compound interest, could have created some very sizeable capital endowments by the time the child turned 18. For instance, if the sum were invested in an account generating 3.5 per cent interest and if parents, grandparents and friends saved into the account at a total of just £15 a month, the amount available to the young adult at 18 would be close to £10,000.

But the real merit of the idea lies, I think, in its political appeal. Many people deeply resent inheritance tax. The Child Trust Fund has support, but not always very wide or

indeed very deep. Yoking the two together in this way could enhance the popularity of both. As the current universities' Minister, David Willetts, has pointed out, the baby boom generation has accumulated considerable wealth, along with some guilt at the series of lucky events that have contributed to their acquiring it. Here is a way of assuaging that guilt while pursuing a noble aim: that of helping the young. As the American novelist and playwright Thornton Wilder (who, through an accident of wartime, happened to be my godfather) said in his farce *The Matchmaker*: 'Money is like manure: it's not worth a thing unless it's spread and encouraging young things to grow.' ■



Julian Le Grand is Richard Titmuss Professor of Social Policy at LSE and chairman of LSE Health.



THE austerity COHORT



After the dust had settled on the closest election in a generation, nine LSE graduates found themselves MPs for the first time. **Danny O'Connor** caught up with some of them over the summer, and heard of the 'rollercoaster' first term in the UK Parliament and recollections of LSE.



Steve Gilbert MP
St Austell and Newquay (Lib Dem)
(MSc International Relations 2000)

The only Lib Dem LSE alumnus among the 2010 intake, the coalition government puts Stephen Gilbert in a more awkward position than many of his colleagues. A few weeks prior to the Lib-Con pact he was in the midst of an intense election battle, narrowly beating his Conservative rival by just over 1,000 votes. How does he find the transition from rivalry to partnership? 'We've all fallen through the looking glass,' he says. 'Never in our wildest dreams, or nightmares, did we think it would happen.'

But he seems relatively comfortable with the situation now: 'Old prejudices need to be put aside in order to govern in the national interest. I always said, throughout the election campaign, that I'd work in the interest of the wider community, rather than party politics.' The coalition, he says, is an extension of this.

Stephen fell into politics by 'accident rather than design'. At 21 he became the youngest councillor in Cornwall, successfully standing in a by-election on a platform of bringing a cash machine to his local village in Restormel – a promise he fulfilled. He went on to work in Westminster (in Lembit Opik's office), work for an MEP and become a councillor again, this time in London.

But, a Cornish lad through and through, he was delighted to be selected for (and elected to) the newly created seat of St Austell & Newquay. As with many other Cornish MPs, housing and employment are high up on his agenda. 'I am probably one of the only MPs who was elected while still living with their parents,' he says.

He was already on his way to a political career when he arrived at LSE, but was pleased to say his time at the School had had a lasting influence: 'The chance for a working class boy from Cornwall, the first in his family to go university, to come to London and interact with such a diverse group of peers was extraordinary.'

Tom Greatrex
Rutherglen and Hamilton West (Labour)
(BSc Government and Law 1996)



A contender for the most exhausted of our new MPs, Tom Greatrex's election took place shortly after becoming the father of twins. As a former researcher and special adviser in government, he was at a slight advantage, but says: 'there's a huge amount to learn and I hadn't appreciated how self reliant MPs are.'

Like all new MPs, Tom was inundated with post-election invitations, but had one appointment he was never going to miss. Almost immediately after being elected he travelled to Hamburg to watch his beloved Fulham FC in the Europa Cup final. Not only did he miss the MPs' inductions and the wrangling over the coalition but he was the only new MP, as far as he is aware, not to be in the 'class photo'. He remains unrepentant.

Never directly involved in student politics – although he did do a stint as *The Beaver's* anonymous Union Jack columnist – Tom still took advantage of LSE's proximity to Westminster, volunteering for parliamentary offices and campaigns, including Margaret Beckett's 1994 leadership campaign. He admits that most of his memories of 'working' at LSE come from this, or his time spent in alumni relations and the Students' Union shop.



It was in the latter job that he would first meet his future Labour colleague Ed Miliband. Ed stood out thanks to his daily routine of buying the *Financial Times* (then 15p) and his inexhaustible need for pens. Despite his potentially reckless attitude to stationery, Tom still holds enough respect for his colleague to have backed him in the Labour leadership contest.

Jobs, the economy and energy policy are high on Tom's agenda for the next term. The latter, he argues, should be a central concern of the coalition government, both in terms of battling climate change and revitalising the economy, a point he intends to make in his role on the Energy and Climate Change Committee. Tom has recently been appointed shadow minister for Scotland.



Margot James
Stourbridge (Conservative)
(BSc Economics and Government 1979)

'A regular William Hague' as a teenager, Margot James's political leanings were formed long before she arrived as an undergraduate in Houghton Street. She joined the Conservatives at 17: 'People forget what it was like. Trade Unions were destroying British business, all our major industries were nationalised, some people still defending the USSR and, when Thatcher took over, a 98 per cent top rate of tax.'

At LSE, Margot was an active member of the student council and chair of the Conservative Association. She was selected as one of LSE's first ever student governors, a decision which has come full circle after she was appointed, once again, to the Court of Governors in 2008. In a pre-cursor to the LSE parliamentary internship scheme, she also took advantage of LSE's central London location to work in the office of former Conservative MP Anthony Durant.

A successful entrepreneur who set up and ran her own health consultancy, Margot is now on the coalition's Business Innovation and Skills Select Committee. But in addition to her professional expertise she has a lifetime of volunteering and public service. Building on her involvement with the African initiative while at LSE, Margot also spent ten years as a trustee of an African women's charity, helping to train women from across Africa in communications and advocacy skills.

Since 2005 Margot has been vice chair of the Conservative Party with responsibility for women's issues. Well aware of the numerous difficulties facing women in politics, she still has no time for criticism that the current Cabinet is 'too male', arguing: 'There are excellent women in the Conservative Party, four are in the Cabinet and others will be promoted in due course.'

Christopher Pincher

Tamworth (Conservative)
(BSc Government and History 1991)



Christopher Pincher's election must have produced mixed feelings for the LSE alumni relations team. Delight as one more LSE graduate makes it into Parliament, but sorrow, perhaps, that it was at the expense of another alumnus, former MP Brian Jenkins.

Like most of his colleagues, the Staffordshire born MP found his fair share of challenges upon arrival in Parliament. First, there was the over-spilling postbag: 'I'd been elected on a Friday and had over 100 letters waiting for me on the following Monday morning.' Second, there was the common problem of getting lost in the 'labyrinth of turrets and tunnels' at Westminster. Even with these minor setbacks, Christopher gives the impression that he has got the hang of things now: 'There's no handbook on how to be an MP. You have to learn to become a detective – find out what the concern is, both for constituents and in policy.'

Although interested in politics from a young age, initially joining the Conservatives as a reaction against the miners' strikes, it was while studying at LSE that Christopher's political convictions were cemented. Recalling lectures by the likes of Brian Abel Smith, David Starkey and Robert Pinker, and reading Hayek and A J P Taylor on the influence of the state, he says: 'Although they came from very different political persuasions, the arguments and points stuck. It was great to be there at the time with all these big figures saying interesting things.'

Looking at the big issues facing the current Parliament, Christopher points to energy security as a top priority. 'Tackling fuel poverty means a reasonable supply of cheap energy. Oil and gas are heavily subject to price. We need to invest in nuclear power for the future, as well as having greater gas storage.'

On the coalition he seems a touch ambivalent, comparing it to 'saving up for years to go on holiday, but getting there to find it raining – so you have to make the best of things. So far it seems to be working.'

Rachel Reeves

Leeds West (Labour)
(MSc Economics 2004)



It was while working for the Bank of England as an economist that Rachel Reeves studied at LSE, as part of her training. And it was while studying at LSE that she was selected to run as the Labour candidate in Bromley and Chislehurst in the 2005 election: 'I really enjoyed

this experience, getting out knocking on doors and discussing policy issues with local residents.'

Shortly after moving to Leeds, the longstanding Labour seat of Leeds West was opened up for selection. As a safe seat, in a city that hadn't seen a woman MP for 40 years, it drew attention from many potential candidates. In the end the local party opted for an all-women shortlist. Rachel was quick to defend this as a decision taken by the local party, not centrally – indeed, she previously criticised David Cameron for seeking to impose all women shortlists on Conservative associations. Although the Labour selection was an incredibly close race, Rachel went on to win the seat by a healthy majority of over 7,000, and has recently been appointed shadow pensions minister.

Rachel is under no illusions about what will be taking centre stage in Parliament: the economy and spending cuts. 'If you look at my constituency in Leeds, there is a strong reliance on financial services, higher than average unemployment, and high levels of deprivation. The government's cuts are going to hit places like Leeds West harder, particularly the VAT increase and cuts to benefits which constituents rely on.'



David Rutley
Macclesfield (Conservative)
(BSc International Relations 1985)

Following the retirement of parliamentary veteran Sir Nicholas Winterton, David became the first new MP Macclesfield has seen for 39 years (although you would have to look back over 100 years to find a non-Conservative MP). As another former special adviser turned MP, David was familiar with Parliament's official business – bills, debates and motions – but was surprised by some of its more obscure features.

A bit like in primary school, each MP has his or her own peg in a cloakroom. Less like in primary school, each peg comes with its own sword-holder. Rather than being put off, David launched a competition for school children in his constituency to design and make a sword so he can use his peg to its full potential.

Coming from a political family of a different hue (his father was a Liberal Mayor), it was at LSE that David's Conservatism crystallised: 'LSE was a pivotal time for me. I learnt a huge amount from spending time there – stimulated by talented students and a stretching faculty.' Some of the most memorable figures for him included Chris Hill, Fred Halliday and former director Ralf Dahrendorf. 'Even if I disagreed with what they said, they were exceptional.'

David was keen to point out that four members of the Conservative Association during his time at

LSE are now MPs: himself, Richard Bacon and two government ministers – Mark Hoban and Maria Miller. Also present was the now *Times* chief leader writer and Tory supporter Daniel Finkelstein, although at the time he was championing the SDP.

David is full of praise for the 'electrifying' pace set by David Cameron. He is also 'delighted' to be part of the new Treasury Select Committee where his business background – he was a senior executive at Asda and PepsiCo – will, he says, be put to full use. ■



Danny O'Connor is a press officer at LSE.

The following LSE graduates were also elected to Parliament for the first time.

Rebecca Harris – Castle Point (Conservative)
(BSc Government 1989)



A former marketing director at a publishing firm, Rebecca won the Castle Point seat from controversial former MP Bob Spink, who left the Conservative Party to stand as an independent candidate in 2010. Prior to being elected, Rebecca was a political adviser to Tim Yeo MP.

Eric Ollerenshaw – Lancaster and Fleetwood (Conservative), BSc Economics 1971



The most senior MP of the LSE alumni, the former history teacher was selected through an open primary to represent the Conservatives in the new seat of Lancaster and Fleetwood in 2010, which he won by just 333 votes. Despite being a born and bred Lancastrian, Eric Ollerenshaw spent 10 years as a councillor in Hackney and then four more as a member of the London Assembly, where he became leader of the Conservative Group.

Stella Creasy – Walthamstow (Labour)
MSc Social Psychology 2001, PhD Social Policy 2006



The most recent alumnus from the 2010 intake, Stella won LSE's 2005 Richard Titmuss Prize for her PhD paper. Previously a Labour researcher, speechwriter and mayor of Waltham Forest, she won the relatively safe Labour seat of Walthamstow after its MP of 18 years stood down.

Do you work in the Civil Service, government or public policy? Join our new alumni group – see page 36 for details.



Top up your LSE experience

In my last 'Director's comment' I wrote about LSE 100, which is changing our undergraduate education. We have also launched a new initiative in the Summer School, which is broadening our offering there, in a way which may interest our alumni.

As many of you will know, the Summer School attracts over 4,000 young people to London in July and August. But last year we added an Executive Summer School, aimed at mid-career professionals. We wondered whether 2009, in mid-financial crisis, was a good time to launch, but against the odds the new venture proved to be successful; in its first year we delivered seven week-long courses. This year we expanded it to 11 courses, with around 200 students from 45 countries. The feedback has been excellent, so we fully expect to expand further in the future.

The Executive Summer School fits well in the culture of LSE. We are trying to show how academic thinking can engage with real world problems. This distinctive feature of the School seems to be well recognised by those who enrol.

If you look at the Summer School web pages you will see the range of programmes on offer. Alumni have played a central part in its early success, indeed around ten per cent of the intake in the first two years came from alumni. From our point of view, that provides an added benefit in reconnecting former students with LSE in a meaningful way. (No doubt the discounts offered to alumni helped a little!)

We hope that we will see even more of you next year, where we will be adding new options on China and the world economy, on risk in an uncertain world, and

on macroeconomics and the global recession. I will be taking part myself, in the course on financial regulation where I taught this year.

As I travel the world, a number of you have said that you would like to find a way of 'topping up' your LSE experience from time to time. The Executive Summer School is an ideal opportunity to do so. We look forward to welcoming you back to the School in 2011, or beyond. ■

Howard Davies is director of LSE

For more information, see

lse.ac.uk/executiveSummerSchool



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Join the hundreds of alumni who have already opted to receive *LSE Connect* online.

LSE now offers a full online version of *LSE Connect* to alumni as an alternative to receiving a paper version, in a bid to combat both the cost to the environment and the cost to the School that the mailing entails. Alumni can read the magazine as they would a printed version – turning the pages and zooming in on relevant sections. There are also links to a video interview with a featured author.

If you would like to opt to receive only the online version of *LSE Connect* via an email alert, please update the 'Personal Information' section in the 'My Profile Page' of your Houghton Street Online account.

To see this issue and the June issue of *LSE Connect* online go to: lse.ac.uk/LSEConnect

Finding the first thesis

When Library archivists set out to locate and digitise the very first LSE PhD thesis, they quickly discovered that things were not as simple as they first seemed: what counts as a thesis? And what makes a thesis an LSE thesis? **Jon Adams** investigates.

LSE has been admitting doctoral students for over a century, and a copy of each PhD thesis is held by the Library. There are now more than 6,000 theses held in the archives. This represents a vast amount of effort – millions of hours of labour, yielding around 500 million words. Not counting appendices. Not counting graphs. Not counting all the edits, deletions, scrapped chapters, dead ends and false starts. The sheer volume of data is bewildering.

But it is work that, for the most part, will never be seen. For although anyone can access the theses, few do. In part, this is because a thesis is an examination rather than a publication. But it is also because the process is relatively laborious: the theses are held in special collections – you have to physically visit the library and request a volume. In order to improve access, archivists at the Library have begun a project to digitise the theses and provide a searchable electronic resource.

The process is time-consuming and expensive, so there are no immediate plans to digitise the entire collection. For the meantime, only a selection of theses will be digitised. The decisions here will be led by individual departments, who have been asked to nominate the most 'historically significant' theses their students have produced. 'Significance' isn't a simple metric. Significance isn't coextensive with correct, and for more recent theses, significance may be hard to assess. Plenty of works that have later proved to be significant have been neglected in their time.

This neglect isn't always myopic: sometimes, significance arises as a function of a subsequent development. In light of what transpired, how loaded with significance the following two theses, both from 1936, now seem: *League of Nations and the problem of a universal peace organization*, by Georg Schwarzenberger, and *Sociological function of intellectuals in modern society: a study of some social movements in post-war Germany* by Richard John Baker. What suggestions, what solutions might they have offered?

There will also be theses that are significant for reasons extrinsic to their content, and it was with this in



“ Smart young women were drawn to an institution that at least offered them the opportunity to receive a degree ”

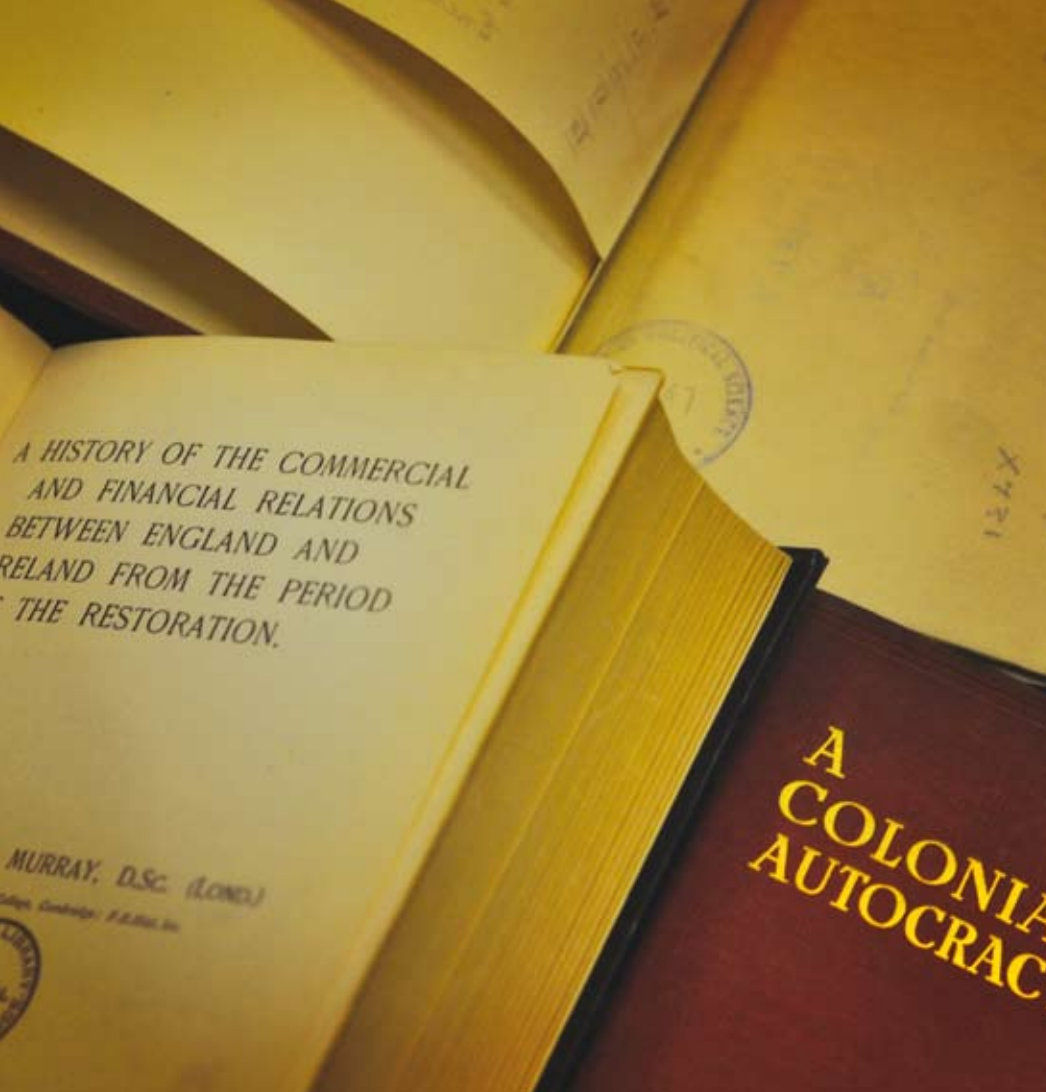
mind that, in addition to the departmentally nominated theses, the archivists decided to digitise the very first thesis. Thesis No.1 of 6,000.

It is a simple idea, but the task has proved surprisingly difficult. The first problem is deciding what counts as a thesis. The PhD thesis as we know it today is usually 80 to 100,000 words, bound into a single volume. We tend also to identify the thesis with the degree – students refer to their theses as their PhDs. But the thesis was traditionally just the final part of the qualification – one became a candidate for the degree when only the thesis remained to be written. Sometimes, there is no thesis at all: a collection of outstanding papers could qualify a student for a doctorate – a practice which continues in, for example, mathematics and physics.

So the question of which was the first thesis peels away from who was the first doctorate. Not only are there problems with the category of 'thesis' but there are – especially in the early years – students who conduct research at the School, and are 'supervised' by teachers at the School, and yet are enrolled at a different institution and officially obtain their degree from there. These problems are further compounded because LSE's extended nascency makes it difficult to ascribe institutional affiliation during those first years.

Initially, the School – and it really is just a School, not a university, nor even part of a university – offers a selection of evening lectures on topics that will be of use to workers in the city. There is a library, and it grows quickly, with 10,000 books by the second year. By 1898, the School has established a Research Department which offers methodological training and an environment in which the student can 'carry on their work under the supervision of one or more of the lecturers'.

But LSE is still a minor institute: it cannot award degrees. Writing in 1900, the School's first director, William Hewins, sympathises with his students: 'They have pursued their studies, many of them have undertaken a very severe course of training, sacrificed their leisure and involved themselves in considerable expense in order to attend regularly the lectures and classes at the School;



but at the end of their course they have so far had no certificate, diploma, or degree which they could produce as evidence of their attainments.'

So although students have been conducting research within the School since 1895, LSE awards them no degrees. Hewins speculates that if LSE could grant degrees, they 'will undoubtedly be held in high estimation'.

In 1898 the University of London Act establishes a Faculty of Economics and Political Science, and admits LSE as a School of the University in that faculty. So only after 1900 is LSE finally able to grant degrees. If a line must be drawn it makes sense to draw it here. But unfortunately, it is still not immediately clear which is the first thesis.

The oldest thesis held in the archive is Gilbert Slater's *Enclosure of common fields in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries* from 1905. But Slater's is not the first thesis from the School. The 1934 Register lists three earlier 'higher degrees': two from 1903 and one from 1904. These have been slightly harder to track down.

The 1904 thesis turned out to be in the Library after all. No copy was stored with the other theses as it seems to have appeared directly as a book: *The Council in the Marches of Wales* by Caroline Skeel was published as part of Girton College Studies in 1904, although the title page clearly indicates that the volume is a 'Thesis approved for the Degree of Doctor of Literature in the University of London'.

Skeel had taken a first on the historical tripos at Girton College, but Cambridge would refuse to grant degrees to women until 1948. So in 1901, Skeel enrolled as a history postgraduate at LSE – partly to secure the qualifications that Cambridge wouldn't grant her.

The School surely benefited from the gender politics at Cambridge: smart young women were drawn to an institution that at least offered them the opportunity to receive a degree. This helps to account for a gratifying feature of the Register: the anachronistically large proportion of female students. Hewins makes a show of this in the *Calendars*, proudly noting that: 'The School has always been open to men and women without distinction.'

It is appropriate, then, that the next earliest thesis is also from a Girton alumna: Amy Harrison is named as the recipient of two consecutive studentships in 1900 and 1901. During this same period, Harrison is listed as a lecturer, one of only 15 teaching staff (the convention of using graduate students for teaching duties seems to be already in place). And in 1903, the now-married Amy Spencer is awarded a DSc (Econ) from the University of London.

So we have a period of research, followed by the awarding of a doctoral thesis. And, as with Skeel's thesis, the product is published as a book: *The History of Factory Legislation* appears in 1903. It is obviously an impressive

achievement, but it is a problematic candidate for 'earliest thesis' as Harrison is not the sole author: Beatrice 'Betty' Leigh Hutchins is also listed on the title page. In addition, the book seems to have been part of an agenda that predated Harrison's enrolment: Hewins mentions the title in 1896 as slated for future publication in a series called *LSE Studies in Economics and Political Science*.

There was one further candidate for Thesis No.1: a beguiling reference to 'Alice Radice' listed as earning a DSc (Econ) in 1903. Initial searches failed to locate any such person. But further checking reveals that a 24 year old Girton alumna called Alice Effie Murray came to LSE in 1901 to pursue research, and in November 1903, married a C A Radice. And indeed the Library holds a volume by Alice Murray. *History of the Commercial and Financial Relations between England and Ireland from the Period of the Restoration* appears in September 1903, in the same series as the Harrison and Hutchins volume.

School director Hewins confirms in his preface that this volume was indeed Murray's doctoral thesis, and is even helpful enough to add: 'She was one of the two women students who were the first to obtain the doctorate in the Faculty of Economics.' So the 'first' thesis is tied between two works and three authors. The first three doctorates the School awards – to Murray, Harrison, and Skeel – are all women, and each publishes her thesis as a book. The only slight disappointment for the Library's digitisation project is that Google Books has already scanned all three. ■



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

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First doctorates

1903: Alice Radice née Murray

1903: Amy Spencer née Harrison

1904: Caroline Skeel

1905: Gilbert Slater

First theses

1903: Murray – *History of the Commercial and Financial Relations between England and Ireland from the Period of the Restoration*

1903: Harrison and Hutchins – *The History of Factory Legislation*

1904: Skeel – *The Council in the Marches of Wales*

1905: Slater – *Enclosure of common fields in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries*



At September's International Growth Centre conference at LSE, **John Sutton** explained how his enterprise map project in Ethiopia has exploded myths about how successful companies develop in sub-Saharan Africa. He talks to **Joanna Bale** about the project, and about his new book on Ethiopia.

Joanna Bale: Professor Sutton, what inspired this project?

John Sutton: I had wanted for quite a number of years to carry over the work I've done on the development of firms and industries to the context of sub-Saharan Africa. I found, however, that it was extremely difficult to obtain sources of information of the kind that I would have easy access to in a European country. It also seemed to me that the type of information that would actually be useful to an economist or policy maker in relation to framing enterprise policy in these countries was neither terribly extensive, nor necessarily overly expensive to put together if the project was tackled in the right way. So I went to the IGC steering committee a year ago and suggested that I carry out this project in Ethiopia in order to provide a template of future studies of this kind.

JB: What did you actually do?

JS: The idea was to begin from the observation that a country like Ethiopia will have no more than 30 or 40 companies dominating its manufacturing activity and, in particular, its manufacturing exports. So by taking the country's major industries one by one and identifying the leading companies, we end up with 50 large companies spread over some eight or ten industries. The idea is then to build up a detailed profile of each of those industries setting out the firms, their activities, the products, identifying different clusters of firms that play different roles in the industry, looking at the way supply chains in the industry interact and how the industry is linked in with other industries in the country

and so on. And then, having done that, to produce full profiles of a handful of leading firms in the industry. The key thing about these profiles is that it tells us where the firms' capabilities came from and this is a key to understanding how such capabilities might be fostered and developed in the future.

JB: What do you mean by capabilities?

JS: The word is widely used and often used in somewhat different senses by different people. As an economist, what I mean is something very simple. I mean the set of skills possessed jointly by people in the company. These skills are manifested in three things: the firm's productivity, the firm's quality level, and the range of products the firm is producing.

JB: So where do the capabilities come from?

JS: I will have to tell you this in a number of steps. If you look at these 50 leading companies they break down into three groups. The first quarter had their origins in the public sector, the second quarter had their origins in foreign companies, and the remaining half are the domestic private sector companies – and this is where things get interesting. In the case of the domestic private sector companies in Ethiopia, there's a surprise. It turns out that almost all, in fact 24 out of 26 of these companies, had their origins in the trading sector. In other words, an import/export business, in practice mostly importing goods, had been in existence for a generation or more. And this trading company decided to enter manufacturing.

JB: Why is that a surprise?

JS: There is a very strong tendency in some circles to treat trading companies as being of secondary importance and to emphasise the role of manufacturing as a driver of growth. It is all very well until you realise that these trading companies turn out to be the seed corn from which successful manufacturers are grown.

JB: Why does that matter?

JS: It matters because it teaches us what the scarce resource is, and as an economist, I am always looking for the scarce resource. What is it that a developing country doesn't have that the average European country does? There have been fashions in economics emphasising different missing things. For instance, in the 1960s, everyone thought that these countries needed more capital stock. Attempts to simply build factories by the World Bank in Tanzania, for instance, led simply to inefficient or sometimes completely empty factories. Capital was not the missing element. What these trading companies are now emphasising is something that has become commonplace in my area of economics in the past few years. The really scarce and valuable thing lies in the ability of individuals and groups to run a well functioning company – and that brings me back to the trading companies.

Most people when confronted by this fact say the trading companies just have access to finance, which is true. They do indeed have cash flow from their trading business, but that's not the important thing. The important thing is that they have two things that are really scarce and valuable. The first is this organisation ability to run

a mid-size company well. The second is uncannily good market intelligence, that is, an understanding of the markets in which they are operating.

JB: How does this market intelligence work?

JS: Let me give you an example of what happens when you operate without it. A firm set out to make matchboxes in Ethiopia some years ago, and was very pleased to push its unit costs of production down to 38 Ethiopian birr. A month after opening, they received an offer from China to produce similar matchboxes at a delivered price of eight birr. Getting into import substitution is extremely hazardous. You can easily be undercut by cheap imports at any point.

What these ex-trader companies have is a strong sense of what market niche they can safely fill to produce a long-term viable business. Now, let me give you a positive example: Mohan Kothari Group began as a trading company in Ethiopia more than a generation ago. Recently it has entered manufacturing in a number of areas. One of its successful companies makes drawn steel wire, a standard industrial product for which there is considerable demand in Ethiopia. It was formerly mostly imported, so how can it be profitable to produce it locally? What the Mohan Kothari Group realised is that products of this kind are subject to intense import competition, mostly from China. But it also knows enough of the international market to realise that the steel bar which is the raw material input for this product is in short supply within China itself, so the Chinese are currently importing this grade of steel bar from the Ukraine. The Ethiopian group can equally well import on the same terms from the Ukraine, so here is a case where it is not going to be undercut and the business will be stable.

It is this kind of uncannily good market intelligence that is commonplace in these ex-trading firms. They know the ins and outs of prices and supplies of the international market to an extraordinary degree. That is one of their big assets.

JB: So what about the other asset you mentioned earlier: organisational ability?

JS: Here I am going to turn to a second aspect of things in order to underline the importance of this. In parallel with my study, Måns Söderbom of Gothenburg University in Sweden looked at industry in Ethiopia through the opposite end of the telescope by carrying out a statistical analysis of small and medium-sized companies across Ethiopian manufacturing. What he found gelled exactly with what I had found.

Of my 26 large private sector companies across the industrial sector (agri-business, manufacturing and

construction), I found that only two had begun as small industrial companies. This goes against a widespread impression that mid-sized and large-sized manufacturing firms grow for the most part from manufacturing firms that begin as a small size.

What Måns found, in following a cohort of all 55 companies that entered Ethiopian manufacturing in 1989, was that virtually all of the companies that began with fewer than 15 employees had failed within ten years. Companies that had started with 15 to 50 employees, however, had a very high survival rate.

It seems that we should not be surprised that a high proportion of firms fail. Seventy per cent of all new business entrants in Western countries fail within five years. What is interesting is the role of initial size. The small firms that begin with fewer than ten employees do not usually have the organisation, ability or skills to grow to become a mid-size or large company in the medium term. This organisational capital is crucial and that is the second ingredient that the trading companies bring. They are already long-lived, mid-sized or larger companies that know how to organise their affairs very effectively and efficiently.

JB: Did you learn anything else from this study?

JS: The other thing we learned related to the role played by foreign companies in the country. I surveyed all the 200 or so companies spread across ten industries that have recently established FDI (foreign direct investment) projects with Ethiopia. These companies represent an important part of Ethiopia's industrial future.

JB: That goes a little against conventional wisdom doesn't it?

JS: Yes, there's been a great deal of pessimism about FDI in sub-Saharan Africa. FDI flows have been going very heavily towards China and India over the past decade and people have been disappointed about the size of flows into the African countries. Yet when I look at the current stock of foreign companies with new projects in Ethiopia, it turns out that these are mostly mid-sized manufacturing activities and that the total projected employment from these, 26,000, is about the same as the total employment in Ethiopia's 50 biggest industrial companies, so we are talking about big numbers in terms of potential future employment.

JB: So what are the issues here?

JS: The issues relate to the way in which Ethiopia frames the business environment for companies. Countries around the world have learned, for the past 50 years, that creating a healthy interface between government and foreign companies is a really important investment

for a country to make, both because it preserves employment within the existing stock of FDI companies and encourages future FDI flows. And this is one of the things that is going to matter a great deal to Ethiopia over the next few years.

JB: So you are done with Ethiopia?

JS: Yes, the project is finished and the book, *An Enterprise Map of Ethiopia*, was published in November 2010. The full version of the enterprise map volume was delivered to the office of the prime minister of Ethiopia in July this year and was the subject of a series of meetings in Addis Ababa which involved business people, representatives of government and academics from Ethiopia and abroad. The final published version has been edited to remove commercially sensitive information.

JB: So what's next?

JS: The idea is to replicate this study across a number of countries. I am expecting to begin work on Ghana early in the New Year. I am hoping that some of my colleagues might be persuaded to do the same job for other countries, but I haven't succeeded in recruiting anyone yet! ■



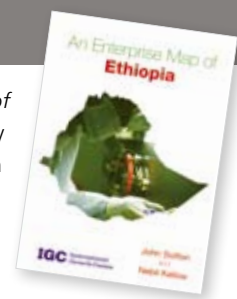
Professor Sutton is the Sir John Hicks Professor of Economics at LSE, where he directs the economics of industry group at STICERD (Suntory and Toyota International Centres for Economics and Related Disciplines). Professor Sutton's Ethiopia project was carried out jointly with Nebil Kellow, who is co-author of the book and managing director of First Consult, Addis Adaba.



Joanna Bale is a senior press officer at LSE.

An Enterprise Map of Ethiopia is published by the International Growth Centre in association with the London Publishing Partnership. Hard copy versions are available from Central Books, see [http://](http://tinyurl.com/igc-ethiopia)

tinyurl.com/igc-ethiopia. You can download the text for free at personal.lse.ac.uk/sutton

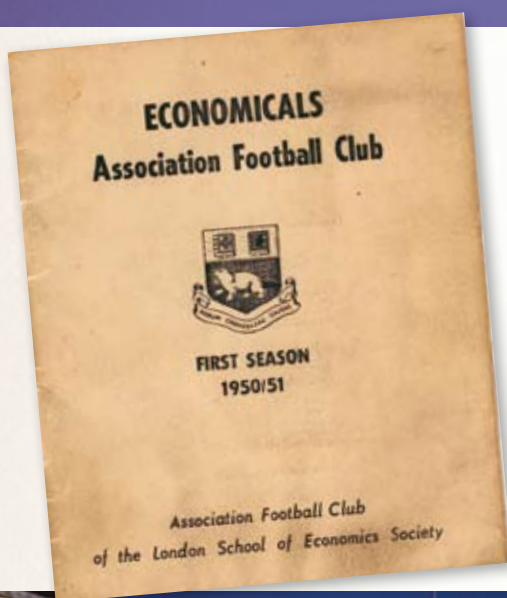




PITCHING IT RIGHT



As the Economicals, the LSE alumni football team, celebrates its 60th year, **Hilary Weale** looks at the history of alumni sport at LSE, from the ex-servicemen of the 1940s to the rugby professionals of today.



The story of the Economicals begins with the students who came to LSE in the late 1940s. It was an unusual intake, for the majority had served in the Second World War and only ten per cent were school leavers. The ex-servicemen brought with them the spirit of the forces – comradeship, trust, and endurance – and, with few halls of residence, often found themselves in lonely digs scattered around London. Playing sport for LSE was a natural activity which brought them together.

Derek Jakes (BSc Economic History 1949) recalls: 'I was the school boy. I came up and saw all these towering lieutenant colonels. One person had been in a Japanese POW camp, building the railway. They brought a whole new complexion to LSE.'

Of course, sport had long been a part of the student existence, and Berrylands had been purchased as a sports ground for LSE in the 1920s. It was turned over for war use in 1939 – variously to keep a horse, cows, grow vegetables, and as a training ground for the Local Defence Volunteers – and indeed the pavilion suffered bomb damage. Willis Wright, the groundsman who served LSE from 1929 to 1957, had been retained on site throughout the war, so that when LSE returned from exile in Cambridge, the ground quickly returned to its original purpose, and the new intake of students soon took advantage.

The social aftermath was as important as sporting endeavour: 'Socialising went on until late evening, before the last train to Waterloo,' says Derek Jakes. 'LSE sports teams during this period were among the few that had a post-game social life, something that to many was very special.' So special that a group of alumni still living and working in London sought to maintain the bonds which had been forged on and off the field with their own football club. Brian Rowntree (BSc Banking 1949), Frank Bealey (BSc Government 1948), Alec Crystal (BSc International Relations 1947), and Colin Furlong (BSc Statistics and Mathematics 1946) were the chief architects of the idea, and developed it at meetings in a pub on Ham common, establishing a committee, liaising with the School, recruiting players, and seeking opposition.

The club was elected to membership of the Amateur Football Association in May 1950, and began a full season of football fixtures against the likes of the Civil Service XI and Old Tiffinians on 16 September. They played in purple jerseys with white collars. With the backing of the School, the Economicals were allowed



to play at Berrylands from the outset, for very modest rates, and this continues today to be one of the biggest draws in attracting alumni to the ranks.

What the club should be called was a point of discussion, as a letter of 31 May 1950 to WHB Carey, chairman of the board of governors – who with the then director gave his blessing to the club – records: ‘The name “Cognoscenti” was felt by most of our prospective players to have been an unfortunate choice. The reasons were many, but the condemnation general, and the name was accordingly changed to “Economicals”... which is thought to be simpler and to exhibit our origin more plainly.’

Unsurprisingly, the Economicals (or ‘Comics’ for short) have had their ups and downs, and indeed they hit troubled waters early on. As the 1950s progressed, many graduates were unavailable to play while they undertook National Service, and at an AGM in the ‘50s there was talk of abandoning the 2nd XI, as their ranks were frequently raided by the 1sts to make up numbers. But the supply of players became healthy again when compulsory National Service ended in 1960, and by the 1970s, the football club was thriving.

Club stories and news circulated in *Purple Patch*, an irregular, generally light-hearted newsletter, which occasionally had a serious purpose, as this extract from issue 3, 1974-75, written by John Evans, shows: ‘Andy [Holt] and Dave Champion have both expressed their concern about the trend of players arriving late for matches. As well as putting us at immediate disadvantage, next season clubs will be fined for persistent lateness. I believe that it may be recommended at the AGM that such fines are paid by the recalcitrant (a new word I learnt today) individuals.’

The football club now thrives: there are five teams, plus a veterans’ side, and the 3rds won the South 2 league in 2009/10, earning not only promotion but the right to swap status with the 2nds. But football is far from being the only sport playing under the Economicals name, although the facilities at Berrylands have influenced the sports played. So while a cricket team followed football in 1953, and rugby in 1958, hockey has not featured – and in fact, the suspicion is that these days LSE alumni play hockey for King’s Old Boys/Girls. There are now three or four known netball teams, but there are so many leagues in London that it is likely that a lot more LSE alumnae play together.

Rugby, in fact, fell by the wayside until 1984, when it was re-established by Steve Bowen, and the club dates its existence from 1984, hence a Jubilee dinner which took place in 2009. Their early credibility was aided by the presence of Peter Coupe (BSc Industrial Relations 2001), who went on to captain Drummoyne in Sydney, while more recently former player Mark Baur (MSc Government 2006), who captains Stuttgart, has been

“ Sport had long been a part of the student existence, and Berrylands had been purchased as a sports ground for LSE in the 1920s ”

invited to trials for the German national team. They now put out two XV’s, and club captain Pete Drewienkiewicz (BSc Economics 2002) says: ‘We are relatively rare. We play against plenty of school old boys’ teams, but I don’t think any university old boys teams play to the same standard.’

The Economicals travel too, not just for away fixtures but on tours in the UK and abroad. Perhaps the best ongoing example is the arrangement the rugby team has with ENSAE (Ecole Nationale de la Statistique et de l’Administration Economique) Old Boys, which ties in with the Six Nations, by travelling to Paris to take on ENSAE when England play France in Paris, and hosting the reciprocal fixture the following year when Les Bleus come to Twickenham.

Meanwhile, many of those who took part in the early days of the Economicals are still going strong, on the social side at any rate, through the MOFFs –

Muddled Oafs and Flannelled Fools – a lunch club formed about 30 years ago which still meets three times a year, testament to the role of the club in forging lifelong friendships and collective memories.

So the Economicals is clearly not necessarily a homogenous entity. The current sports clubs calling themselves Economicals rarely get together socially, and the teams are open to non-LSE graduates. Some traditions have died – *Purple Patch* is no longer, and the Mackrell Ashes are not now awarded to the footballers’ leading goal-scorer. But the commonalities are still there: keeping in touch, taking a break from office life, basking in sporting triumph (or sharing a drink with team mates whatever the result), formal annual dinners, and the recollection of Wednesday afternoons playing at Berrylands as a student.

The continuing health of the club in all its forms is acknowledged by a plaque soon to be placed on the pavilion at Berrylands, celebrating 60 years of friendships first forged on the pitch. ■



Hilary Weale is External Relations Executive within the External Relations Division.

For information about joining the Economicals, please email Chris Cooper: christopher.a.cooper@morganstanley.com

Rugby Football Club 1921-22; and Football 3rd XI, 1961-62 (below)



We would like to thank all alumni who sent in their fond recollections of LSE student societies. Please keep these coming – we are planning a major piece in the summer 2011 issue.

Sustainable LSE

Staff and students across the School have been active around campus supporting schemes aimed at enhancing biodiversity on LSE's estate.

LSE's secret gardens

High above campus, staff and students have been lovingly tending LSE's new roof gardens. Housed on accessible rooftops across the School, the gardens are an important, and fun, part of LSE's environmental work. They are also part of the Capital Growth Campaign, which aims to help Londoners transform the capital by creating 2,012 new community food growing spaces by the end of 2012.

Staff have been cultivating a wide range of crops, from peppers and courgettes to strawberries and rhubarb, which, when harvested, will be used to feed LSE's volunteer gardeners as well as by LSE Catering. The St Clement's garden, managed by the Students' Union, was created with the support of the Annual Fund. Over 150 students were involved in the project and a new students' society is being formed to take responsibility for tending it in the future.

Although more accessible to birds (some nesting gulls were spotted earlier this year) than our more earthbound campus visitors, the gardens can be followed virtually through Twitter, at twitter.com/LSEGardens





Celebrating sustainability

LSE received several honours for its work on sustainability this year. It was awarded a prestigious Green Gown Award for 'LSE100: the LSE course', having also been shortlisted for its Sustainable Futures student consulting group, which, among other things, worked with the School to introduce Smart Mugs in LSE Catering and Students' Union outlets.

The awards recognise exceptional sustainability initiatives being undertaken by universities and colleges across the UK. Launched this year, LSE100 introduces students to the fundamental elements of thinking as a social scientist and is compulsory for all undergraduates. The School was commended for its 'exciting and bold whole institution approach. Reflecting a clear commitment and willingness to lead, LSE has created for its students an invaluable transdisciplinary space.'

The School was also awarded a First for its environmental performance in the 2010 People & Planet Green League. LSE was the top university in Central London and came joint first, with Kingston University, for greater London institutions. It also maintained a 'platinum award' from the Green 500 as part of its ongoing environmental and sustainability work.

It's a bee-autiful life

Passfield Hall welcomed some new guests earlier this year, but rather than leaving a room deposit these will be paying their rent in honey.

Two honeybee hives are now housed on the flat roof of the first floor of Taverton at Passfield Hall. The site was chosen for its low wind and sunny position, where the bee flight path is sufficiently out of the way of residents and close enough to food sources.

Professional beekeeper Dr Luke Dixon manages the hives, which have already produced honey for the School, although only a token amount was harvested this year to ensure the new colonies do not go hungry.

It is hoped the hives will help raise awareness among staff, students and vacation guests about the importance of protecting our biodiversity and the bee in particular.



“Bees are the world's most important pollinating insects and are worth about £200m a year to British agriculture”

The Pakistan conundrum

When I left Pakistan in autumn 1999 to attend LSE for a master's degree, the country was still under a civilian government. When I returned in autumn 2000, it was to a country under martial law, writes **Themrise Khan**.



© REHAN KHAN/PA CORBIS

I still remember the news of the coup being whispered among my Pakistani classmates, during Professor Teddy Brett's development management seminar. Over the next decade, Pakistan witnessed a military dictatorship, a devastating earthquake, rising religious extremism and violent militancy, a return to democracy, and a failing economy. Added to this, is now the worst natural disaster on record for the country and perhaps even globally – nationwide flooding that has affected over 20 million people and submerged a fifth of the country's total land mass, decimating its agriculture and livestock.

As a social development professional, and a Pakistani citizen, this maddening descent into chaos has been painful to witness, and almost impossible to respond to as an individual. No amount of graduate studies or even work experience can prepare you for the onslaught of a nation imploding, especially if it is your own.

Having worked with under-privileged communities and multi and bi-lateral agencies for almost 15 years to 'end poverty' and 'empower the poor', it seems that all such attempts have remained futile. Pakistan's poor remain poor and even more helpless than they were a decade ago. The World Bank currently estimates that

almost 63 million or a third of the population are still below the poverty line. This is despite the fact that billions have been poured into development aid in Pakistan by international agencies. Pakistan's Development Assistance Database shows a total contribution of US\$23.8 billion in development aid to Pakistan as of March 2008.

Debates in LSE's Development Studies Institute (DESTIN) focused on development aid being only a part of the answer to human development. But as time has worn on, many now see ineffective international aid as a real problem, sucking countries deeper into debt and poverty.

The explosive rise in militant terrorism and the global 'war on terror', in which Pakistan plays an important part, has subsequently turned the development agenda on its head. International aid to Pakistan is now led by the US with a US\$7.5 billion aid package to counter terrorism and counterinsurgency. The UK is following the lead by doubling its aid contribution to £480 million over five years. Suddenly, it is not development for progress anymore, it is development for politics.

As a practising development professional, the sheer immensity of this aid is perplexing for two reasons; first,

the amount is entering the country on the pretext of solving a greater (geo-political) ill, rather than focusing on human development as a direct need. Second, because of its sheer monetary enormity, no one knows how to utilise this aid. The government lacks capacity and human resources. Civil society, though well intentioned, lacks the professionalism to be able to respond efficiently enough. As a result, international donors, to justify their presence and tax-payers contributions, myopically hand over millions in debt-swaps and budget support and then silently step back and watch it disappear into oblivion.

Humanitarian aid is no different. The October 2005 earthquake saw approximately US\$5.93 billion (25 per cent of total international commitments) committed by international agencies for relief and reconstruction. But much of that aid still hasn't reached Pakistan, let alone been used for its intended purpose. A similar fate awaits those affected by the current flood disaster. Almost \$1 billion has been pledged by the international community so far. But given past experience, the utilisation of this aid is once again under serious question. The responsibility of the international community to hold Pakistan accountable for such use, meanwhile, is reflected by its own silence on the issue and by claiming that Pakistan suffers from an 'image deficit' due to its involvement in militant terrorism. A double-edged sword if there was any.

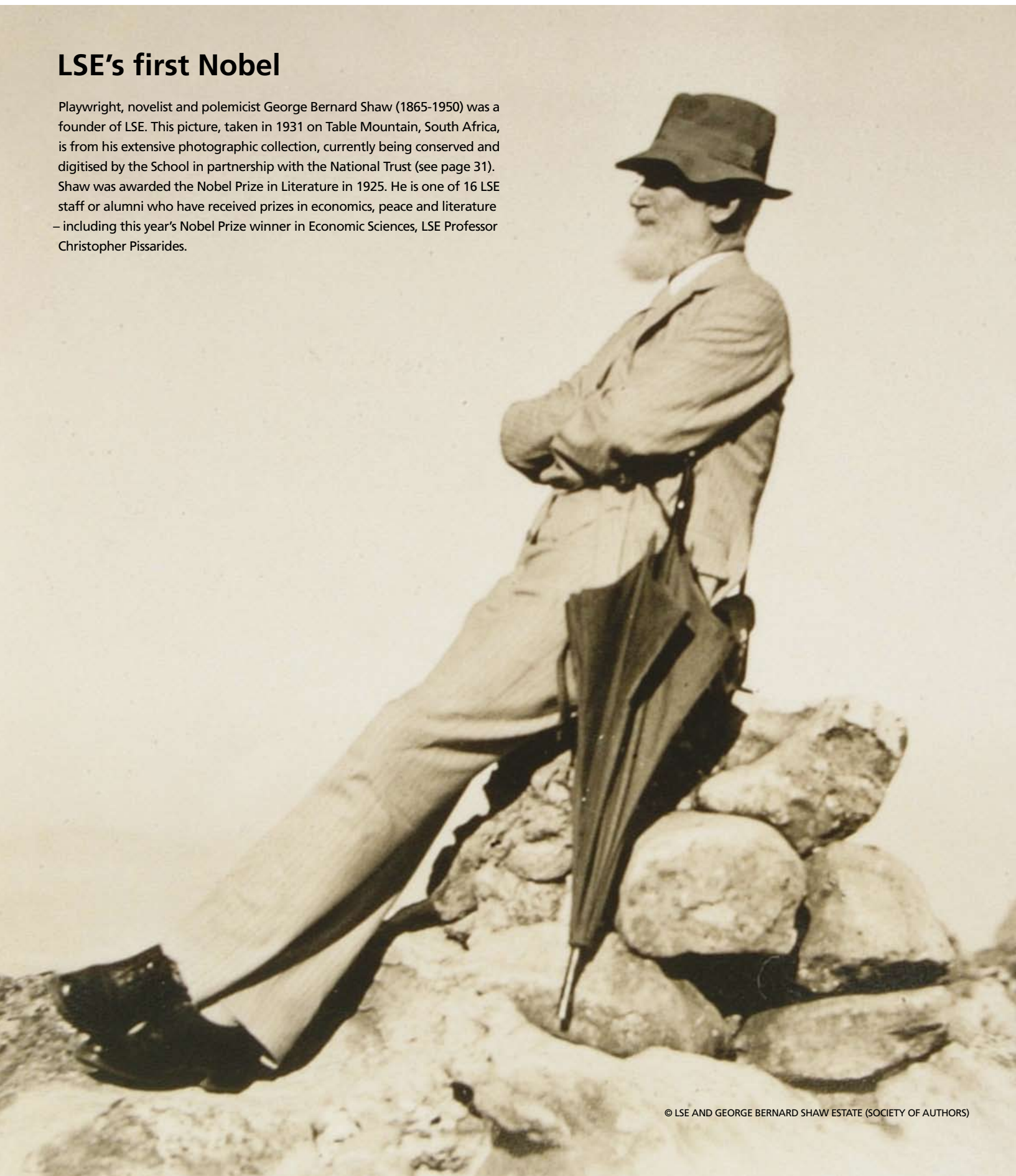
This is the harsh reality of international development studies, where academic study and reality are often poles apart. But the benefit of such study, as I learnt at my year at LSE, is that one is able to challenge the realities one eventually faces. The constant debates with my peers and other students, in the international environment of the LSE campus, made it possible for me to contextualise and address issues in a more global perspective, rather than in isolation. It has led to the ultimate realisation, several years later, that perhaps it is time for development practitioners to come up with a new form of development. In the conundrum that is Pakistan, the question is, where and how to begin. ■



Themrise Khan (MSc Development Management 2000), a former LSE Chevening scholar, is a freelance social development consultant. She is currently researching the links between conflict and women's economic development programmes in Pakistan and Afghanistan.

LSE's first Nobel

Playwright, novelist and polemicist George Bernard Shaw (1865-1950) was a founder of LSE. This picture, taken in 1931 on Table Mountain, South Africa, is from his extensive photographic collection, currently being conserved and digitised by the School in partnership with the National Trust (see page 31). Shaw was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1925. He is one of 16 LSE staff or alumni who have received prizes in economics, peace and literature – including this year's Nobel Prize winner in Economic Sciences, LSE Professor Christopher Pissarides.



LSE THANKYOU

New Annual Fund chair appointed



The School has recently welcomed Peter Jones CBE (BSc Statistics 1964) as chair of the Annual Fund. This role builds on Peter's existing LSE connections as an alumnus, governor and scholarship donor to the School.

Peter takes over the role from Sir Michael Lickiss (BSc Economics 1955). Mike's leadership and continued support during the ten years that he spent as chair

saw the revenue of the Annual Fund grow by over 600 per cent, which has enabled the Annual Fund to contribute towards a variety of projects that have benefited the LSE community.

Despite the current financial challenges Peter is very keen to build on Mike's success in encouraging regular giving to the Fund. He said: 'When Howard Davies approached me about the role, I was delighted. I can think of no better way of contributing than to help build a strong Annual Fund.'

'We all know that university funding in the UK is going to get tighter and tighter as the government tries to get a grip on its budget. The Annual Fund is especially valuable because the funds generated are unrestricted and can therefore be spent in whatever way the School most needs. It benefits a wide range of activities and plays a vital role in helping to keep our position as the leading social sciences learning institution in the world.'

Final countdown for matched funding

Over the past two financial years, the UK government's Matched Funding scheme has enabled the School to match all gifts to the LSE Annual Fund at a ratio of 3:1, boosting Annual Fund income to over £1 million per year for two years in a row, and enabling the Annual Fund to extend its impact across LSE's campus and community.

The Matched Funding scheme is now in its third and final year, meaning that the current financial year, which ends on 31 July 2011, is the final opportunity for donations to the Annual Fund to benefit from the 3:1 match.

Visit www.lse.ac.uk/annualfund or contact annualfund@lse.ac.uk for further information about how matched funding can extend the impact of your Annual Fund gift.



New Middle East Centre

LSE announced the launch of a new multidisciplinary research centre in May 2010. The Middle East Centre, which has been operational since October 2010, brings together research focusing on the history, political economy, society, environment, law and international relations of the modern Middle East. Its work places great emphasis on active and systematic collaboration with Middle Eastern universities, scholars, civil society and policy makers, and speaks to a global audience about the region's strengths and challenges. The creation of the Centre was made possible by £9.2 million in initial support given to the School by the Emirates Foundation for Philanthropy and The Aman Trust, organisations which are both based in the United Arab Emirates (UAE).



The inaugural director of the Centre is Professor Fawaz Gerges (pictured), who was appointed to the newly created post of

Emirates Professor for Contemporary Middle East Studies in May 2010.

The endowed chair was made possible as part of the initial support received towards the creation of the Centre. Professor Gerges, who has previously held academic positions at the universities of Oxford, Harvard, Columbia and Princeton and Sarah Lawrence College in New York, is an eminent Middle East scholar. His research interests include, amongst others, Arab politics, Muslim politics in the 20th century, and the international relations of the Middle East.

Following the creation of the Centre, he is working alongside other prominent LSE scholars to engage intellectuals and experienced practitioners to analyse and report on the region's economics, politics and culture. One of the Centre's overriding

aims is to train a new generation of specialists drawn from within the region and from the rest of the world, enabling them to provide informed and balanced analysis of the nations of the Middle East and the region's role in the international community.

The Emirates Foundation for Philanthropy offers financial and technical support to projects that enrich the lives of people in the UAE. Abdulrahman Al Owais, managing director of the Foundation, commented: 'We are delighted that the new Centre will solidify LSE's academic relations with leading Middle Eastern universities, including those in the United Arab Emirates. Our Foundation supports knowledge creation through research and high level training for young professionals, which are key objectives of the new Middle East Centre.' The Aman Trust is a philanthropic organisation operating in the fields of healthcare, education and food security throughout the Middle East and South Asia. It is headed by Arif Naqvi (BSc Economics 1982), CEO and founder of Abraaj Capital, one of the largest private equity firms operating in emerging markets, whose family endowed the Trust. He added: 'As an LSE alumnus, I am delighted that LSE has made an institutional commitment to the Middle East.'

The Centre plans to host its first major public event in spring 2011. In the meantime, please visit lse.ac.uk/middleeastcentre for further details.



Pin up

Donors to the LSE Annual Fund make an important contribution to LSE life. In recognition of this and by way of a small token of appreciation, the Office of Development and Alumni Relations recently sent out donor pin badges to Annual Fund supporters who are members of one of the Gift Clubs or who have supported the Annual Fund for six years or more consecutively. Clement's Circle donor Rodrigo Fiaes (MSc International Relations 1986), said: 'It's wonderful to be in a position to help LSE through supporting the Annual Fund. I plan to continue supporting the LSE Annual Fund and will proudly wear my badge.' For more information on Gift Clubs and the Annual Fund, please visit www.alumni.ac.uk/annualfund

Private equity opportunities for LSE

A new initiative on the research and teaching of private equity was launched at the School in September 2010, thanks to the support of Abraaj Capital, the largest private equity group in the Middle East, North Africa and South Asia. Abraaj, which operates eight offices in the MENASA region, donated £4 million to fund a research programme, an endowed post for a senior academic researcher in private equity and an MSc in Finance and Private Equity, which began its first year in October 2010 with 30 students. Dr Ulf Axelson (pictured), the inaugural Abraaj Capital Reader in Finance and Private Equity, will head the research initiative, direct the MSc programme and teach its core course.



Transformative benefactors recognised

LSE has a strong tradition of philanthropists who have made significant contributions to life at the School. From Henry Hunt Hutchinson, who, in 1894, provided the funds to establish LSE, through to more recent major support, many have played key roles in enabling the School to develop and progress and, above all, retain its status as a world leading social science institution.

The School has chosen to mark the most transformative and significant gifts that it has recently received in a permanent and public way through the installation of the LSE Benefactors' Board in the entrance of the Old Building. The building, which is LSE's main entrance and plays host to many of the School's public lectures, sits at the heart of the School's campus, and the placement of the board in this location will ensure that as many people as possible are made aware of how much our strongest philanthropic supporters have enabled the School to develop.

The board initially recognises 35 individuals and organisations who have made significant gifts to the School, and more will be added over time. We encourage staff, students and visitors to the School to view the board when they are next in the entrance to the Old Building.



Early gifts for New Students' Centre

Following the granting of planning permission from Westminster City Council in October 2010, the New Students' Centre has benefited from a number of early gifts.

The project has been awarded two Annual Fund grants of £100,000 each, the first towards the design and development stages in 2009-10, and the second towards the building itself in 2010-11. In addition, the School's Friends and Family Programme has set itself the challenge of raising £100,000 for the Careers Information Library, which will be situated on the 5th floor of the new Centre. The appeal was launched with a generous gift of £10,000 by former Friends and Family chair Paulo de Pessoa de Araujo and his wife Beatrix. A number of other donations have also been received towards the target.

LSE is aiming to raise a total of £5 million in philanthropic donations to realise its vision for this important campus redevelopment, which will provide vital facilities for the School's student body and radically improve the student experience available.

Please contact Rachel Jones at r.h.s.jones@lse.ac.uk for further information.



LSE forges its first full African partnership

The University of Cape Town (UCT) and LSE have become official institutional partners – sealing LSE's first formal alliance with an African university. The partnership, which was announced in May, is likely to lead to student exchanges, visiting fellowships for academics, research collaborations and training programmes. A summer school in Africa and joint lectures using the internet to link audiences in London and Cape Town are further possibilities.

UCT is LSE's fifth academic partner – along with Columbia University in New York, Sciences Po in Paris, Peking

University in Beijing and the National University of Singapore.

LSE pro-director Professor Sarah Worthington said: 'Our partnerships help us maintain and extend our global reach, both in enriching and informing our academic work and in promoting our world class research and skills. We are particularly pleased to be allying ourselves with what is widely considered to be Africa's finest university. This is a continent where so much that is crucial to the world is happening and we look forward to working with UCT to improve our understanding and to have real impact in addressing some of the continent's major challenges.'

LSE already has a flourishing Africa Initiative, which is designed to inspire the exchange of ideas and expertise between Africa and the School. The initiative is led by Professor Thandika Mkandawire, who holds LSE's first Chair in African Development. See lse.ac.uk/newsAndMedia/news/archives/2010/05/CapeTown.aspx



Social Innovation Centre to be created in the Basque Autonomous Region

The Diputación de Guipúzkoa, part of the Basque Autonomous Region, and LSE have signed an agreement to create a Social Innovation Centre. Managed by LSE Enterprise in its design and development stages, the project aims to build social capital and increase competitiveness in the region. The Diputación has allocated €600,000 for LSE Enterprise to create the Centre, which aims to strengthen the development, competitiveness and welfare of Guipúzkoa. In addition to its international links, the Centre will build on local networks and will focus on specific projects. It will encourage a management model based on effective organisational structures and behaviour, with programmes aiming to develop individuals and teams within companies in Guipúzkoa. For more on the work of LSE Enterprise, see lse.ac.uk/businessAndConsultancy/LSEEnterprise

Prince Andrew learns about life at LSE

Prince Andrew, the Duke of York, attended a lecture on population growth, spoke to student societies, and enjoyed a lunch overlooking the rooftops of London during a visit to LSE on Monday 25 October. The Duke, who is the UK's Special Representative for International Trade and Investment, visited LSE to gain an insight into the everyday workings of the School. He was greeted by LSE director Howard Davies and Peter Sutherland, chairman of the LSE Court of Governors, who

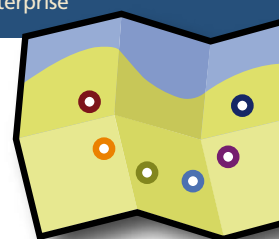
accompanied the Duke on a tour of the campus. During the visit, the Duke watched a variety of videos showing the different aspects of LSE life and work, and met with three student societies. He also attended a roundtable discussion with a selection of LSE's Chevening scholars, and observed an LSE100 course lecture before attending a lunch discussion on 'The UK and world trade' attended by a select group of LSE staff and academics.



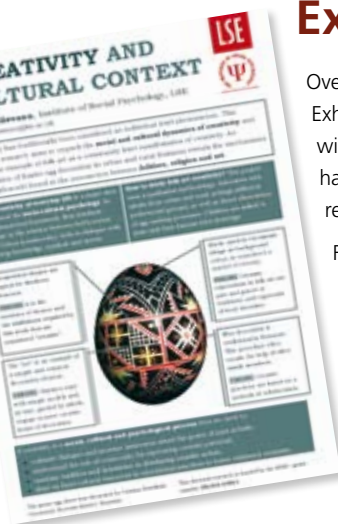
Mapping happiness? There's an app for that

Researchers in LSE's Department of Geography and Environment have launched an iPhone app to track the happiness of people in the UK across space and time. The project will help researchers understand how people's feelings are affected by their immediate environment – including features such as pollution, noise, weather conditions and green space.

The app, which is the first of its kind, pings users daily to ask how they are feeling, and uses satellite positioning (GPS) to discover their location while they answer. Lead researcher George MacKerron said: 'By tracking across space as well as time, and by making novel use of a technology that millions of people already carry with them, we hope to find better answers to questions about the impacts of natural beauty, environmental problems – maybe even aspects of climate – on individual and national wellbeing.' Anyone in the UK can sign up to participate at mappiness.org.uk



School's first PhD Poster Exhibition a success



Over 200 people attended LSE's first PhD Poster Exhibition this May, with the Library displaying the winning posters of students who were judged to have most successfully captured the essence of their research projects in poster form.

Fifty-eight posters were submitted to the exhibition, entitled *Relating Research to Reality*. Seven students were awarded prizes for their work, including Vlad Glaveanu, Social Psychology, who won the Barclays Grand Poster Prize for his poster, *Creativity and Cultural Context* (pictured).

Danny Quah, professor of economics and co-director of Global Governance, said: 'This exhibition leverages all the best that LSE has to

offer, breaks down silos of social science research, and challenges every one to the hard task of communicating to audiences not already convinced of just one way of thinking.' All submissions can be viewed online at eprints.lse.ac.uk/view/sets/PhD.html

George Bernard Shaw's photographs revealed

Sixty years after the death of playwright, critic and polemicist George Bernard Shaw, thousands of photographs from a previously largely unseen collection are shedding new light on his life and times. A keen and respected photographer, Shaw (1856-1950) amassed around 20,000 photographic objects during his long lifetime, including prints, negatives and albums. These images are now being made available online thanks to a partnership project between the National Trust and LSE.

Much of the collection is owned by the National Trust, to whom Shaw left his home on his death. It has been housed within the Archives Division at LSE since 1979, with many of the items in

a fragile condition. Conservation work has been undertaken to prevent further deterioration but only recently has funding been available for the project, allowing the public to see Shaw's photographs at last.

LSE's head of Archives, Sue Donnelly, said: 'Previously we had to wade through piles of unsorted photographs to view these gems – this project harnesses digital technology to bring an amazing collection of images to a wider audience.' The first images from the project are now online, with more to be added as work progresses. The project will be complete in summer 2011 when around two thirds of the collection will be available to view. See lse.ac.uk/library/shawphotos



© LSE AND GEORGE BERNARD SHAW ESTATE (SOCIETY OF AUTHORS)

LSE welcomes new honorary fellows

Five honorary fellows were elected in 2010.

Professor Stanley Cohen was



Martin Wright Professor of Sociology at LSE from 1997 to 2006, when he became professor emeritus. His books include *States of Denial: knowing about atrocities and suffering*, which won the British Academy Book Prize in 2002. He is a fellow of the British Academy.

Professor Fred Halliday, who sadly



died in April 2010, began teaching at LSE in 1983 and was professor of international relations from 1985 to 2008.

He retired in 2008 and became an ICREA research professor at IBEI, the Barcelona Institute for International Studies, in Catalonia. He is author of many books, including *The Middle East in International Relations: power, politics and ideology* and *100 Myths about the Middle East*.

His Excellency Mr Yang Jiechi is



minister of foreign affairs for the People's Republic of China. He has been closely involved in China-US relations and has played an important role in normalising China's foreign relations, culminating in his appointment as Chinese ambassador to the United States from 2001-05.

Sir Geoffrey Owen is a senior fellow



in the Department of Management at LSE. He has held several posts at the *Financial Times*, and was editor from

1981-90. He was knighted in 1989 and joined LSE in 1991.

Dr Sigrid Rausing is a Swedish



philanthropist, anthropologist and publisher. The founder of the Sigrid Rausing Trust, she is also the

publisher of the renowned literary journal *Granta Magazine* and the chair of Granta books.

Policy briefings for the new Parliament

LSE held two policy briefings for the new crop of MPs this July. The first focused on the economy and prospects for the next five years. The second examined issues around international affairs. LSE academics including Tony Travers, Professor Nicholas Barr, Professor Damian Chalmers and Professor Arne Westad were joined by director Howard Davies and outside experts, such as BBC journalist Stephanie Flanders, for the sessions. In all, over 40 MPs attended. LSE is the only university to have offered such briefings to the new Parliament. The original idea came from alumna Jo Swinson MP, following a trip to the induction programme run by Harvard for new congressional members.

You can now follow news from LSE's Press Office on Twitter and Facebook – sign up to LSEnews at twitter.com/LSENews or visit LSE's Facebook page at facebook.com





LSE to purchase Land Registry building

The School's commitment to ensuring for its students the quality of campus its reputation deserves moves a step further with the purchase of the Land Registry's Head Office building on Lincoln's Inn Fields.

The building will be used for academic, research and teaching purposes and LSE will take vacant possession in May 2011.

Julian Robinson, director of Estates at LSE, said: 'This is a serious landmark building for a serious university. The purchase of the Land Registry will enable LSE to further its objective of creating a world class estate commensurate with its academic reputation.'

STUDENT LIFE

Charlotte Gerada (BSc Social Policy with Government 2010) reflects on her new role as General Secretary of the LSE Students' Union (LSE SU) for 2010-11.

I'm the new LSE SU General Secretary, and I'm pretty much what it says on the tin – General! I'm the primary representative figure to the School, echoing the student voice on important LSE decision making bodies, with the aim to guide the School in the direction that students believe it should head in. Many alumni will remember the SU Gen Sec from their days at the School, and I think the core of the job has stayed pretty much the same.

I have just graduated with a BSc Social Policy with Government degree – which I absolutely loved. I was born in Portsmouth and have lived there my whole life, but both

my parents are Maltese and moved to the UK in their late teens.

As I've always been active in LSESU's Raising and Giving Society, and was president in my final year, I was constantly nudged by my sabbatical predecessors to run for a position in the Students' Union, but honestly doubted my ability to win the 'El Presidente' position. So, I got packed off to a National Union of Students feminist empowerment day, which left me feeling both frustrated about women's poor representation in presidential positions in unions nationally, and absolutely alive with optimism about being able to win the fantastic Gen Sec role at LSE.

My broad aim this year is to make the student experience as positive as mine. Coming from a challenging socio-economic background, I was incredibly lucky to have received an LSE Scholarship – the Bill Bottriell Award – so financially I felt 'normal', but finding internships and gaining a

similar footing academically was a challenge.

My areas of focus are three-fold. First, I am coordinating our response to the Browne Review of Higher Education Funding, released in October. Our belief is that increasing fees will further discourage students from non-traditional backgrounds from applying to university.

Second, I aim to improve the student experience further at LSE, by supporting more inclusive, engaging and exciting events and campaigns that cross-cut social, national and cultural groups on campus. And third, personal development and career prospects will be a focus of my attention. LSE has a wealth of widely supporting departments and resources for student welfare and it would be great to develop some of the services they provide and make more students aware of the support they are entitled to.

I love my new role. LSE is an enormously exciting place and to be elected SU Gen Sec is a real privilege.

The School on video

For many undergraduates, starting university will be the biggest challenge they have faced so far. LSE's Student Mentoring Scheme, which aims to help students settle into life at LSE and beyond, is the focus of a new short film produced by the School that can be viewed online.

The *Stories from LSE* series aims to give an insight into life at the School through the tales of people who study and work here. In the latest film, economics undergraduate and student mentor Jerusha asks what it takes to become a mentor, and interviews both mentors and mentees on how their involvement in the scheme has helped them.

The series can be viewed online alongside videos about the cutting edge research being produced by LSE's academics, vodcasts of public lectures, and speeches by Howard Davies, on a new Director's Channel. LSE Research videos can also now be viewed on YouTube. lse.ac.uk/newsAndMedia/videoAndAudio/Home

Gay lib anniversary

Our thanks to reader Eric Thompson (BSc Econ 1956) for reminding us that 2010 marks the 40th anniversary of the first meeting of the Gay Liberation Front in the UK, held at LSE on 13 October 1970. He writes: 'That was a contribution to making British society more open-minded and compassionate – and thus better in my books – of which the School can be truly proud.' LSE is home to the Hall-Carpenter Archives, Britain's major resource for the study of lesbian and gay activism in the UK since the publication of the Wolfenden Report in 1957. For more information see lse.ac.uk/library/archive/holdings/lesbian_and_gay_archives.aspx



LSE PEOPLE

Three of LSE's leading figures have had their expertise and service rewarded in the Queen's Birthday Honours list.

Professor Tim Besley, Department of Economics, STICERD, was made a CBE. LSE governor **Janet Gaymer** was made a Dame (DBE). **Jean Sykes**, Library, received an MBE for services to higher education.

Four of LSE's eminent academics, **Professor Francesco Caselli**, Department of Economics, **Professor Neil Duxbury** and **Professor Conor Gearty**, Department of Law, and **Professor John Van Reenen**, Centre for Economic Performance, were elected Fellows of the British Academy in recognition of their outstanding scholarship in the field of humanities and social sciences.

Adam Austerfield, LSE Enterprise, has been appointed vice president of the British Chamber of Commerce (BCC) in Spain. The BCC supports British businesses across the world. Adam will be responsible for the Madrid region.

Professor Michael Barzelay, Department of Management, has been awarded an honorary doctorate by the University of St Gallen in recognition of his outstanding research in the field of public management and governance.

Professor Iain Begg, European Institute, has been appointed by the House of Lords European Union Select Committee to serve as a specialist adviser for an inquiry into the future of economic governance in Europe.



Dr Chaloka Beyani, Department of Law, helped to prepare a new constitution which was voted for and

adopted in the Republic of Kenya this year. Dr Beyani is a member of the Kenyan Committee of Experts on Constitutional Review, which prepared the new constitution that was introduced by the president in August.

Professor Yury Bikbaev, LSE Enterprise, has been awarded an honorary professorship by the Academy

of Public Administration under the president of the Republic of Kazakhstan in recognition of the knowledge transfer generated by LSE Executive Education's years of customised training for the civil service of Kazakhstan.

Professor Sumantra Bose, Department of Government, has been awarded a Leverhulme Fellowship to support work on his book *Transforming India: the world's largest democracy at home and in the world*.

Dr Steven Casey, Department of International History, has received the prestigious 2010 Harry S Truman Book Award for his work *Selling the Korean War: propaganda, politics, and public opinion in the United States, 1950-1953*.

Dr Vesselin Dimitrov, Department of Government, has been awarded the Alexander Nove Prize for his book *Stalin's Cold War: Soviet foreign policy, democracy and Communism in Bulgaria, 1941-48*.

Professor Kevin Featherstone, European Institute, has been appointed to the National Council for Research and Technology in Greece. He is the first non-Greek to be appointed to the Council.



Professor Francesca Klug, Global Governance, has been awarded the *Political Quarterly* Bernard Crick Prize for her essay, "'Solidity or Wind?' What's on the Menu in the Bill of Rights Debate?', published in autumn 2009.

Meena Kotecha, Department of Mathematics and Department of Statistics, has been awarded the Glory of India Award and Certificate of Excellence by the India International Friendship Society (IIFS), which honours Indians across the globe for their contributions to their fields.

Professor Frank Land, emeritus professor in the Information Systems and Innovation Group, has been selected by the British Library to record his life history as part of their project

'An Oral History of British Science'.

Professor Land will be a contributor to the computing section of the history.



Lord Richard Layard, Centre for Economic Performance, has been awarded a medal by the president of the

Royal College of Psychiatrists, for his outstanding individual contributions to mental health and psychiatry.

Professor Dominic Lieven, Department of International History, has been awarded the Wolfson History Prize for his book *Russia Against Napoleon: the battle for Europe, 1807 to 1814*.



Professor Eileen Munro, Department of Social Policy, has been appointed by the Government to conduct

an independent review to improve child protection. The 'Munro Review' will focus on looking at how to remove barriers and bureaucracy from social work practice.

Professor Mía Rodríguez-Salgado, Department of International History, has been appointed as one of 12 experts on a panel for the European Research Council Advance Grants 2010 in the Humanities, which will look for ambitious and methodologically advanced research projects.

Dr Purna Sen, Development Studies Institute, has been selected as one of the experts of a newly formed Technical Advisory Group which will advise the new UN Commission on HIV and the Law.

Dr Sharon Shalev, Mannheim Centre for Criminology, has been awarded the British Society of Criminology's Book Prize 2010 for her book *Supermax: controlling risk through solitary confinement*. Dr Shalev is interviewed about her work on page 6.

Professor Richard Steinberg, Department of Management, has received the 2009 Meritorious Service Award from the *Manufacturing and Service Operations Management* journal.

LSE academic seeks collaborators to assist with new book on human rights

Conor Gearty, professor of human rights law in the Law Department, launched a unique new writing project, *The Rights' Future*, earlier this term. Unlike traditional launches, however, his book is not yet written but is an interactive experience, unfolding over three months through a series of weekly online essays shaped not only by the author's views but by those of his audience.

Since 11 October, Professor Gearty has been publishing a chapter of the book online every Monday. These are opened up to comment and discussion from the general public and each chapter revised to include a summary of the responses and how they have impacted on his thinking, at the end of each week. The final *The Rights' Future* will be presented at LSE's third Literary Festival in February 2011.

To view the book's progress – or participate yourself, see therightsfuture.com. People can also sign up to The Rights' Future's Twitter feed at twitter.com/therightsfuture to stay abreast of what is being posted and discussed.

Research update Join the global debate at LSE

The second issue of *LSE Research* is now online. Edited by eminent *Newsweek* journalist Stryker McGuire, *LSE Research* showcases and highlights School research and impact on world affairs. Read *LSE Research* at www.alumni.lse.ac.uk/research. The third issue will be produced in 2011 – for more on how to receive the magazine, see www.alumni.lse.ac.uk

Women's 'double shift' of work and domestic duties a myth

Feminists are wrong to claim that men should do a larger share of the housework and childcare because on average, men and women already do the same number of hours of productive work. In fact, if we consider the hours spent doing both paid work and unpaid household, care and voluntary work together, men already do more than their fair share. This is the premise of an article by LSE sociologist Dr Catherine Hakim, published in a special issue of *Renewal: a journal of social democracy*. See lse.ac.uk/newsAndMedia/news/archives/2010/08/CatherineHakimRenewal.pdf

Royal Navy 'dangerously weak'

The Royal Navy is dangerously weak, risking the silent principles of the UK's national security unless the future fleet is restored and adequately sized,

claims a new article published in the *Journal of the Royal United Services Institute*. 'Things Don't Happen: silent principles of national security' by vice-admiral Sir Jeremy Blackham and Professor Gwyn Prins of LSE's Mackinder Programme for the Study of Long Wave Events, explains the core strategic task of the Royal Navy, and argues that past underfunding and the current extreme financial pressures will leave the future fleet ageing, fewer in number and 'inadequate for the most fundamental, enduring and vital tasks'. See lse.ac.uk/newsAndMedia/news/archives/2010/08/navy.aspx



Competition makes NHS hospitals more efficient

Competition in the English NHS improves hospital efficiency and can save the health service significant amounts of money, according to a study from the Centre for Economic Performance. *Does Hospital Competition Improve Efficiency?* finds that hospitals located in areas where patients have a great deal of choice improve their efficiency more quickly than hospitals located in less competitive markets. What is more, the hospitals in competitive markets are able to improve efficiency and save money without any negative impact on patient outcomes. See <http://cep.lse.ac.uk/pubs/download/dp0988.pdf>



The problem with powerful leaders



Strong leaders may also be worse managers, a study has found, because they give off such an impression of power that their colleagues' opinions are stifled. While it is important for leaders to exude authority and competence, the evidence suggests that appearing too powerful will inhibit their team

members from expressing an opinion. This harms the ability to make good decisions by excluding arguments and evidence from the decision making process. Download *The Downside of Looking Like a Leader* by Dr Connson Locke, LSE's Department of Management, and Cameron Anderson, the University of California, at lse.ac.uk/newsAndMedia/news/archives/2010/08/Leaders.pdf

High-speed rail delivers economic growth

High-speed rail lines bring clear and significant economic benefits to the communities they serve, the first thorough statistical study of the subject has discovered.

Dr Gabriel Ahlfeldt, LSE's Department of Geography and Environment, and Arne Feddersen, University of Hamburg, discovered that towns

connected to a new high-speed line saw their GDP rise by at least 2.7 per cent compared to neighbours not on the route. They also found that increased market access through high-speed rail has a direct correlation with a rise in GDP – for each one per cent increase in market access, there is a 0.25 per cent rise in GDP. See lse.ac.uk/newsAndMedia/news/archives/2010/09/highspeedrail.aspx





Faith and fanaticism

Given his claim to have been trained to apply 'critical, rational, sceptical, independent and scrupulous scrutiny to the great questions of the hour', it was with no little surprise that I read Mr Rowell's letter (*LSE Connect*, summer 2010). It is clear that in his case at least LSE has failed. Can it really be said rationally that faith in God is the root cause of the genocides, mass-murders, abuses, and other atrocities that he so zealously enumerates? If we arrest a serial killer and imprison him, and the serial killings continue, it is a fair assumption that we have arrested the wrong man. But is it true to say that if we remove religion such atrocities as he enumerates will cease? Has he overlooked the staggering crimes committed in Europe in the name of Enlightenment and Reason? Has he overlooked the fanatical persecutions and slaughters in France, Spain, Mexico and above all in Russia, under an anti-religious banner, which far dwarfs the activities even of the most fanatically religious? The problem is not one of religion, but of fanaticism. It is this which darkens reason, leads to superstition, and awakens in man a hatred towards his fellow men.

The Very Reverend Dr Peter Miln (Diploma Personnel Management 1966)
Málaga, Spain

May I suggest that Alex Rowell consult the War Audit of Bradford University, commissioned by the BBC to ascertain the connection between war and religion. He will find that very few wars historically have had anything to do with religion. May I also suggest that he examines the humanitarian record of the Christian religion. He will find in particular that the Catholic church is the largest non-governmental provider of medical services in the world.

Alex Wilson (BSc Econ 1957) Waterlooville, UK

Alex Rowell regrets the existence of LSE's Chaplaincy, saying 'what the future of civilisation requires is less faith, not more'. Yet here in London, as elsewhere, countless churches feed and house the homeless every winter. The Hari Krishna group offer LSE students free food every day. What secular groups do likewise? Political parties? Bridge clubs? LSE alumni groups? Even well-known atheist and *Times* columnist Matthew Parris commends the decency and personal humility of Christians involved in African development, and argues that Protestantism's direct relationship between individual and God liberates people from being subordinate to local groupthink, an essential pre-requisite for progress and development. Alex Rowell has the right not to believe, but LSE, with its diverse student and faculty body, has the right to fund a Chaplaincy, just as it has the right to fund sports fields and concerts. None are immediately part of our mission as a university, but all make LSE more than a narrow seat of learning.

Dr Tim Leunig, Department of Economic History, LSE

There was one important word missing from the list of skills Rowell says a graduate should acquire while studying at LSE, namely tolerance. Without this attribute there is little hope of people of faith and humanists ever living harmoniously together.

John O Machin (BSc Sociology 1960) Pudsey, UK

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

Lessons from the crisis

Tony Travers writes that: 'No convincing alternative has been put forward to replace battered market capitalism' ('A new and nasty normal', *LSE Connect*, summer 2010). This is a total misreading of the situation, and if LSE is taking students down this theme path it is doing them a grave injustice. The real question is that of replacing battered welfare statism and invasive government, not reforming market capitalism. What we have learnt is that the Welfare State and expanded government ineluctably leads to debt and more debt. Market capitalism does not.

Donald Last (BSc Econ 1954)
Worthing, UK

World Cup woes

Stuart Corbridge's excellent article 'Why England won't win the World Cup' (*LSE Connect*, summer 2010) reminded me of my very own World Cup woe. My room mate Jules Lambert (LLB 1982, now His Honour Judge Lambert) won two tickets to the 1982 World Cup. Naturally he elected his boon companion, yours truly. The fly out date was the date of my BSc Econ finals paper, so he had to take someone else. Some 28 years on I still dream about this traumatic event and, as yet, neither I nor England has done anything of note in the intervening years.

Matthew Eyre (BSc Econ 1982) Bedhampton, UK



Undocumented

Stephen Smith apparently believes that Tania, an 'undocumented immigrant', is being brave by giving a speech in front of 'federal agents with guns whose job it is to arrest and deport people like her'. Clearly the federal agents have been inefficient since there are now more than 12 million such immigrants. In fact, an unholy alliance between big business and radical multiculturalists has prevented any serious effort to enforce the immigration laws. Smith says that 'on the nightly news they are vilified as 'illegals' – somehow responsible for everything from swine flu to violent crime to stealing jobs.' First, they are illegals; second, the news media usually refer to them as undocumented, without papers or unauthorised; and third, as economist George Borjas has shown, illegal immigrants have indeed increased unemployment and reduced the wages of unskilled black Americans.

Christopher Hewitt (BSc Econ 1962) Glen Echo, MD, USA

ANY ANSWERS?

In response to the suggestion that LSE's motto should be changed to 'et rerum cognoscere naturam et meliorem reddere':

I would describe Tony Taylor's suggestion for a ponderous new motto as virgil on the ridiculous. Happy is he who can craft a pithy epigram.

Michael Hill (Sociology 1965) Emeritus professor of sociology, Victoria University of Wellington NZ



MESSAGE FROM THE

Alumni Association chair

Alumni volunteers help to make LSE the vibrant, world class academic institution that we all know and care about, so here are a few ways to get involved:

Alumni Professional Mentoring Network

Our mentoring network gives engaged alumni the opportunity to make their experience and

expertise available to fellow alumni and current students seeking professional development support. See page 42 to find out more.

Alumni ambassadors

Alumni groups around the world organised over 80 events this summer, to welcome LSE's offer holders to the School community before they left home. It is also now possible to be

involved in LSE's student recruitment work on an individual basis, acting as an ambassador to potential future applicants through the Alumni Ambassador scheme. See page 40 for more information.

Leadership Forum 2011

Finally, the next LSE Alumni Association Leadership Forum will take place in September 2011 and

we will be looking for alumni volunteers to serve on the Association's committees. We will email all alumni with full details early next year.

George Davidson

(General Course 1971)
Chair, LSE Alumni Association



UPCOMING ALUMNI EVENTS

Alumni lecture series

LSE director Howard Davies gives his annual lecture to alumni, on **21 February 2011**
www.alumni.lse.ac.uk to book your place



Spring concert

Join fellow alumni for a reception before the annual LSE Orchestra and Choir concert, on **22 March 2011**

www.alumni.lse.ac.uk to book your place



Monthly drinks

Held near the School on the first Wednesday of every month
www.alumni.lse.ac.uk for venue details



New special interest groups

The Alumni Relations team is delighted to announce the creation of two new special interest groups, which join the four existing groups: Crossfire, Global Real Estate Group, the Lawyers' Alumni Group, and the Media Group.

Civil Service, Government and Public Policy

The group was formed in June 2010, and provides a significant platform through which alumni working in an array of careers in government and politics can share common interests and career experiences of the sector, and debate key political and current affairs issues. The group has close links with the Department of Government and the LSE Public Policy Group, and works with local alumni groups in other major centres of government around the world.

The group is led by a Management Committee, chaired by Rosehanna Chowdhury (LLB 2004, LLM 2005), and was formally launched at an event at LSE on 25 November 2010.

Banking and Finance

This new group provides a programme of intellectual, professional networking and social events on campus and in industry related venues, so alumni who work in the banking and finance sectors can network with each other

and debate industry issues with experts and opinion formers.

The group will also build close relationships with banking and finance related academic departments and research centres of LSE, so alumni can remain informed of sector related research, and will create networks within companies in the sector.

The group is being led by an interim committee of alumni who work in the banking and financial sectors, and is planning a series of events for 2010-11.

How to join a group

For details of how to sign up to all LSE special interest groups, please see alumni.lse.ac.uk/groups



Reunions

Our reunions programme offers alumni the opportunity to reconnect with the School, reunite with former classmates and rediscover the joy of learning, at least once every five years.



Reunions in 2010

In 2010, we welcomed back over 600 alumni for the Classes of 2000-04 and the Classes of 2005-09 reunions which took place in July and September 2010 respectively, mainly in the impressive surroundings of the New Academic Building.

Both reunions started with an update on the latest developments at LSE from director Howard Davies, followed by a welcome reception and supper in the Three Tuns, small reunions in most halls of residence, and the chance to relive student disco days at Crush.

Saturday's programme began with a chance to actively engage with the intellectual life of the School. In July, we had a fascinating discussion between Edward Lucas (BSc Economics and Industrial Relations 1984), Central and Eastern Europe correspondent for *The Economist*, and Charlie Beckett, director of POLIS, about the changing face of news and media in the digital era. For the September reunion, Professor Michael Cox, professor of international relations and co-director of LSE IDEAS, spoke on 'The

Decline of the West and the Rise of the East: Myth or Reality?'. There was then a chance to tour the School and hear from Julian Robinson, director of estates, about forthcoming campus developments, and in September Julian was joined by Charlotte Gerada (BSc Social Policy with Government 2010), general secretary of the LSE Students' Union, who outlined what the New Students' Centre development will mean for student life on campus.

After lunch, there was the chance to attend one of a number of career networking sessions, a new feature at reunions, and hear from a number of alumni speakers looking at topics such as climbing the career ladder in your organisation, kick starting your career and getting the right work-life balance.

The final session in July was an insightful lecture by Danny Quah, professor of economics and co-director of LSE Global Governance, entitled 'Will the world belong to Asia in the 21st century?', and in September alumni heard a very interesting and entertaining talk by

Martin Lewis (BSc Government and Law 1994), Money Saving Expert.

Both reunions were rounded off with a superb Gala Dinner in the stunning surroundings of the Palm Court and Adelphi Suite of the Waldorf Hilton, at which the Class Gift totals were read out: the classes of 2000-04 had so far raised £38,155 for the Annual Fund, and the classes of 2005-09, £19,562.

Reunions in 2011

Graduating classes of 1961 and before
Tuesday 10 May

Graduating classes of 1990-94
Friday 8 and Saturday 9 July

Graduating classes of 1995-99
Friday 16 and Saturday 17 September

“It exceeded my expectations and I look forward to future alumni events”

Emily Hullum (General Course 2006)



LSE Alumni Association of Singapore

Brief history

In September 1973, the LSE Alumni Association of Singapore (LSEAAS) was formally registered as a society with the Registry of Societies in Singapore. In the past 37 years, some 1,800 Singaporeans have passed through Houghton Street and LSE.

The LSEAAS has seen its ups and downs over the years. In 2002, the LSEAAS in Singapore experienced a revival in leadership which has carried on till the present day.

Our mission

The LSEAAS is an active society that provides various platforms for our members to network, gain knowledge and relive their memories of studying at LSE. The LSEAAS continues a proud tradition of facilitating and organising intellectual and social events that are educational and entertaining – a means to maintain our links with the School and alumni here in Singapore. At our events, there is always the familiar LSE spirit of discussion, debate and drinks! The LSEAAS is also the platform from which the Singapore LSE Trust was launched in 2004 to fund Singaporeans with financial needs to pursue their dream of studying at the School. The Trust is a registered charity and Institute of a Public Character, affording donors tax benefits when making donations. Excluding the matching by the UK government, and as of 31 August

2010, more than S\$500,000 has been raised, enabling the establishment of eight scholarships, at both undergraduate and postgraduate level.

Communication

Reaching out through various channels is of utmost importance to the LSEAAS, given the diverse demographic spread and choices available to alumni. The LSEAAS therefore recently boosted its website (www.lsesingapore.com), keeps its presence on Houghton Street Online updated, and has a Facebook group.

Events

2010 has been a bumper year! More than 300 alumni have attended the four academic lectures (Lord Meghnad Desai, Professor Christopher Coker, Dr Razeen Sally, and Professor Danny Quah) and three social events (Bon Voyage Reception, Chinese New Year Special 'Lo Hei' Lunch Celebration, and Endowed Fund Launch Dinner). These events have kept the alumni warm and the committee busy – with more to come for the last quarter of 2010.

Networks

The LSEAAS is an active member of the 'Distinguished Universities Alumni League', which comprises distinguished American and British universities, and the 'British Alumni', the umbrella body for



alumni of UK universities in Singapore. We link with these 'Friends of the LSEAAS' on a number of events, thereby creating a more vibrant networking and socialising scene. The LSEAAS also maintains close links with other LSE alumni groups in Southeast Asia.

Membership model

We invite alumni to sign up as paid members to keep abreast of the latest academic, social and professional networking events. All alumni on the mailing list get our email newsletter, and members receive priority booking and discounted rates for our events. Lifetime membership includes additional benefits of preferential rates and 'first invites' for special events. There is also an Associate Membership category for non-alumni who wish to join the LSEAAS to partake in events. We have more than 120 paid up members as of September 2010, including more than 75 lifetime members. We invite Singapore

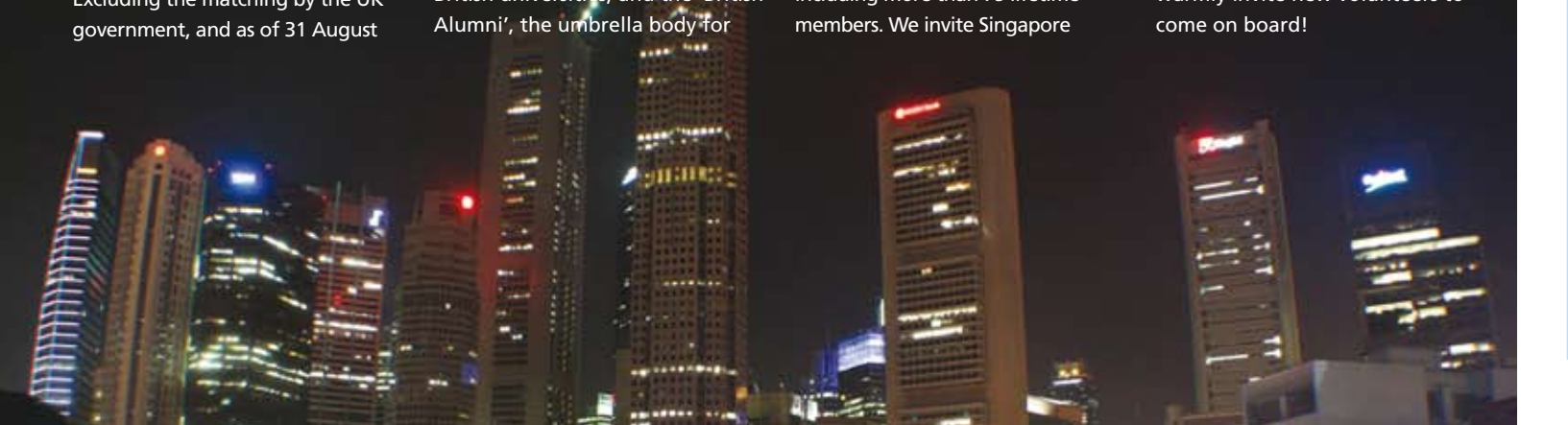
based alumni to sign up and join us via www.lsesingapore.com

Committee

The LSEAAS is run by an elected committee of 14 alumni. Elections are held every spring and the AGM is a surprisingly popular event, perhaps due to the interesting locations and great food made available to members! Two or three young(er) alumni are encouraged to join the committee at each AGM to introduce fresh ideas and energy, and many hardworking incumbents are encouraged to stay on to lend their advice, input and time, and to lend stability to the team.

Getting involved

If you are Singapore based and keen to expand your network and play your part in keeping the alumni flame burning brightly in Singapore, please do contact us via www.lsesingapore.com. The success of the LSEAAS is entirely dependent on volunteers and we warmly invite new volunteers to come on board!



LSE Alumni Association of Spain

There are about 1,000 LSE alumni in Spain, and the LSE Alumni Association Spain has been active for over a decade, organising regular speaker and networking events in Madrid and Barcelona.

The group has been pleased to welcome Howard Davies, LSE director, as a regular annual speaker, on topics including 'Back from the brink?: the financial crisis and global economic outlook' and 'The future of global financial regulation'.

Other guest speakers in the last two years have included LSE academics such as: Professor Andres Rodriguez-Pose, head, Department of Geography and Environment; Professor Paul Preston, Príncipe de Asturias professor of contemporary Spanish studies; Professor Luis Garicano, Centre for Economic

Performance and Department of Economics; Professor Danny Quah, LSE Global Governance; and Dr Eiko Thielemann, senior lecturer in European politics and policy and director, LSE Migration Studies Unit.

The group has close links with many organisations in Madrid, and in particular is grateful for the excellent support it receives through its collaboration with the Centro Internacional de Estudios Económicos y Sociales (CIEES), law firm Gómez-Acebo & Pombo and the British Embassy, which has hosted the last two LSE Alumni



Christmas Receptions, inaugurated in 2008. The group also organises an annual pre-departure event, bringing together offer holders about to leave for LSE with recent alumni and current students.

The president of the group is Adam Austerfield (MSc Political Economy of Transition in Europe 1998), who is director of projects for LSE Enterprise, based in Madrid. The Association's

activities in Barcelona are run by Oriol Solà-Morales (MSc Health Policy, Planning and Finance 2002).

If you would like to get involved in the group, please contact Adam on a.austerfield@lse.ac.uk; if you live in Spain and do not receive emails about events, simply contact the Alumni Relations team with your current email address and you will be added to the list.

Midlands Friends



The Midlands Friends of LSE is the only UK alumni group outside London, and welcomes alumni from all parts of the Midlands. The group holds four or five events a year, designed to appeal to alumni from all departments and of all generations.

Our speakers in the past have included MPs Gisela Stuart and Charlotte Atkins, the late George Jonas, Judge David Miller, and lobbyist Mari James, and the subjects covered are as diverse as 'The life of a new MP', 'Social Policy today', 'The

history of the Stratford-upon-Avon Theatre' and 'Kinder transport from Germany in the late 1930s'.

We have visited many museums including the Iron Bridge Gorge Museum and the Loughborough Belfry Museum, several local

universities and other places of interest such as BBC Birmingham. Naturally, we always try to include a good lunch or meal with the visit.

We visit LSE itself once every two years, where we have lunch, a tour of the School and a talk by a prominent academic, including Professor Christine Whitehead, Professor Julian Le Grand and most recently Professor John Hills, director of the ESRC Research Centre for Analysis of Social Exclusion (CASE).

The group is steered by a committee of alumni, chaired by Terry Dillingham (BSc Government 1969), and the honorary secretary is Margaret Griffiths (BA Geography 1965). If you live in the Midlands and are interested in getting involved with our events and activities, please contact Margaret by email on griffiths958@btinternet.com or by phone on 01886 853543.

Alumni and Student Recruitment

In the true spirit of William Beveridge (LSE director 1919-37), LSE provides its own form of cradle to grave care. Whilst the Alumni Relations team is likely to be your main point of contact with the School after graduation, LSE's Student Recruitment Office is responsible for providing prospective applicants with the support, information and advice they need as they decide where to study. The seven members of the Student Recruitment team share between them responsibility for assisting students from across the world. More than 30 countries are visited annually, with a typical itinerary including visits to schools, colleges and universities, discussions with relevant funding and third party organisations, public information sessions and meetings with local LSE alumni. The role of local alumni in promoting the School is an increasingly important one. Whilst the Student Recruitment Office maintains relationships with relevant institutions, alumni on the ground are well placed to provide unique, informal advice to prospective students who often have queries and concerns that a former student from a similar background is better qualified to answer. To this end, the Student Recruitment Office, in conjunction with the Alumni Relations team, offers all the School's alumni the opportunity to help the next generation of LSE graduates, either by volunteering to become an Alumni Ambassador or attending a pre-departure event organised every summer by alumni groups around the world.

Alumni ambassadors



Many LSE alumni will have been quizzed at some point by friends, colleagues or family members who are considering applying to the School themselves. For LSE alumni who want to give something back to the School in a practical way, as well as to see more students from their country or background encouraged to apply, the Alumni Ambassador

scheme offers a great chance to be involved in LSE's student recruitment work, acting as an ambassador to potential future applicants.

Email an alum

Alumni Ambassadors will be profiled on our Email an Alum site and will receive questions from potential applicants to LSE who want to find out about the difference that studying at the School could make to their future prospects, as well as on other aspects of their LSE experience.

The kind of questions we hope applicants will want to ask include:

- How has your LSE degree helped you in job seeking and career progression?

- What kind of contacts did you make at LSE and how did these help you?

- How did your experience at LSE differ from that of friends and colleagues who studied elsewhere?

- What alumni activity have you been involved with since leaving LSE?

- What made you choose LSE rather than institutions in your home country?

Please note that all messages are sent via the Student Recruitment Office, allowing you to keep your email address private. For reasons of privacy, we also profile alumni on the site using first names only. From time to time Alumni Ambassadors may also

be asked to support the work of the LSE Student Recruitment Office by participating in events taking place in their countries, or providing contacts with their former institutions. However the major way that you participate will be through the Email an Alum scheme.

Get involved

If you wish to become an Alumni Ambassador and participate in the Email an Alum scheme, please go to Houghton Street Online (alumni.lse.ac.uk) and click the link to Alumni Ambassadors and complete the online form. If you have questions about the scheme please contact email.an.alum.sturec@lse.ac.uk.

For reports and photos from these events, please see alumni.lse.ac.uk/events



SOFIA

PRE Departures

ARGENTINA	■■■■■	KENYA
AUSTRALIA	■■■■■	LITHUANIA
AUSTRIA	■■■■■	MALAYSIA
BANGLADESH	■■■	MEXICO
BELGIUM	■■■■■	NETHERLANDS
BRAZIL	■■■■■	NIGERIA
BULGARIA	■■■■■	NORWAY
CANADA	■■■■■	PAKISTAN
CHILE	■■■■■	PALESTINIAN
CHINA	■■■■■	TERRITORIES
COLOMBIA	■■■■■	POLAND
CYPRUS	■■■■■	PORTUGAL
CZECH	■■■■■	RUSSIA
REPUBLIC	■■■■■	SINGAPORE
FRANCE	■■■■■	SOUTH AFRICA
GERMANY	■■■■■	SOUTH KOREA
GREECE	■■■■■	SPAIN
HONG KONG	■■■■■	SRI LANKA
HUNGARY	■■■■■	SWEDEN
INDIA	■■■■■	SWITZERLAND
IRELAND	■■■■■	TAIWAN
ITALY	■■■■■	THAILAND
JAPAN	■■■■■	TURKEY
JORDAN	■■■■■	UAE
KAZAKHSTAN	■■■	USA



AMSTERDAM



ISTANBUL

Every year, the Alumni Association and Student Recruitment Office team up to provide funding for pre-departure events, which allow recent alumni and current students to share their experiences of LSE and life in London with offer holders who are about to start at the School, and form a great introduction to the LSE community. The School is hugely grateful to all our alumni groups around the world, who organised a record 83 pre-departure events in 48 countries between June and September 2010.

To get involved as an Alumni Ambassador, please visit our website ([link below](#)) for full details. If someone you know is interested in applying for an undergraduate or postgraduate programme at LSE, or for study abroad at the School, please contact the Student Recruitment Office at stu.rec@lse.ac.uk or +44 (0)20 7955 6613, for help and assistance.

MENTORING AND CAREERS

Alumni Professional Mentoring Network

The LSE Alumni Professional Mentoring Network is the 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 continues to go from strength to strength, and now has over 200 mentors in 35 countries, with some exciting new developments:

International campaigns

The network was officially launched in the USA in July, with the Alumni and Friends of LSE in the USA encouraging all the mentors on its own scheme to join the global network.

Since then, the mentoring committee has worked with alumni groups in France, Hong Kong and Singapore to launch mentoring in their countries, and will be working with many more groups in 2011 to create a truly global network.

Launch to governors and students

In November, the network was delighted to welcome

Peter Sutherland, chairman of the LSE Court of Governors, as its guest speaker.

For governors, many of whom are alumni and all of whom have wide professional experience, the event was an opportunity to find out how they can use the network to share their experience with fellow alumni and current students.

From the student side, the event gave Students' Union officers and SU society leaders the opportunity to meet alumni and governors, and to find out all about mentoring so they can champion the network when it officially launches to students early in 2011.

Find out more

For more information about the Alumni Professional Mentoring Network, and to find out about other services and benefits available, please visit Houghton Street Online – www.alumni.lse.ac.uk/mentoring



LSE Careers Service

The LSE Careers Service has a number of useful services for alumni:

- My Careers Service – unlimited access to the online vacancy board
- Careers fairs and events – alumni places are available at most events
- LSE Graduate Advance – bespoke support for alumni within the first two years of graduation

For more information about the LSE Careers Service, please see www.lse.ac.uk/careers or email careers@lse.ac.uk.



Hold your event at LSE

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

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



10% discount
for LSE Alumni

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

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.



Ash Chandhok (BA History 2005) was quite right to wonder about the strange timing of the LSE law careers event at which her partner **Shiva Tiwari** (LLB 2005) had been asked to speak: strange that it was taking place at 6.30pm on a balmy Friday evening in July. However, she dutifully followed the signs to the Shaw Library, where she was met not by a throng of law students, but by just Shiva... who whisked her out onto the terrace and proposed to her. Much to Shiva's relief, she said yes. The couple celebrated with a glass of champagne, overlooking the spot on Houghton Street where they first met in 2002, and will be getting married in 2011.

1962

Paul Crook (PhD) is emeritus professor in history at the University of Queensland, Australia. In 2007 he published *Darwin's Coat-Tails: essays on social Darwinism*. He is at present finishing a biography of Grafton Elliot Smith, the famous Australian born anatomist and Egyptologist.

1968

Peter Trooboff (LLM) was presented with the Leonard J Theberge Award for Private International Law by the American Bar Association. He has practised in the field of international law as a partner and senior counsel at Covington & Burling LLP for more than 35 years.

1975

Juan Manuel Santos (MSc Economics 1975) was sworn in as the new president of Colombia. He was Colombia's first foreign trade minister and has also been finance minister and national defence minister. During this last position, he was in charge of leading the implementation of the government's democratic security policy.

1976



Lisa Fitzig (General Course) has joined the Corcoran Group, the largest residential real estate firm

in New York City. Prior to joining Corcoran, Lisa was deputy head of the Global Industrial Group, Investment Banking for Citigroup.

John Sloan (MSc International Relations) has been appointed Canadian ambassador to Russia, Uzbekistan and Armenia. Prior to this appointment, he was based at Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada in Ottawa as director general of the Economic Policy Bureau.

1981

Christiana Figueres (MSc Social Anthropology) has been appointed the executive secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. She has been a member of Costa Rica's negotiating team on climate change since 1995, and from 2007 to 2009 was vice president of the climate change convention bureau.

Arthur Howe (General Course) is a partner with Schopf & Weiss LLP in Chicago. He was elected a Fellow of the American Bar Foundation in July, and for the sixth year in a row was selected as one of the top business litigation attorneys in Illinois.

1983

Richard Grossman (MSc Economic History) is a professor of economics at Wesleyan University and a visiting scholar at Harvard University. His latest book, *Unsettled Account: the evolution of banking in the industrialized world since 1800*, was published this summer by Princeton University Press.

1988



Professor Chris Edger (MSc Industrial Relations and Personnel Management) has recently been appointed professor of multi-unit leadership at Birmingham City Business School (BCBS) having been a visiting professor for two years. Previously he was group HR, service and productivity director for the restaurant company Mitchells & Butlers.

1991



Françoise Boucek (MSc Politics & Government of Western Europe) published her latest book, *Dominant Political Parties and Democracy: concepts, measures, cases and comparisons*, jointly edited with Matthijs Bogaards. She is currently a teaching fellow in the Department of Politics at Queen Mary, University of London.

1996

Ed Miliband (MSc Economics) was elected in September 2010 as new leader of the Labour Party in the UK. He has been member of parliament for Doncaster North since 2005 and served as a minister from 2007 to 2010, under prime minister Gordon Brown.

1997

Pardeep Kullar (BSc Industrial Relations and Human Resource Management, MSc ADMIS 1998) has set up an internet start-up, Likeourselves.com. The site aims to

RAPID RESUMÉ



Etienne Dalemont (student 1935-36, honorary fellow 1984) is the co-founder of the Association of Alumni of LSE in France, which helped him celebrate his 100th birthday in March 2010. He has had an impressive career in the petroleum industry, from its first fruits in the 1930s to holding a global position with the TOTAL Group.

What led you to study at LSE?

After some engineering studies in Paris and my military service, I wanted to study economics, which in the 1930s was a far more developed discipline in the UK than in France. I was fortunate enough to obtain a scholarship in order to study economic theory at LSE. Not only did this provide the chance for me to widen my scholarly orientation, but also opened my mind in general. I pursued this field of study and obtained a PhD in economics.

What do you remember most about your time at the School?

I was very impressed by the quality of the academic staff: the brilliant teaching and writings of Robbins, Hayek, Hicks and others. I was the only French student and was extremely impressed by the warmth I received on all occasions. The students had formed groups

of various political orientations or common interests and animated them with verve. All in all, I was very happy at LSE and the wide human experience has served me all my life.

How did what you learned at LSE influence your career?

At LSE, I nourished a great interest for price mechanisms in various types of markets. LSE introduced me to a very international environment, as my professional path was to become, and to democratic life and debates. Above all, I met many fantastic LSE students with whom I maintained close friendships for my entire life! I fully share Lord Dahrendorf's feeling in his fascinating history of LSE: 'LSE matters to those who have come to it. It is (...) an institution which has laid claim to a part of the hearts and souls of many.' I am one of them!

What was your motivation for setting up the French alumni group?

In 1982 Anne Bohm, the School's alumni ambassador, came to Paris to meet some French alumni, including me. At that time, probably due to our professional constraints, we had little contact with each other, so decided to strengthen our links amongst ourselves and with LSE. Our group, initially informal, grew and grew: we met for lunches, dinners and debates, and we invited successive directors of LSE (I G Patel, Lord Dahrendorf, John Ashworth and Anthony Giddens) to Paris. It was not until autumn 1990 that we decided to give the group an official and legal status as a French 'association'.

Have you any advice for today's LSE students?

It is a privilege to be educated in an institution of the quality of LSE: one must make every effort to benefit from all that it offers, by working hard. But acquiring knowledge is not enough to make one's life a success: one should set oneself ambitious objectives and have the determination to meet them. And never be discouraged along the way. Always remain open to the outside world, to others and listen to them.

Why should alumni be active in alumni groups?

Their first duty is to never forget the School and remain close, ready to assist with intellectual, professional and financial contributions so that LSE remains on top as an educational institution. On the other hand, they should also remain active in their social and professional circles: meet in regional groups, organise lectures, debates, social gatherings and assist each other in their professional careers.

Etienne Dalemont was interviewed by Sylvie Audibert (Diploma in Business Studies 1994), committee member, LSE France.

direct people with similar interests, via their mobile phones, to the same venue and gives them an easy way to know what they have in common with others.

1999

Dana Denis-Smith (BSc International History), is managing director of Marker Global. She was recently named by *Management Today* as one of 35 top British businesswomen under 35. She started her career as a journalist, working for the Economist Group among others, before qualifying in English law and joining Linklaters.

2002



Brady Calestro (BSc Sociology) is the founder of Mondokio.com, an international news website based in the US. Drawing on his studies at LSE, the site introduces a radical new approach to experiencing the news by allowing users to compare and contrast how news sources all over the world cover the same stories. LSE affiliated journalists, PR, web designers and potential investors are welcome to contact him at brady@mondokio.com.

2003

Matthew Asada (MSc European Politics) is now based in Washington, DC as a special assistant to Richard Holbrooke, the special representative for Afghanistan and Pakistan. Previously Matthew spent two years as consul for political and economic affairs at the US Consulate General in Kolkata.

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

Andrews, Stuart LLM 2003

Baker, Cecil John BSc Econ 1947

Barbour, Philip BSc Sociology 1954

Barnsby, George John BSc Econ 1951

Batson, Ralph William
BSc Econ 1949

Beevers, Caroline Mary LLB 1990

Belok, Francis Conrad
BSc Econ 1953

Binge, Brenda BSc Sociology 1986

Bleetman, Norman
BSc Government 1956

Bucknall, Wilfred BSc Economic
History 1949

Bysouth, David BSc Accounting
and Finance 1953

Cahm, Professor Eric Selwyn
Hilary PhD Government 1959

Carson, William Morris BA Social
Anthropology 1957

Corn, Betty LLB 1953

Crouzet, Professor Francois
Marie Joseph PhD Economic
History 1949

Donaldson, Lloyd Maurant MSc
Development Studies 2008

Douglas, Professor Alexander Shafto
professor of computational methods

Fiddian, Professor Nicholas John
BSc Economics 1969

Freeman, Professor Christopher
BSc Econ 1948

Gardella, Dr Alexis Maria-Angela
PhD Anthropology 1998

Glasser, Professor Cyril LLB 1963,
LLM 1966

Griffith, Professor John Aneurin
Grey LLB 1940, LLM 1948, emeritus
professor of law

Grimshaw, Mary Jean Occasional
student 1964

Gunhammar, Jessica Karin
MSc Human Rights 2003

Harvey, Ralph Bachelor of
Commerce 1951

Henderson, Alec Arthur
BSc Econ 1954

Herring, Cyril Alfred BSc
Accounting and Finance 1956

Hersh, Ann Louise Diploma in Social
Policy and Administration 1961

Hewlett, Wilfrid Lewis BSc
Industry and Trade 1948

Hopwood, Professor Anthony
George BSc Accounting and
Finance 1965

Hudson, Robert Cecil Diploma in
Personnel Management 1947

Hull, Dr Felix PhD Economic
History 1950

Jecchinis, Dr Christos Albertos
PhD Economics 1962

Jensen, Astrid Thit
MSc Economics 2009

Jeshurun, Dr Chandran MPhil
International History 1966, PhD 1967

Kaikobad, Dr Kaiyan Homi
LLM 1977, PhD Law 1982

Kaim-Caudle, Professor Peter
Robert BSc Econ 1938, Diploma in
Business Administration 1939

Kingsford, Dr Peter Wilfred
BSc Economic History 1934, PhD
Economic History 1951

Kirby, Ronald Michael
BSc Sociology 1972

Knight, Michael Anthony Gordon
Bachelor of Commerce 1949

Krause, Lawrence Mark BSc
Accounting and Finance 1986

Kulsrud, Peter Clifford
General Course 1979

Laberge, Jean-Philippe
MSc European Politics 1998

Levy, David Gary BSc Accounting
and Finance 1983

Lumley, Gerald LLB 1971

Mac Mahon, Francis BSc Econ 1955

Morgan, Gwynfor Edward
Diploma in Social Administration 1963

Olowu, Emmanuel Olajide
BSc Government 1957

O'Neill, Philippa Mary Diploma in
Housing 1987

Plowden, Dr William Julius
Lowthian visiting professor,
Department of Government

Pollakorn, Denpong Diploma in
Social Administration 1961, Diploma
in Personnel Management 1962

Priestley, Diana BSc Social Policy
and Administration 1976

Raitz, Vladimir Garvilovich
BSc History and Economics 1943

Reed, Allan John Certificate in
Personnel Administration 1958

Ripley OBE, Andrew George
MSc Accounting and Finance 1973

Rosenheim, Margaret K
General Course 1973

Russell, Derek BSc Econ 1956

Shah, Sima MSc Analysis, Design
and Management of Information
Systems 1992

Shotton, Arthur Allison
BSc Government 1954

Stratford, Trevor K Certificate in
Social Science and Administration 1954

Syson, Albert BSc International
Relations 1952

Tate, Elizabeth Priscilla Certificate
in Applied Social Studies 1961

Thomson, John Michael
BSc Econ 1951

Turney, Alan Harry
BSc Economics 1960

Virdee, Jasminder MSc
Development Management 2009

Vis, Dr Rudolf Jan BSc Accounting
and Finance 1982

Watkins, Alan Quainton LLB 1955

Wise, Geoffrey Alan Theodore
Diploma in Personnel Management
1965

York Moore, Helen Mary
BSc Econ 1943

Dr Goh Keng Swee 1918–2010



The former deputy prime minister of Singapore, Goh Keng Swee, who was both an alumnus and

honorary fellow of LSE, has died at the age of 91. His career combined front line politics in a burgeoning nation with a lifelong involvement in education and its development. Dr Goh Keng Swee was Singapore's first minister for finance when it became self-governing in 1959, and was later minister for defence and minister for education. In 1980 he was appointed first deputy prime minister. During his time in government, he championed a pragmatic programme of industrialisation and led successful efforts to raise the living standards of citizens by attracting foreign

investment into the country. He was made an honorary fellow of LSE in 1966 for distinction in public life and outstanding services to the School. It followed a long attachment which began with a degree in economics (graduating first class in 1951). A scholarship allowed him to continue his studies with a PhD awarded in 1956. He was also executive chairman of the Institute of East Asian Political Economy (now the East Asian Institute in the National University of Singapore) and he led the establishment of the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, which celebrated its 40th anniversary in 2008.

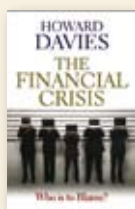
Dr Goh Keng Swee died on 14 May after a long illness. He is survived by his wife, son, daughter-in-law, two grandsons and three great grandchildren.



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

FEATURED BOOK

Villains and vampire squid



The Financial Crisis: who is to blame?

Howard Davies
Polity Press, 144pp
£14.99 p/b £50 h/b

This book surprises pleasantly at many different levels. It sets down 38 different distinct possible causes for the 2008 Global Financial Crisis (GFC), deftly gets to the heart of each in five bite-sized pages on average (including references!), and then concludes. These 38 are grouped into seven categories that, following the book's own taxonomy, I paraphrase as: the Big Picture (the global macroeconomy, four distinct causes); Triggers (two); Regulatory Failure (fourteen); Ratings Agencies (three); Financial Markets (eight); Economic Theory (three); and Wild Cards (four).

Simply as a matter of arithmetic then, regulatory failure and financial markets together attract 60 per cent of the book's 190 pages of content. It seems clear where the potential culprits have been working. This impression, however, will turn out to be misleading. When I say that this book pleasantly surprises, this is not to make inappropriate light of the seriousness and utter waste in a global financial crisis that has left millions more people unemployed worldwide; generated peak to trough declines in output of more than five per cent in the major developed economies; and thrown up recapitalisation costs for the global financial system amounting to perhaps US\$16 trillion. What I mean is that, except extremely subtly, the author reveals little of the strength of his own views on the causes of the 2008 GFC. His assessment is dispassionate and balanced. In this regard, the book is magisterial and a success. This is in sharp contrast to many other books which push their own pet villain and lecture the rest of us about it.

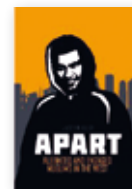
Even more surprising here is that the author is one of perhaps a small handful of individuals who does deserve to lecture the rest of us. As Project Syndicate puts it, Howard Davies has for years, not least from his position as founding chairman of the UK's Financial Services Authority, called 'for deep structural revision of how financial markets around the world are regulated'. He had a frontline look at how global economic and financial systems evolved. And, at the end, he reveals (page 216) how the political environment within which regulators worked was 'unfavourable to measures which tightened financial conditions', and how, in any event, the tools regulators had at their disposal were too weak.

In this last chapter he tells us how many current policy changes, popular as they might be, do not get at the true root causes of the GFC. Among these misdirected policies are restrictions on hedge funds, short selling, and proprietary trading – policies that have been pushed along with some populist fervour in the EU and the US. Deep ongoing and substantive problems – global macroeconomic balances, the patchwork US regulatory system, ignorance on appropriate countercyclical monetary policy – have nowhere been addressed seriously on the policy front. My own hunch is that these are hard problems that don't satisfy the natural human desire for easy revenge. On this score, the book's subtitle 'Who is to blame?' is perhaps the author's sly dig at the rest of us. That question is the wrong one, to try and ferret out evil bankers or vampire squid or Chinese exporters. Instead, we should be putting our heads down and getting to work, fixing the global economy.

Professor Danny Quah



LSE AUTHORS



Apart: alienated and engaged Muslims in the West

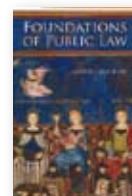
Justin Gest
Hurst & Co, 306pp £15.99 p/b
£47.50 h/b

Based on research conducted in London's East End and Madrid's Lavapiés district, the author explores why many Western Muslims are disaffected, why others are engaged, and why some seek to undermine the very political system that remains their primary means of inclusion.

Anticipating Risks and Organising Risk Regulation

Ed: Bridget M Hutter
Cambridge University Press, 320pp £55 h/b

Contributors from a range of disciplines consider threats, vulnerabilities and insecurities alongside social and organisational sources of resilience and security. Issues are introduced and discussed through such topics as myxomatosis, the 2012 Olympic Games, gene therapy and the recent financial crisis.



Foundations of Public Law

Martin Loughlin
Oxford University Press, 528pp
£60 h/b

Public law is conceived broadly as coming into existence as a consequence of the secularisation, rationalisation and positivisation of the medieval idea of fundamental law. Formed as a result of the changes that give birth to the modern state, it establishes the authority and legitimacy of modern governmental ordering.

From Policy to Implementation in the European Union

Simona Milio
I B Tauris, 224pp £59.50 h/b

Is the EU multi-level governance system weakening the implementation of policies at a state level? The author argues that implementation deficiencies

are a direct result of the multi-level structure of European governance. Italy, Spain and Poland are studied in order to identify the main factors undermining implementation process.



The Servile Mind: how democracy erodes the moral life

Kenneth Minogue
(Encounter Books, 384pp
£15.99 h/b)

This book looks at how Western morality has evolved into mere 'politico-moral' posturing about admired ethical causes – from solving world poverty and creating peace to curing climate change. Today, parading one's essential decency by having the correct opinions has become a substitute for individual moral actions.

The Rise and Fall of Great Companies

Geoffrey Owen
Oxford University Press/Pasold Research Fund,
320pp £45 hb

Courtaulds was a British company which was once the world's leading producer of man-made fibres. It failed to adapt to the crisis in that industry that began in the mid-1970s, and ended up being taken over and broken up. Why did some of its competitors handle the crisis better than Courtaulds and survive?

Choice

Renata Salecl
Profile Books, 224pp £10.99 p/b

The author explores how late capitalism's shrill exhortations to 'be oneself' can be a tyranny which only leads to ever greater disquiet. Drawing on examples from popular culture and fusing sociology, psychoanalysis and philosophy, the author shows that choice is rarely based on a simple rational decision with a predictable outcome.

Global Challenges for Identity Policies

Edgar Whitley, Gus Hosein
Palgrave Macmillan, 304pp £30 h/b

Governments are rapidly developing and transforming national policies for identity management. If done well the rewards are remarkable; if done poorly, policy failure will be slow but nearly certain. This book reviews the key arenas where identity policies are developed and provides detailed recommendations for policy makers.

ALUMNI BOOKS

Custom as a Source of Law

David Bederman (MSc Sea-Use Law 1984),
Cambridge, 256pp £55 h/b

In law, custom is simply the practices and usages of distinctive communities. But are such customs legally binding? This volume offers a fresh perspective on custom's enduring place in both domestic and international law.

Dominant Political Parties and Democracy: concepts, measures, cases and comparisons

Ed: Françoise Boucek (MSc Government 1991, PhD Government 2002) with others,
Routledge, 256pp £75 h/b

This is a multi-level exploration of the relationship between dominant political parties and the democratic process in established and new democracies.



Euro Crash: the implications of monetary failure in Europe

Brendan Brown (MSc Accounting and Finance 1974), Palgrave
Macmillan, 208pp \$90 h/b

This book shows how European Monetary Union became a main engine of the global credit bubble and puts forward a set of remedies to reduce the danger of a repeat, including a complete revamp of the European Central Bank's monetary framework.

People, Politics and Pressure Groups: memoirs of a lobbyist

Arthur Butler (BSc International Relations 1952), Picnic Publishing Ltd, 266pp £12.99 p/b

A former political journalist and renowned 1980s lobbyist reveals all in this hard hitting memoir. Spanning nearly 40 years, he seeks to establish that lobbying is an essential tool of the democratic process.



The Last of the Imperious Rich: Lehman Brothers, 1844-2008

Peter Chapman (MSc Economics 1977) Portfolio,
320pp £18 h/b

This book examines the impact Lehman Brothers had not only on American finance but also on American life and industry, as a major backer of companies like Pan American Airlines, Macy's and RKO.

Leadership Risk: a guide for private equity and strategic investors

David Cooper (MSc Organisational and Social Psychology 1999), John Wiley & Sons,
250pp £34.99 h/b

This book sets out a framework for understanding, assessing and managing the risks associated with senior management during the due diligence process of an acquisition.



Taking Social Development Seriously: the experience of Sri Lanka

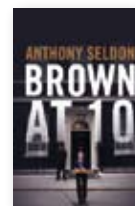
Laksiri Jayasuriya (PhD Research Psychology 1960),
Sage, 248pp £35 h/b

This work presents a systematic historical and analytical understanding of Sri Lanka's social development studied in the conceptual framework of social policy, with an emphasis on the way current institutions reflect the impact of previous political struggles.

Fighting for Britain: African soldiers in the Second World War

David Killingray (BSc Econ 1962) with others,
James Currey, 2010, 289pp £45 h/b

This is a study of the experience of black soldiers recruited in British colonial Africa, based on oral evidence and soldiers' letters; a 'history from below' that rescues the African voice from obscurity.



Brown at 10

Anthony Seldon (PhD International History 1981),
Biteback, 350pp £13.29 h/b

Anthony Seldon tells for the first time the full, compelling story of the end of Gordon Brown's three years at No 10 Downing Street, and with it the demise of the New Labour project.

Nipping Crime in the Bud

Muriel Whitten (MSc Criminal Justice Policy 1995, PhD Social Policy 2002), Waterside Press,
280pp £22.95 p/b

This book traces a line of response from the end of the 18th century into a 21st century context of concern about the problems of youth crime and anti-social behaviour. It explores the origins and development of the Philanthropic Society and reveals how philanthropists changed approaches to young people involved in crime and delinquency.

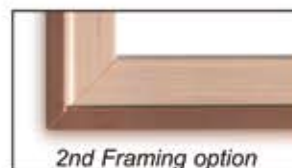
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