



# LSE

# Connect

For alumni of the London School  
of Economics and Political Science

Vol 25, number 2, winter 2013

## **Women in public life**

Purna Sen explores the  
under-representation of women

## **Land and conflict**

Catherine Boone describes  
the disputes that divide Africa

# A new skyline

Saw Swee Hock Student Centre comes to life



# Vacations

A Great Alternative to London Hotels



# Vacation accommodation

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

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



## 10% discount

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



By choosing to book with LSE Vacations you are helping to provide safe, secure and affordable housing for our students. The additional revenue from vacation trading contributes to keeping student rents as low as possible.

This environment supports and enhances the learning goals of our diverse community, in particular our efforts to widen participation. LSE is committed to recruiting the best possible students with the highest academic and intellectual potential, regardless of their economic or social background.

Call: **020 7955 7575** or visit our website to make your booking.



## [www.lsevacations.co.uk](http://www.lsevacations.co.uk)



## Editor's message



LSE has a new skyline. The dramatic shape of the Saw Swee Hock Student Centre now dominates the central part of LSE's campus, providing a bridge to the growing estate around Lincoln's Inn Fields. The acquisition of the Cancer Research UK building and plans to redevelop the centre buildings at LSE mean that the School's home will transform over the next decade and we bring you the latest news (see page 24). It is not just LSE's estate that is growing and developing,

however: so is its faculty. Indeed, it is truly an exciting time to be at the School, as captured in the piece by LSE's new Provost, Professor Stuart Corbridge (see page 6). He explains the thinking behind one of the biggest recruitment drives in LSE's history, driven by Director Professor Craig Calhoun. Professor Corbridge led the open search for new academics which formed a key part of LSE's Strategic Review and which, when added to those academics recruited through the normal recruitment round, saw over 80 leading social scientists join the School from September 2012 to late August 2013.

We also carry an update on the review from Professor Calhoun, as well as a thank you for your invaluable input.

Elsewhere in the magazine two of the new appointments, Professor Catherine Boone and Professor Emily Grundy, feature. Professor Boone is interviewed about land conflict in Africa (see page 12) and Professor Grundy charts our ageing world (see page 18).

I would also like to ask for your help with another project under way here at LSE. We are about to launch a timeline, charting the extraordinary history of LSE from its founding in 1895 to the present day. No timeline can be complete though, and we would like to invite alumni to share 450 words on a person, event or just an "impact" that they feel should be honoured as part of LSE's heritage. The blog will shortly go live and there will be a link and information on Houghton Street Online.

It only remains for me to encourage those of you who are happy to receive *LSE Connect* online via an email to let us know by visiting [www.alumni.lse.ac.uk/mypreferences](http://www.alumni.lse.ac.uk/mypreferences). The online page includes a video of a "Guerrilla" lecture by Professor Conor Gearty, director of the Institute of Public Affairs at LSE. The curious can find the link to it here: [lse.ac.uk/LSEConnect](http://lse.ac.uk/LSEConnect). You can now also read the magazine on an iPad app.

**Claire Sanders**

## LSE Connect

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

Commissioning editor: Claire Sanders

Production editor: Fiona Whiteman

Alumni news editor: Liz Jaggs

Art and design editor: Claire Harrison

Assistant art and design editor: Alisa Drake

LSE photography (unless stated): Nigel Stead

Editorial assistants: Chris Kendrick, Jess Winterstein

Printed by: Wyndeham

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

Copyright in editorial matter and in the magazine as a whole belongs to LSE ©2013. Copyright in individual articles belongs to the authors who have asserted their moral rights ©2013.

COVER: © Nigel Stead, LSE

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

Requests for permission to reproduce any article or part of the magazine should be sent to the editor at the above address.

In the interests of providing a free flow of debate, views expressed in this magazine are not necessarily those of the editor, LSE alumni or LSE.

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

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



Printed on recycled paper



6



23

## Features

### New horizons

Provost Stuart Corbridge and Director Craig Calhoun on the success of the recruitment campaign and the School's developing strategy **6**

### Beyond China and India

Danny Quah argues for integrated thinking on the future of Asia **9**

### Land of conflict

An interview with Catherine Boone on growing tensions over land rights in Africa **12**

### What did Labour really do for us?

John Hills analyses the impact of the last Labour government and alumnus Andrew Harrop comments on the findings **14**

### Enjoy yourself! It's later than you think

Emily Grundy examines the causes of population ageing and outlines future research **18**

### Learning from interning

Peter Wilkinson reports on an increasingly popular route to employment **20**

### "There is no word to say, There is no song to sing..."

A foretaste of the Library's first world war project by Peter Carrol **23**

## Regulars

Headline news **4**

Opinion: Who gets heard? – Purna Sen on women in public life **17**

LSE campus: new buildings, new designs **24**

LSE and me: entrepreneur, alumnus and governor Ashley Mitchell **26**

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

Alumni at large: Due north – Chris Eglin's trek back to life **28**

News **30**

Student life **32**

Research update **34**

Letters **35**

Alumni: news, events, reunions, group activities and alumni survey results **36**

Thank you: how you've helped **40**

Class notes **42**

Obituaries: featuring Nobel Laureate Ronald Coase **45**

*LSE Connect* is available online at [lse.ac.uk/LSEConnect](http://lse.ac.uk/LSEConnect)

32



# HEADLINE NEWS

## What Works Centre for Local Economic Growth announced



LSE, the Centre for Cities and Arup have been chosen to take forward a new independent research centre, the **What Works Centre for Local Economic Growth**.

The What Works Centre for Local Economic Growth, which is funded by the ESRC, the Department for Business, Innovation and Skills, and the Department for Communities and Local Government, aims to significantly improve the use of evidence in the design and delivery of policies for local economic growth and employment. It will be led by LSE and will be directed by Professor Henry Overman, the current director of the Spatial Economics Research Centre at LSE.

By working to better understand which approaches have successfully delivered local economic growth, the Centre will provide policymakers with the evidence and insights they need to drive growth in the future.

Professor Henry Overman said: "It is not news that the government faces increasing economic pressures, at both national and local levels. If we are to pursue policies that are effective, we must not only ensure that they are built on robust and solid evidence but that they are effectively reviewed and that the findings are made accessible to policymakers. The What Works Centre for Local Economic Growth offers a unique opportunity to shine a light on how effective policymaking at the local level can make a real difference to the economic outlook of places, and will provide central and local government with a deeper understanding as to which approaches to stimulating local economic growth can have the biggest impact."

The Centre marked its official launch with an event attended by Michael Fallon, UK Minister of State for Business, and Joanna Killian, chief executive of Essex County Council in October. ■

[lse.ac.uk/newsAndMedia/news/archives/2013/07/Whatworkscentre.aspx](http://lse.ac.uk/newsAndMedia/news/archives/2013/07/Whatworkscentre.aspx)

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





# LSE EVENTS

MANY EMINENT SPEAKERS HAVE VISITED THE SCHOOL RECENTLY



1 **Nancy Pelosi**, the Democratic Leader of the US House of Representatives, joined LSE Professor Michael Cox in conversation.

2 "The new digital age: reshaping the future of people, nations and business" was the topic discussed by **Jared Cohen**, director of Google Ideas (pictured) and **Eric Schmidt**, executive chairman of Google.



3 **Ertharin Cousin**, executive director of the United Nations World Food Programme, spoke on "Delivering food assistance in a shrinking humanitarian space".

4 **Zhu Min**, deputy managing director of the International Monetary Fund, gave a lecture entitled "The future of Asian financial markets in a changing world".

5 "Who owns the 'One Nation' and what does it stand for?" Secretary of State for Education **Michael Gove** (pictured) joined Labour Peer **Maurice Glasman** to debate this issue.

6 **Sir Philip Craven**, president of the International Paralympic Committee, gave a lecture entitled "The Paralympic Movement takes off".



# New horizons

LSE’s new Provost, **Professor Stuart Corbridge**, celebrates a successful recruitment campaign at LSE, while Director **Professor Craig Calhoun** thanks alumni for their contributions to the Strategic Review and offers an update.

**W**hen Professor Craig Calhoun joined LSE in September 2012 he immediately acted to enhance and build the faculty, with one of the biggest recruitment drives in LSE’s history.

As Pro-Director for Research and External Relations, I led the open search for world-leading academics. Now, having been appointed Deputy Director and Provost in September 2013, I am responsible for the internal academic management of the School, and, wonderfully, for sharing the good news about the appointments and other honours. I know alumni care deeply about the reputation of the School, and that reputation depends fundamentally on the strength of our faculty. Indeed, enhancing the faculty is one of the key strands of the School’s Strategic Review.

When we began the open search back in September 2012, we made it clear that new recruits had to be, or be on the verge of becoming, world leaders in their fields. Intellectual achievement and potential had to be demonstrated in significant publications and candidates had to show a commitment and capacity to provide high-quality and innovative teaching to LSE students.

The result was extraordinary. Combined with those academics recruited through our normal recruiting round, we engaged over 80 leading social scientists from September 2012 to late August 2013, including creating 24 wholly new positions. Nearly four out of ten (38 per cent) of the new appointments came from US universities (not all of them Americans), with a significant number from Europe and Australia. And they came from the world’s leading universities, including Berkeley, Brown, Columbia, Harvard, NYU, Texas Austin and Yale in the US and Cambridge, Free University of Berlin, Oxford, Paris School of Economics, Perugia and UCL in Europe.


The new recruits include some of the world’s foremost economists, sociologists, anthropologists, historians and legal academics. The departments adding the most faculty are Economics and Law, with International Relations, Geography and Environment, Anthropology and Management also recruiting significant numbers.

We celebrated the new appointments with a Facewall in September. This can be found on the web at [lse.ac.uk/facewall](http://lse.ac.uk/facewall)

We were also able to celebrate honours received by our academics. Nobel Laureate Professor Sir

Christopher Pissarides was knighted for services to economics and named Regius Professor of Economics designate. Professor Sir John Hills was knighted for services to social policy; Professor Sir David Metcalf was knighted for services to UK migration policy; and Professor Judith Rees was made a Dame Commander of the British Empire (DBE) for services to higher education. She also became President of the Royal Geographical Society. Professor Lord Nicholas Stern became President of the British Academy.

And we were able to celebrate those academics awarded Centennial or School Professorships. The names are listed on the right. Elsewhere in the magazine, new appointment Professor Catherine Boone talks to the editor of the *Africa at LSE* blog (page 12) and Professor Emily Grundy writes on the demography of age (page 18). This is an enormously exciting time to be Provost at LSE and I look forward to meeting many of you in the coming months at alumni events and reunions. ■



**Stuart Corbridge** is Deputy Director and Provost at LSE.





## Celebrating our Centennials

**Professor Tito Boeri** (Bocconi)  
– affiliated to European Institute

**Professor Peter Hall** (Harvard)  
– affiliated to European Institute

**Professor Keith Hart** (Pretoria)  
– affiliated to Department of  
International Development and  
Department of Anthropology

**Professor Anton Hemerijk** (VU) –  
affiliated to Department of Social Policy

**Professor Caglar Keyder** (Binghamton)  
– affiliated to Department of Sociology

**Professor Martti Koskeniemi** (Helsinki)  
affiliated to Department of Law

**Professor Per Krussell** (Stockholm)  
– affiliated to Department of Economics

**Professor Adam Kuper** (Boston) –  
affiliated to Department of Anthropology

**Professor Bruno Latour** (Sciences Po)  
– affiliated to Department of Sociology

**Professor Carlota Perez** (Cambridge/  
Tallinn) – affiliated to Department of  
International Development

**Professor Wlodek Rabinowicz** (Lund)  
– affiliated to Department of Philosophy,  
Logic and Scientific Method

**Professor Dani Rodrik** (Princeton) –  
affiliated to Department of Economics and  
European Institute

**Professor David Stark** (Columbia) –  
affiliated to Centre for Analysis of Risk and  
Regulation and Department of Economics

**Professor Sidney Winter** (Wharton,  
Pennsylvania) honoured with a BP  
Centennial Professorship (affiliated  
to Department of Management)

## Celebrating our School Professorships

Professor J Vernon Henderson (joined  
LSE from Brown); Professor Nicola Lacey  
(joined LSE from Oxford); Professor David  
Soskice (joined LSE from Oxford); and  
LSE Director Professor Craig Calhoun  
(from NYU) have been awarded School  
Professorships, joining School Professors  
Sir Christopher Pissarides and Tim Besley.

# A thank you from Professor Craig Calhoun, Director of LSE

As our new Provost, Professor Stuart Corbridge, explains on these pages, enhancing the faculty at LSE is vital to our strategy. We took action this past year, but working to have the most brilliant faculty in global social science will take much more action and is at the top of our Strategic Review. I would like to take this opportunity to thank you for all the alumni contributions to date to the review, in particular your input into the calls for contributions. I would also like to update you.

In the last issue we reported back on your responses to what makes LSE distinct. You have also responded to calls on a range of issues, from “Has the lecture had its day?” to “Which three big issues facing the world do you think the School should seek to resolve?”

We have given you feedback on your responses through *Alumni Echo* and on Houghton Street online. They have been consistently insightful and often passionate. When asked if the lecture has had its day, I was interested to see that 59 per cent of you thought clearly not. And on the big issues question, an alumnus from the Government Department (1954) argued: “Address the socio-economic causes of persistent poverty, including the impact of customs, patriarchy, and expectations.” A wonderful response – among many others – and I thank you again for all your contributions.

So what happens next? The Interim Report was shared with Council in September. The next iteration of the review will be made available to alumni in due course.

One exciting initiative is building interdisciplinary institutes to advance research, public engagement and teaching. The Institute of Public Affairs has already launched, and Professor Conor Gearty is leading it in exciting directions, including engaging British political leaders from all parties and looking at issues such as women in public life and crowdsourcing the UK constitution. The School has plans for new institutes which will allow further development of cross-disciplinary, cutting-edge research and new forms of engagement.

Our developing strategy places improvement of teaching, learning and student experience at the centre. These are getting attention in a variety of ways including the development of new interdisciplinary courses, rethinking the School calendar and of course launching the wonderful new Saw Swee Hock Student Centre – which I have to say looks brilliant and has generated a lot of excitement among students.

Making LSE’s physical estate as wonderful as its intellectual life is a tall order, but moving in that direction is part of our strategy, and there is more information about our plans for the centre buildings and our new purchase on Lincoln’s Inn Fields on our campus spread (page 24). I would also like to reassure you that, in our building strategy, we haven’t forgotten the need for an Alumni Centre.

There will be a final report on the Strategic Review at Easter 2014, which will be shared with the School community, and a series of actions will follow. I look forward to continuing the discussion with you all.



# Europe. Austerity? Growth? Or both?

---

## **Executive Global Master's in Management**

Our executive modular programme is specifically designed for working professionals. We'll teach you the foundations of global management, encourage you to think and question, and answer how bigger, topical events influence business today.

**Enquiring minds welcome.**

Visit our website to find out more.

**LSE**

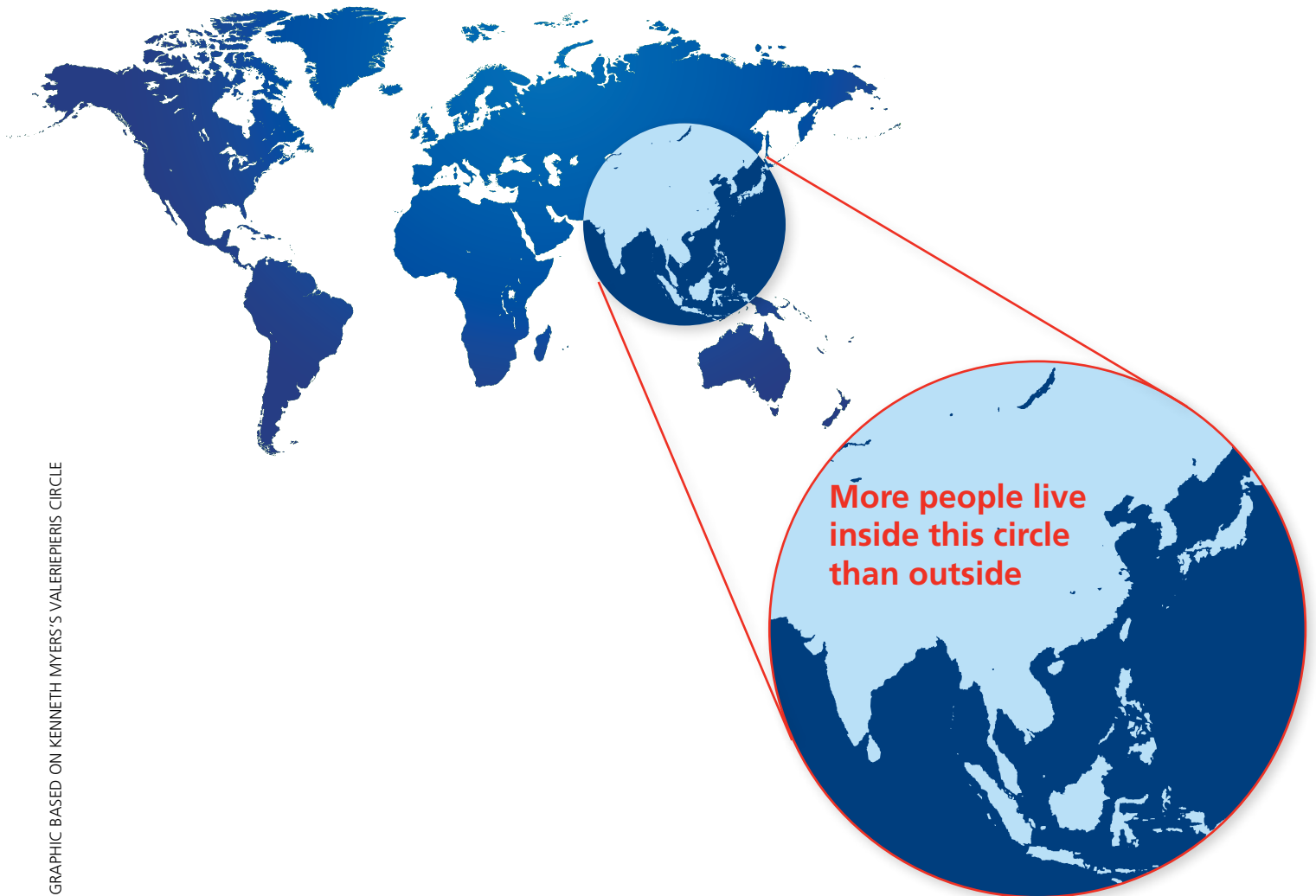
THE LONDON SCHOOL  
OF ECONOMICS AND  
POLITICAL SCIENCE ■

**global-mim.com**



# Beyond China and India

Asia may be thriving, but it still faces real economic constraints and governance challenges. **Danny Quah** argues that the region needs to be understood as a whole if these issues are to be addressed.



**T**wo-thirds of humanity is Asian. This includes the populations of not just the world's only two-billion-people economies – China and India – but also tiny nation-states like Singapore, Bhutan and Mongolia.

As Asia is large and diverse, integrated thinking on its economic development is difficult and relatively scarce. At the same time, the continent faces both risks and opportunities that are common across its constituent nation-states. Many of these challenges can be effectively addressed only through joint effort, open discussion and co-ordinated diplomacy – and so require a shared understanding of the forces driving those risks and opportunities.

It is Asia that in the last 30 years has forced the world's economic centre of gravity to arc 5,000km east across the surface of our planet. It is Asia's developing economies that, over the course of the global financial crisis, accounted for 42 per cent of the world's economic growth, six and a half times that contributed by the Transatlantic Axis (the US and the EU).

Despite all this, Asia is underdeveloped. Its economies remain, in the eyes of many, rife with imminent "growth slowdowns" and "middle-income traps". Natural resources are in short supply. From China to Singapore, an ageing population haunts. Asia's economies are unbalanced, with excessive

reliance on exporting to the developed West. Domestic consumption is too low, savings and accumulation too high.

These economic difficulties are daunting enough. But, in addition, problems of governance figure prominently. Asia's largest economy eschews the ballot box; others that don't are nonetheless not the politically freest of societies. Can free-wheeling innovation take place without inviolate rights over private property, widespread public participation in the political process, a free press and indeed liberal democracy?

Lacking good institutions, Asia stuffs itself full of bad ones: entrenched extractive elites, corrupt public procurement, government bureaucracies serving not

## FEATURES BEYOND CHINA AND INDIA

the public but themselves. These are, by their nature, difficult to document, not least when the behaviours in question are criminal.

But bad news can be overplayed. To understand Asia's situation properly one needs to contextualise: compare bad news here to developments elsewhere in the world or set them against a more complete background of Asia's ongoing evolution.

Consider democratisation. A 2012 BBC report asked: for China's continued success, does it – and by implication the rest of Asia – have to become more like the West? The suggestion was that democratisation was required for success. What matters, though, is delivery, not form. Ballot-box electoral competition is a commendable mechanism, but it is not uniquely successful, either in theory or in practice. Its critics might even debate whether democracy in the real world is the success it claims to be. They can point to the institution of gerrymandering in the US; the growing separation in the EU between political elites and those they represent; and the legitimacy of political mandate when narrow electoral outcomes lead to large divergence in policies – as occurred

egregiously but not uniquely in the 2000 US presidential race.

On delivery, the comparison between China and India is a natural one, although it is obviously a comparison that is nuanced and can be overdone. India is the world's largest democracy; China, the world's largest non-democracy. China lifted 627 million citizens out of extreme poverty between 1980 and 2005; India increased the number of its citizens in extreme poverty from 420 to 460 million. Obviously, much, much more was going on in China and India than just varied forms of political leadership. Those other differences help explain these disparities in growth and poverty reduction. But that is the point: everything else mattered; everything else will always matter.

The Pew Global Attitudes Project annually asks citizens in different countries if they feel their nation's political leadership is moving the country in the right direction: since 2008, the fraction of China's citizens agreeing has never dipped below 85 per cent; in the US, that fraction has never risen above 36 per cent. Even adjusting these numbers for plausible biases,

no clear evidence emerges that political legitimacy comes from form rather than from delivery.

Certainly, ordinary citizens in Asia are dissatisfied with the low level of public service provision they get. They are properly irate when they find entrenched elites unaccountably doing much better than themselves. But they also know that leading economists have for years described how in the US real wages for the median worker have been falling steadily since the late 1970s, even as the 20th century saw the US economy lead the world in overall economic performance. And they have read media accounts of how the richest 1 per cent in the US own more than 90 per cent of the rest of the population.

Extractive elites, corporate malfeasance, lower-income classes falling ever further behind? These are problems everywhere – in democracies and non-democracies alike. Many other bad-news conventional wisdoms on Asia's growth are, in my view, similarly more intricate than they at first seem. The dangers of Asia's ageing population need to be seen against a background of risks from social instability generally. Populations rise in protest if their economic expectations are higher than



北京大学  
PEKING UNIVERSITY

# LSE-PKU SUMMER SCHOOL

Beijing, China, 11-22 August 2014

The eleventh LSE-PKU Summer School offers students, graduates and professionals the chance to study issues relevant to China and Asia with two of the world's leading universities, in one of the most important and powerful cities in the world today.

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



[lse-pku.programme@lse.ac.uk](mailto:lse-pku.programme@lse.ac.uk)

[facebook.com/LSEPKUSummerSchool](https://facebook.com/LSEPKUSummerSchool)

[twitter.com/LSEPKUSummerSch](https://twitter.com/LSEPKUSummerSch)



## “What has emerged is a cauldron of international tensions, driven by misunderstanding”

reality delivers. Over the next decade the Middle East will have 100 million more young people, from an ongoing demographic boom. The region's youth unemployment rates are the highest in the world. Which is worse for social stability (and thus growth): 340 million old people practising taiji in the park or 100 million angry young people facing no gainful employment?

Turn finally to international trade. Yes, Asia exports a great deal to the advanced economies. Those exports now exceed 10 per cent of total world exports, up from 6 per cent in the 1990s. But the fact is that Asia simply exports a lot to everyone. As a fraction of its total exports, China's exports to advanced economies have, since the 1990s, fallen more than 10 percentage points.

In 2011 the German Marshall Foundation asked people what part of the world they considered most important for their national interest. Among Americans aged 18-24, over 75 per cent answered Asia; of Europeans, almost uniformly across all age groups, 40 per cent said Asia. But more interestingly, 63 per cent of Americans said they considered the rise of the East a threat, double the proportion that consider it an opportunity.

Asia has a problem. Many in the advanced economies have as their primary concern the belief that the rise of the East will take away Western jobs and prosperity. The US is extreme on this, but it is not alone. Asia has spent no time explaining to the West its intentions, nor the reality of its patterns of trade.

What has emerged is a cauldron of international tensions, driven by misunderstanding. What goes relatively unnoticed is that Asia's continued growth implies a profound international power shift, and that the needed adjustments in global governance are not in place. Each country in Asia is obviously different; each needs to adjust to a different set of circumstances as development unfolds. Nonetheless, as a group Asia's sovereign states share common problems in this global transformation: the challenges on global leadership and legitimacy will require a unified response. ■



**Danny Quah** is Professor of Economics and International Development and Kuwait Professor at LSE.



### Asia Forum 2014

Nobel Laureate Professor Sir Christopher Pissarides will speak at the School's sixth Asia Forum in Kuala Lumpur next April. Joining him in Malaysia will be LSE colleagues Professors Tim Besley, Ricky Burdett, Charles Goodhart, Danny Quah and Arne Westad.

The theme for 2014 will be *Building Asian futures: integration, welfare and growth?* Some 550 academics, business leaders, policymakers and alumni are expected to gather in Kuala Lumpur 2-3 April 2014.

They will discuss strategic developments, as well as debate important issues of public and business policy in Malaysia and Asia, drawing on LSE's deep expertise in economics, finance, government and other areas. The event will include academic discussions, alumni meetings and careers events, as well as a graduation ceremony.

This will be LSE's sixth Asia Forum. Previous host cities include Bangkok, Hong Kong, New Delhi, Singapore and Beijing. The Asia Forum is central to LSE's strategy of continuing engagement with the rapidly developing region and further enhances the School's links with the area.



Why are land rights a growing source of tension in Africa? **Professor Catherine Boone** explains the complexities and discusses her latest book, *Property and Political Order: land rights and the structure of politics in Africa*, with Syerramia Willoughby.

**Syerramia Willoughby: Why are land rights in Africa so important?**

**Catherine Boone:** One reason is that in most African countries, between 50 and 80 per cent of the people depend on land for their livelihood and a place to live. Secondly, land rights and the rules of access and control and allocation of land are really a template for all kinds of social and political relationships in an agrarian society. Finally, many observers have observed that there is an upsurge in land-related conflict across much of sub-Saharan Africa. There is a small debate about how an increase or decrease in conflict is measured, but what we do know is that there seems to be a dramatic upsurge in visible forms of land conflict.

**SW: What are some examples of visible land-related conflicts?**

**CB:** There was the expropriation of the commercial farms in Zimbabwe. The ten-year civil war in Ivory Coast was very closely associated to the question of land rights and who had the right to own farmland in the country. Even the genocide in Rwanda had very important land-related dimensions. In all of these situations, land tenure relationships were very important in defining social cleavages and in mobilising people. We can also point to the problems in North and South Kivu in eastern DR Congo, especially those in North Kivu where people are struggling over farmland as well as land issues related to access to mineral resources. These are just some visible land conflicts; of course many conflicts are confined within communities or families and simply fly under the radar.

**SW: What did the research for your book involve?**

**CB:** The starting point was the often-repeated premise that land-related conflict in rural areas results from the absence of government. My research argues the opposite position, saying that, in fact, control over almost every inch of farmland and territory anywhere in almost every African country has been subject to a history of governmental interventions and policies. Governments have played a very profound role in structuring control over land.

The book looked at 30 to 35 instances of land conflict in subnational regions of about ten countries, identifying variations in patterns of conflict. I was able to identify the ways in which these differences were shaped by land tenure institutions that were moulded by government.

**SW: What were your findings?**

**CB:** The main finding was that these rural localities, districts and regions were tied to central governments in a myriad of overlapping institutional and political ways. Land conflicts are shaped by these institutional arrangements governing land and land access.

**SW: What are some examples of these varying links between rural areas and central government?**

**CB:** I studied a large-scale acquisition by outsiders in a peri-urban area in Kumasi, the capital of the Ashanti region in Ghana. The government had taken 400 acres of land for an infrastructure project. The previous land users were very unhappy because the farmland taken away had been very productive, with citrus groves and

cocoa trees. However, in the Ashanti region and much of Ghana, the government gives the authority to allocate land to the chiefs, so the ultimate arbiter of who could take or give this land in Kumasi is the Asantehene. This means that these people had nowhere to go within the structure of the national government to complain. Their main recourse was the chief's council. It may seem that the people with land grievances are forced into a supposedly customary system. However it is only partly customary, because the modern government put these arrangements in place. This is an example of land conflict being kept out of national-level politics with people channelled into the neo-customary system.

We see almost the opposite example in Kiru Valley in northern Tanzania. The government had allocated land to some investors in private sugar-cane estates. The occupying farmers were just as unhappy as their counterparts in Ghana. In this case, however, there are no chiefs and no neo-customary form of politics in that part of the country. They have what I call a statist land tenure regime where the central government itself controls and allocates land. These people first aired their grievances to their MP, then backed an opposition candidate in their area and took their case to court as far as the highest court in the country for land issues. In this case, we see that the land conflict was channelled directly into institutions at the national level.

There were also some cases of dramatic and large-scale violence and destruction like that in southern Ivory Coast over the presence of outsiders. As land grew scarce, people who were indigenous to the area began to resent the presence of "strangers", even though many of these were Ivorians from other parts of the country.



# "ULTIMATELY THE MANNER IN WHICH LAND CONFLICT DEVELOPS DEPENDS ON HOW THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INSINUATES ITSELF INTO THE PROPERTY RELATIONSHIPS"



Those outsiders had been brought there by the central government: as a result, aggrieved farmers blamed the national government for the presence of these strangers and took their land conflict directly into the political arena. Like the farmers in the Kiru Valley, they backed an opposition candidate who came to power, vowing to resolve their land-related conflict. However, in many other parts of sub-Saharan Africa, when non-indigenous people become the target of resentment because of growing land scarcity, the local people or the local authorities can more or less unilaterally kick them out.

We have seen three ways in which land conflict can arise, yet ultimately the manner in which it develops depends on how the central government insinuates itself into the property relationships.

**SW: What sort of impact do you expect this book to have?**

**CB:** I hope this work will have an impact on the study of the politics of land and resource use. More generally, I hope that analysts will become much more sensitive

to the role of national institutions in structuring conflict in rural Africa, and more aware of the ways in which property institutions and administrative institutions can create or help mediate conflict.

In study of African politics more generally, I believe that showing how administrative and property institutions reach very deep into rural communities will identify ways in which these institutions structure many forms of politics, such as electoral behaviour, electoral mobilisation and the dynamics of civil war. Until now, these institutional frameworks have been almost invisible.

**SW: What future direction will you be taking in this research now you are here at LSE?**

**CB:** I would like to work on land in post-conflict situations in countries like Ivory Coast, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Rwanda, Burundi and northern Uganda and do a comparative study, bringing in the experiences of countries like El Salvador, Serbia or Cambodia. I hope to interest some of the East African students in the Department of International Development in

doing their dissertations on this topic. It could be the way to start a really interesting comparative project.

I also hope to work with colleagues in the Geography, International Development and Government Departments to explore the ways in which governments project their power across territory to structure property relations, political inclusion and political conflict. ■



**Catherine Boone** has joined the Departments of International Development and Government at LSE from the University of Texas, Austin after one of the biggest recruitment drives in LSE history.



**Syerramia Willoughby** is editor of the *Africa at LSE* blog, see [blogs.lse.ac.uk/AfricaAtLse](http://blogs.lse.ac.uk/AfricaAtLse)



UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN  
IYUNIVESITHI YASEKAPA • UNIVERSITEIT VAN KAAPSTAD

## LSE-UCT JULY SCHOOL CAPE TOWN, SOUTH AFRICA

**30 June – 11 July 2014**

This exciting intensive academic programme offers students and professionals the opportunity to study important social science issues relevant to Africa today, taught by world-leading faculty from LSE and UCT in the beautiful, cosmopolitan city of Cape Town.

 [LSE-UCT.July.School@lse.ac.uk](mailto:LSE-UCT.July.School@lse.ac.uk)  
 [facebook.com/LSEUCTJulySchool](https://facebook.com/LSEUCTJulySchool)  
 [twitter.com/LSEUCTJulySch](https://twitter.com/LSEUCTJulySch)

[lse.ac.uk/LSE-UCTJulySchool](http://lse.ac.uk/LSE-UCTJulySchool)

# WHAT DID LABOUR REALLY DO FOR US?

END POVERTY

What was delivered?

The UK's last Labour government had high aims and achieved mixed results, argues **John Hills**. Below, he sets out who benefited and who did not.

When Labour took power in 1997 it inherited an historically low level of public spending – just under 40 per cent of GDP. This was also low by international standards, where the UK stood as the 14th lowest social spender out of 15 EU countries, and 22nd of 28 OECD countries. At the same time, levels of poverty and inequality had risen to unprecedented post-war levels.

Faced with these problems, and an economic climate of growth that (until 2008) contrasted sharply with the subsequent “Great Recession”, Labour outlined a set of ambitious, but selective, social policy goals around health care, education, worklessness and children’s early years. Child poverty was to be halved by 2010, then reduced to being “amongst the best in Europe” by 2020. Pensioner poverty was to be ended, but with no timetable set. Within 10 to 20 years no one was to be “seriously disadvantaged” by living in a deprived neighbourhood. The ambition was “to give everyone the chance, through education, training and work, to realise their full potential and build an inclusive and fair society and a competitive economy”.

Trying to do this cost a lot of money. In real terms, total public spending rose by 60 per cent during the period, from £449 billion in 1996-97 to £725 billion in 2009-10. In parallel, however, national income (GDP) also increased – by 30 per cent from £1,138 billion to £1,530 billion – meaning that public spending as a proportion of GDP rose less steeply. Up to the crash, overall public spending levels were unexceptional by historic UK and international standards – just under 41 per cent of GDP in 2007-08 – but with social spending taking a greater share. However, with the sudden fall in GDP as a result of the 2008 crash and continued spending, total spending rose to more than 47 per cent of GDP in 2009-10.

The main focus of our Cold Climate programme, in relation to Labour as it will be in relation to the coalition government, has been to look at what was actually delivered in terms of schools, hospitals, cash benefits and other concrete services. But even more important is to assess how these changes and investments have affected the quality of people’s lives. Did they live longer, were they healthier, did more poor children gain good educational qualifications, were there better nurseries and childcare services to give children a better chance in later life?

Pensioners and children were the main beneficiaries from cash transfers, such as tax credits and social security benefits. More than half of the increase went to pensioners. Nearly all of the rest went on spending aimed at children. Spending on cash benefits for other working-age people fell in real terms until the crash.

Relative poverty rates for different population groups converged (see graph). As a result, pensioner and child poverty rates both fell, converging on the rates for people of working age (which rose for those without children). Perhaps as important but less often noticed, Labour’s policies also had the effect that incomes became “smoother” over the life cycle, reducing differences in incomes between typical (median) members of each age group – cutting differences from the overall median by a third over the period. The largest gains went to children and pensioners, so incomes became much flatter over the life cycle.

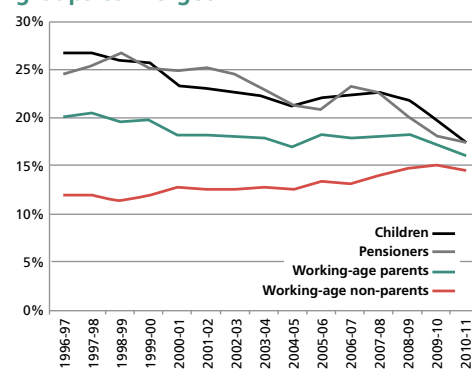
Overall, however, most of the extra spending went on improving services, not on benefits. For example, in health there was a major programme of investment and reform, including a new NHS building programme and extra nurses and doctors. Efforts were concentrated on cancer, heart disease and stroke, and on the reduction of waiting times for appointments and treatment.

Schools received 48,000 extra FTE equivalent teachers (11.9 per cent) and the number of support staff more than doubled, with over 133,000 extra teaching assistants and 96,000 extra other support staff. A new school buildings programme, designed to replace or upgrade the entire stock of secondary school buildings within 15 years, saw over 160 schools rebuilt or refurbished between 2004 and 2010, with more than 450 underway.

From 1998 all four-year-olds were given the right to 12.5 hours per week free education for 33 weeks of the year. This was extended to three-year-olds in 2004. By 2010, free provision had been extended to 15 hours per week for 38 weeks per year. In public housing, 90 per cent of social housing was brought up to a “decent” standard.

As a result, 48 of the 59 key indicators set out in Labour’s 1999 Opportunity for All framework had improved by 2010, including many of those indicating

## Poverty rates for different population groups converged



Source: DWP Households Below Average Income analysis. Figures show proportions of each group with incomes below 60 per cent of contemporary median income in each year before allowing for housing costs





a narrowing of inequalities. For instance, infant mortality fell and gaps closed, and there were big reductions in mortality from circulatory disease and cancer. Employment rates among lone parents improved. Fewer women drank or smoked during pregnancy and more mothers breastfed for longer, particularly among lower socio-economic groups. In education, results in national tests at 11 and 16 showed substantial improvements. Few left school with no qualifications by 2010. More stayed on at school after 16 and went into higher education. Socio-economic gaps in attainment closed on nearly all indicators – gradually at age 11 and more dramatically at age 16.

But in some areas there was little progress. There were increases in the life expectancy gap between the areas with the worst health and deprivation and the England average. Obesity continued to increase. The socio-economic gap closed only very slightly among those achieving five GCSEs including English and maths. The gap in educational outcomes between looked-after children and their peers widened.

Poverty for working-age people without children rose. There was no real change in overall levels of income inequality. Wage inequalities grew and disparities in regional economic performance persisted.

So what did we conclude? Contrary to popular belief, Labour's policies were not dominated by increased cash benefits but by reinvestment in and "modernisation" of public services. But Labour's agenda was expensive. Its spending increases were high by international comparison, but they started from an inherited historically low level. Also taxes did not rise as much as spending, increasing the budget deficit and public sector net debt. Both, however, were still lower in 2007-08 than when Labour took office. The big increases came with the economic crisis, not as a result of earlier social spending.

In summary, it was not, as some claim, that Labour spent a lot and achieved nothing. Rather it did spend a lot, but it also achieved a lot.

Looking forward, on the one hand the coalition government took office with a better social inheritance

than Labour – with more equal outcomes on many measures, less poverty and expanded public services. On the other it faces a much tougher economic and fiscal climate, and has embarked on a very different set of policies. Our 2015 report will look at how it fared over the period 2010 to 2014. ■



**John Hills** is Professor of Social Policy and director of the Centre for Analysis of Social Exclusion at LSE.

*This work, with colleagues in LSE's Centre for Analysis of Social Exclusion (CASE), is a prelude to a similar analysis of the impact of the current coalition government's social policies up to 2014. Both analyses form part of CASE's Social Policy in a Cold Climate programme. Social Policy in a Cold Climate papers, and links to the underlying data, can be found at [http://sticerd.lse.ac.uk/case/\\_new/research/Social\\_Policy\\_in\\_a\\_Cold\\_Climate/Programme\\_Reports\\_and\\_event\\_information.asp](http://sticerd.lse.ac.uk/case/_new/research/Social_Policy_in_a_Cold_Climate/Programme_Reports_and_event_information.asp)*

## ALUMNI VIEWPOINT



Financial crisis, calamitous foreign policy and vicious in-fighting have obscured memories of the last government's impressive social and economic achievements. The CASE appraisal of New Labour's social policy record is an essential corrective and was a great resource for the recent Fabian Society Commission on Future Spending Choices.

The study's central message is that Labour spent a lot, but also achieved a lot with the money, contradicting the popular idea that huge sums were wasted. Of course more could have been done to achieve value for money, but the latest official numbers show that public services became more productive in the 13 years Labour was in government. This demonstration of the good that public spending can bring is not just of historic interest, because it sets the scene for arguments about expenditure for the rest of this decade.

The CASE project also shatters a few myths about spending under Labour, by showing that social security did not rise as a proportion of national income and that the welfare state got better at distributing resources across our lives, not just from rich to poor. This trend is continuing under the coalition, with

protected NHS and pension spending making British public spending more skewed towards "universal" spending, especially in old age.

The CASE appraisal also demonstrates the importance and the challenges of measurement in social and economic policy. On the whole, Labour was most effective in fields where it set explicit and measurable goals that were fairly amenable to national government intervention. Examples include relative poverty, health-care waiting times and university participation. But there was little progress on issues which were not official priorities, such as preventing rising wealth inequality or the stagnation of median pay. People like to criticise Labour's top-down target culture, but it often worked. Future governments need to find ways to measure and set goals without resorting to the excesses of New Labour centralisation.

**Andrew Harrop** (MSc Political Theory 1999) is General Secretary of the Fabian Society. The Society was one of the original founders of the Labour Party and is constitutionally affiliated, but is independent of it editorially, organisationally and financially. LSE was founded by Fabians in 1895.



THE LONDON SCHOOL  
OF ECONOMICS AND  
POLITICAL SCIENCE ■

**15%**  
DISCOUNT FOR  
LSE ALUMNI

Professional courses  
for visionary thinkers

## Executive Summer School 2014

23-27 June and 30 June-4 July

**Intensive courses in:** Marketing, Innovation and Entrepreneurship | Global Public Policy | Economics | Finance and Accounting | Strategy and Leadership

Search "Executive Summer School" online for our full course listings or call **+44 (0)20 7849 4615**

[www.lse.ac.uk/ess](http://www.lse.ac.uk/ess)

**TIME  
TO THINK**



THE LONDON SCHOOL  
OF ECONOMICS AND  
POLITICAL SCIENCE ■

## METHODS SUMMER PROGRAMME

**18-29 August 2014**

Two-week courses in social science research methods for students and researchers

- Intermediate Econometrics
- Qualitative Research Methods
- Real Analysis
- Statistical Methods for Social Research using SPSS
- Survey Methods
- Plus new courses to be announced

**15%**  
DISCOUNT FOR  
LSE STUDENTS  
AND ALUMNI

Exclusions apply\*

Search "LSE Methods" online or call **+44 (0)20 7955 6422** • [lse.ac.uk/methods](http://lse.ac.uk/methods)

\*Please check with the Methods office to find out which courses are eligible for the LSE student and alumni discount



# Who gets heard?

The struggle for women's authority in public life

Across the world the under-representation of women in public life is striking, writes **Purna Sen**.

Only 27 out of 1,941 national leaders during the 20th century were women. That is just 1.4 per cent. However, among that 27 were some extraordinary women.

More recently, President Joyce Banda of Malawi unexpectedly came to lead her country against powerful opposition and was listed by Forbes last year as the most powerful woman in Africa.

She bucks the trend though, even among the small percentage of female national leaders. Her father is listed as a popular police brass band musician, whereas, more generally, dynastic leadership has provided the backdrop for women to take positions of power in Asia, with Gandhi in India, Bhutto in Pakistan and Shinawatra in Thailand. In these cases women have followed fathers, husbands and brothers into national leadership.

At LSE's Institute of Public Affairs (IPA) we are developing a research and engagement strand on women in public life that will go beyond the numbers, for we know many good people are monitoring these. At the IPA we are interested in linking scholarship to impacts in public affairs. We need to understand how and when women have been successful – these accounts are little heard – as well as what impacts are felt when women are an integral part of public life.

There is much to be explored beyond political life – the public stage is an expansive space. For example, Oprah Winfrey has been consistently named one of the most influential women in the world without holding any formal office.

In the UK women activists have profoundly impacted what happens in our shared lives. They include Caroline Criado-Perez, an LSE student who responded to the preponderance of male experts in the UK media, including on women's life experiences, by establishing a register of women ready to talk about their specialisms.

It's no great surprise perhaps that women will campaign for women's rights and recognition but women have also led in other fields. The late Wangari Mathai, for example, led Kenya and the world through her work on environmental degradation and the Green Belt Movement.

New forms of organising in public life, with the greater role of the internet and social media, may be opening up spaces in which authority is wrested away from the traditional, powerful, male figure. There are indications that women are increasingly involved in online campaigning, and therefore potentially in having impact, compared to previous dominant forms of political and social activism; and more involved than men.

The IPA will capture the experiences of women who have shaped public life and share their reflections with others who seek a more balanced public sphere. We will ask – how did women make it? What impacts have they had? How will the lessons learned benefit women who follow and men looking for a richer public life? What if anything is changing in the way women occupy the public sphere? And, of course, who gets to be heard?

We are interested in the norms of public life that vest authority and credibility in the male actor, in the many hurdles across much of the world that deny women – no matter what their expertise, experience or qualifications – the possibility of credibility and authority.

The IPA will draw on the experiences and reflections of people such as President Banda, Prime Minister Gillard, Shirin Ebadi and Caroline Criado-Perez to learn lessons from pioneers and to support men and women who will invest in creating richer ways of making policy, of influencing public life and of creating a different public space. And we will watch ourselves – how does LSE fare in the task of enabling women's expertise to flourish for the benefit of the academy? A strand of this is representation but it is also intimately linked to cultural and political meanings given to male and female presence and voice.

We will have women visit us and provide them with a home to think and reflect; and we will hold public events – the first planned for summer 2014 – where those who seek changes in public life, policymaking and public activism have time to think, exchange knowledge and plan together. ■



**Purna Sen** is deputy director of LSE's Institute of Public Affairs.

## LSE Connect ONLINE

Your alumni magazine is now available at [lse.ac.uk/alumni/LSEConnect](http://lse.ac.uk/alumni/LSEConnect) or as an app on the App Store





# ENJOY YOURSELF!



© SHARIE KENNEDY/LWA/CORBIS

## It's later than you think...

The world's population is growing older. **Emily Grundy** explains what is driving this and describes research that will attempt to unravel the impact of an ageing population on all our lives.

**O**lder people are now the fastest-growing segment of the population in all regions of the world. While Europe is the world's oldest region, Asia and Latin America have the fastest-growing proportions of older people (see graph). In several European countries a quarter of the population will be aged 65 years or over by 2020. By 2050 United Nations projections suggest that there will be a number of countries, including the UK, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and Spain, in which at least ten per cent of the population is aged 80 or more and some, such as Japan, South Korea, Spain and Italy, in which a third or more of the population will be aged 65 or over. Not surprisingly, population ageing has been identified by demographers and policymakers alike as the key population issue of the 21st century.

So what are the demographic changes that lead to population ageing? Broadly speaking they are long-term declines in fertility and mortality, which demographers refer to as "the demographic transition". The most important primary driver of population ageing is a sustained shift to lower fertility rates. If women have fewer children then the size of new cohorts of babies joining the population will reduce and the representation of older groups in the population – that is the survivors of larger birth cohorts – will be proportionately larger.

Once population birth and death rates are at relatively low levels and have relatively old age structures, further declines in later age mortality become the main driver of further population ageing. This is now the situation in Europe.

The challenges posed by population ageing are significant. The assumption of policymakers is that demographic changes will call for greater transfers from young to old not just in the form of state-mediated transfers (such as taxation to pay for pensions and health care) but also in the form of family care. Most people aged 65 and over do not have disabling health problems but in later old age rates of morbidity, disability and needs for assistance are high. For example, a quarter of women aged 85 and over in Britain are unable to bathe or shower without assistance.

Currently most of the help needed by older people with disabilities is provided by family members, but this may be changing. Accompanying, and interrelated with, the demographic shifts in age structure have

“ In Spain and Italy 80 per cent of mothers aged 80 and over see at least one child every day, compared with only 35 per cent in the Netherlands and Sweden ”

been substantial changes in family and household patterns, including later marriage, more co-habitation and non-marital childbearing, rises in divorce and large declines in intergenerational co-residence. These changes in fertility, family and household patterns are so considerable that they have been termed a “second demographic transition” and have given rise to concerns that the availability of family care for older people may decline just as the numbers needing it increase. This would have implications both for service provision and for older people’s well-being more generally, as family ties form a major element of many older people’s social environment. Extensive and growing evidence indicates that this social environment, including social participation and social support, is an important component of ageing well.

These interlinked trends are outcomes of (and influences on) marked changes in the patterns of family life in cohorts born at different points of the 20th century. However, there are important differences between countries and regions of Europe in demographic patterns and related socio-demographic behaviours, as well as large differences between countries in living standards, social policies and history. For example, in northern Europe nearly 80 per cent of women aged 80 and over live alone, compared with only 30 per cent in southern Europe, where it is much more usual for widows to live with adult children. Similarly, in Spain and Italy 80 per cent of mothers aged 80 and over see at least one child every day, compared with only 35 per cent in the Netherlands and Sweden. Such differences provide an opportunity to study how macro-level factors may influence micro-level behaviours.

The aim of the major research programme that I intend to undertake at LSE is to do just that: I hope to uncover how family life patterns influence health and well-being in later adulthood. An important element will be to consider the role of intergenerational influences, including support flows. The research will consider both provision and receipt of various types of support, from the perspective of younger and older generations. This will include looking at factors associated with older people’s provision of help to their children and grandchildren and younger

people’s help for older parents and other relatives. The research will involve advanced quantitative analysis of a range of large-scale longitudinal data sets, including both country-specific and cross-national sources.

There will be three major interlinked strands of work. I will be looking at the impacts of parenting and partnership histories on health and mortality in mid- and later life and mechanisms underlying such associations. Work to date, for example, has shown that childless individuals have worse health in mid-life than parents and that among parents those who had children at young ages also have poorer health in early old age than those who had their first child at a later age (allowing for differences in levels of education). The research will include work designed to unravel reasons for these differences.

I will also consider demographic, family, cultural and policy influences on the provision and receipt of various types of family support and their impact on the health of both providers and receivers. For example, what is the balance between family-

provided and paid-for care in different countries and what types of provision seem to be associated with the best outcomes, in terms of health and well-being for both providers and recipients?

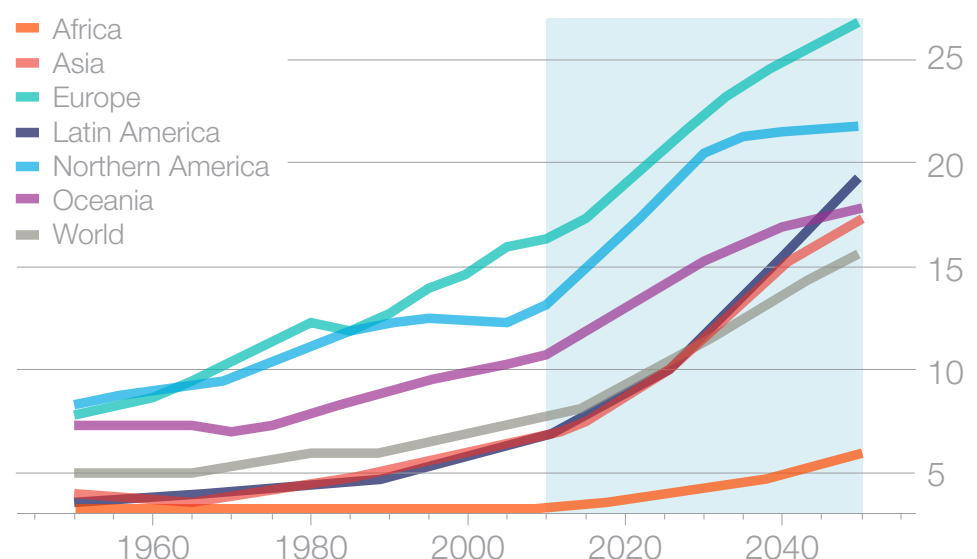
Finally, an overarching and particularly ambitious theme is the relative effect on health and well-being in later life of life-course “investments” in family networks and material advancements: put crudely, “money versus love”. Do strengths or weaknesses in these domains tend to offset or reinforce each other and how does this vary by gender or country? For example, in northern Europe women with higher levels of income and education tend to have smaller families and less contact with relatives than those with lower education and lower incomes. Which type of stylised life course leads to better outcomes in old age?

The research will thus be underpinned by an integrative approach which considers both socio-economic and socio-demographic determinants of health and their interaction. The programme will help to answer questions about the long-term health implications of recent changes in family-related behaviours and is timely given the important policy objectives of reducing disparities in the health of older people, enabling “active ageing” and understanding the role of family networks as a resource for younger and older adults, which is particularly important in the context of current economic challenges. ■



**Emily Grundy** is Professor of Demography in the Department of Social Policy at LSE.

**Percentage aged 65 or over, major world regions, 1950-2050**



Source: UN 2012 revision

# LEARNING from INTERNING

Internships are now seen by many LSE students as an essential element of their university experience. They can also greatly increase their chances of landing a job after graduation. **Peter Wilkinson** reports.



Last academic year LSE Careers advertised almost 1,400 internships to students. Jenny Owen, director of LSE Careers, is clear about the benefits of this increasingly popular route to employment. "There is growing evidence that gaining the vital work experience that an internship offers significantly increases the chances of landing a job," she argues. "Recent surveys have shown that interns are three times more likely to find employment after graduation."

Typically an internship is a structured period of work experience, lasting six to eight weeks, and usually in the summer of a student's penultimate year of study, or immediately after graduation.

A dedicated team within LSE Careers works with a wide range of businesses and organisations in the UK and abroad. Among the placements advertised by LSE, banking and finance feature strongly, as do economics, law and the international development and charity sectors. LSE Careers only advertise internship opportunities that comply with national minimum wage legislation.

LSE Careers have sought to be innovative in their approach. "Last year we forged a partnership with Santander to source and part-fund internships with small and medium enterprises (SMEs)," says Jenny Owen. "In this the first year of the scheme, 15 internships have

been created. They all have an entrepreneurial focus, and include wealth management, urban design and business intelligence. Building on the success of the pilot, the scheme will be expanded to 20 places in 2014."

Given the global reach of LSE, it is fitting that the School is also involved in international internships. The Tata International Social Entrepreneurship Scheme (ISES) is a unique partnership between Tata and leading universities – LSE, the University of Cambridge, UC Berkeley and UC Davis – that has been running since 2008. The ISES scheme offers LSE students the chance to undertake eight-week projects at the Tata Group in India. The primary objective of the scheme is to give students



“LSE interns have proved to be motivated, highly informed, and true to the School’s motto – a desire to understand the causes of things”



**Tata ISES community project**

the opportunity to work on social entrepreneurship, environmental development and corporate social responsibility (CSR) community-based projects. These initiatives give students a grassroots level exposure to India. In turn students will bring their perspectives and research skills to the company projects, and in so doing promote international understanding. Projects for 2013 covered a range of areas including climate change, enterprise, self-help for a women’s handicraft group, water conservation, CSR in the coffee and jewellery industries and sustainability.

LSE Careers also run some specific internship schemes, including a parliamentary programme. It was founded by LSE alumnus and governor Barry Sheerman MP in 1998, and more than 500 students have worked as interns at Westminster since its inception. The scheme has grown to an annual intake of about 50. It is aimed

at postgraduate students from any department within the School. Internships are available with MPs from all parties, peers and the House administration team. A typical internship can include: office support, research and briefing, monitoring, and drafting speeches and press releases, as well as constituency case-work support. These internships are part-time, and take place during the Michaelmas and Lent terms. Some interns have gone on to become policy advisers and heads of staff for MPs.

Equally successful is the School’s own Graduate Internship scheme. Launched in 2008, the scheme has gone from strength to strength, with 72 interns being placed since its inception. Interns are based in one department for up to 11 months, doing a variety of tasks, including project work. The roles have been many and varied, and have included working with the School’s chaplain to establish the new Faith Centre in the Saw Swee Hock building, as well as further develop interfaith relations. Another intern has been working with the Institute for Public Affairs in its ground-breaking programme to crowdsource a written constitution for the United Kingdom. Other departments that have benefited from the scheme include: Estates, Careers, Student Services, Information Management and Technology, and External Relations. ■



**Peter Wilkinson** is former head of Press and Information at LSE.

School governor and LSE alumnus **Cato Stonex** has run an intern programme at his London-based global equity investment firm for the past five years. Typically, LSE interns will spend up to four weeks with the firm. This includes shadowing partners and senior members of staff, and attending meetings. They also complete a project, which they then present to the firm. The scheme is open to all, including postgraduates. Interns have also included LSE Stonex PhD scholars from the departments of International Relations and International History.

Cato explained: “During their time with the firm they gain useful experience and learn new skills. We aim to help provide the foundation for

students wanting to pursue a career in the City, finance or business.”

The intern scheme is also beneficial for the firm, THS Partners: “Over the years we have greatly benefited from the perspectives that LSE interns have brought with them. They have a fresh generational approach, and are very knowledgeable about emerging trends among young people. Students are drawn from diverse backgrounds and from a wide range of countries and cultures and also bring local knowledge of international markets and trends.”

“LSE interns have proved to be motivated, highly informed, and true to the School’s motto – a desire to understand the causes of things.”



LSE International History graduate **Sam Johnson** joined the External Relations Division in January 2013. He covered a range of projects during the time he spent working in Academic Partnerships. Sam played a

significant role helping to organise and promote the School’s first ever LSE-University of Cape Town July School, and was also closely involved in the Beijing Summer School.

Sam also worked in the Press and Information Office, and helped introduce a new media analysis system. He gained wide-ranging public relations experience, which included writing press releases, handling enquiries, drafting responses and compiling a comprehensive digest of the School’s media coverage. He also built up an excellent knowledge of the UK and international media. During the summer Sam fulfilled a career ambition and is now working full-time with a London-based public relations company.

Sam is originally from Tyneside, and attended the School from 2009 to 2012. He said: “The internship scheme was a fantastic opportunity and I am very grateful it exists. I genuinely believe that it made me more employable, as it provided me with an excellent introduction to the world of work. Most of my contemporaries found it hard to land a job, and either continued with their studies or worked for free in order to gain experience.

“During my time in External Relations I learnt new skills and gained invaluable experience, which has meant I have been able to embark on a full-time career in PR. I would strongly advise any final-year students or recent graduates to seriously consider applying for the scheme.”


If you are interested in advertising internships to current students and recent alumni please visit [www.lse.ac.uk/employers](http://www.lse.ac.uk/employers) or email [careers.employers@lse.ac.uk](mailto:careers.employers@lse.ac.uk)



# LSE PERSONALISED ALUMNI / GRADUATION WATCH

---

MADE IN SWITZERLAND / PERSONALISED  
HALLMARKED STERLING SILVER CASE  
SAPPHIRE CRYSTAL / GENUINE LEATHER STRAP  
30 METRE WATER RESISTANCE

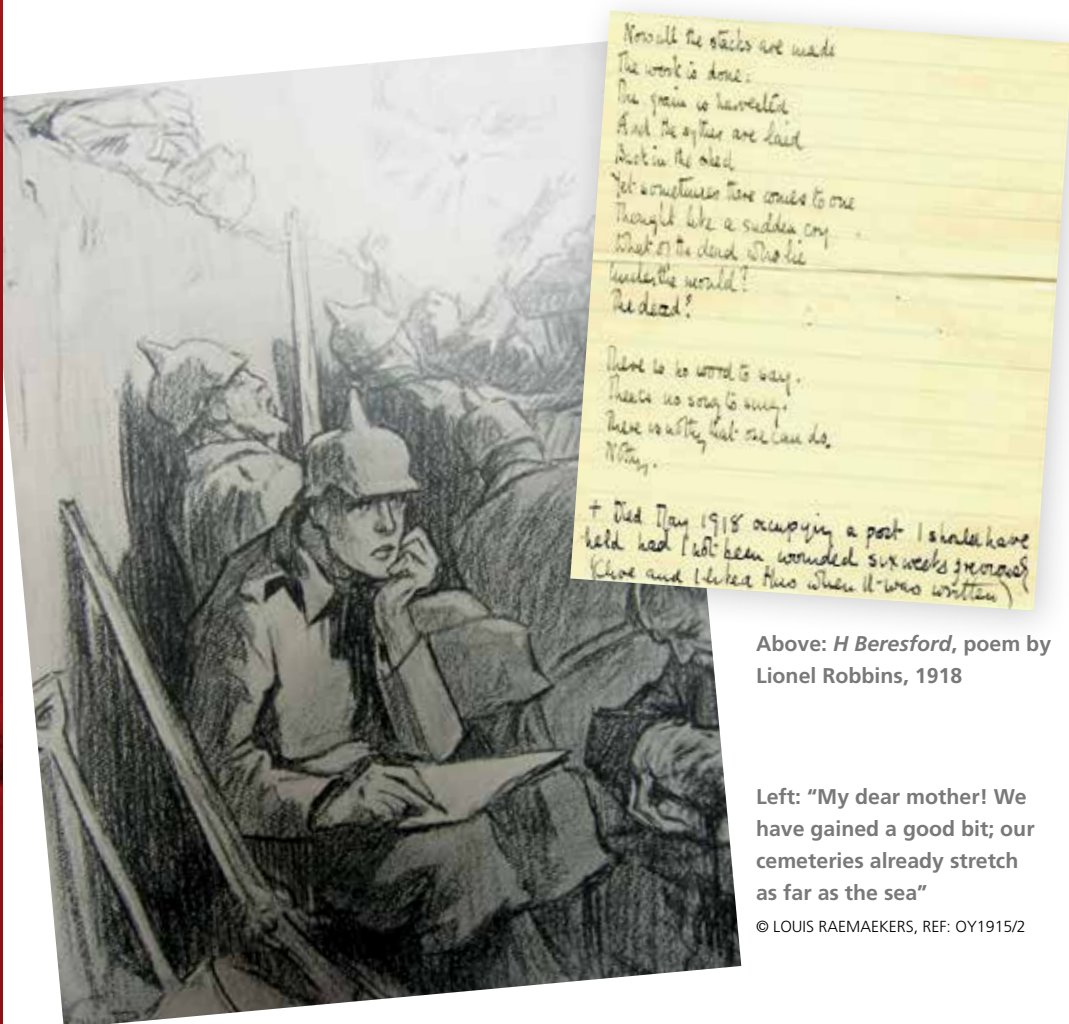
 **LSE  
STUDENTS'  
UNION**

**SWISS MADE** / FROM £375  
AVAILABLE ONLINE AND IN STORE

**[WWW.LSESHOP.COM](http://WWW.LSESHOP.COM)**



*"There is no word to say, There is no song to sing, There is nothing that one can do. Nothing."*



Above: *H Beresford*, poem by Lionel Robbins, 1918

Left: "My dear mother! We have gained a good bit; our cemeteries already stretch as far as the sea"

© LOUIS RAEMAEKERS, REF: OY1915/2

LSE Library has begun to explore material held by the School relating to the first world war, in preparation for a series of events planned at LSE during 2014 to mark the centenary of the conflict, writes **Peter Carrol**.

The Library's first world war project will investigate the role that LSE staff and students played during the conflict, and the range of material held on the outbreak of war, its political consequences and the civil movements that arose in the following years. It will culminate in a new online digital exhibition, due to launch in spring 2014.

Ellie Robinson, an assistant archivist responsible for digital archives, has identified two significant areas of interest from the collection: a card register containing the personal records of the military careers of LSE alumni, and poignant personal reflections of soldiers engaged in military service.

Ellie says the personal records offer "moving insights of the lives of young men as the conflict lengthened and casualties grew".

"As an archivist, it is fascinating to track individual journeys over the four years of battle. For example, a soldier may have enlisted and then been promoted a year into the conflict. Some of the records describe the injuries sustained in battle; others describe imprisonment in war camps."

As the lives of some of the more famous figures from LSE history have already been extensively documented, Ellie believes that attention should now be turned to the records of the "more obscure"

alumni, which could hold surprises, giving real insight into an average person's experiences of the conflict.

Other materials from the collections that stand out include some of the reflective ruminations on war by soldiers, including pencil sketches and poetry from men as they entered the battlefields. Ellie describes some of the work as "evocative and powerful, the type of items which are hidden away on shelves for years and concealed from public view".

Paul Horsler, Academic Support Librarian for International History at the Library, is investigating the printed records of the war. He says that he has already uncovered "great material in the pamphlet collection relating to the origins and outbreak of the war, the different political movements that began to ferment in the years preceding 1914. The discoveries will add to the extensive catalogues of literature on the morality of the war held by LSE, and build on our normal strengths in economics and international history."

Ellie and Paul agree that the project is an important step in protecting LSE's heritage, but they also believe that, beyond the School, it will add another voice to the national debate on the legacy of the first world war.

Ellie says: "The war is now passing out of living memory, so it behoves the Library and the School to keep alive the memory of the sacrifices made by so many. It's a big responsibility to have this collection documented, so the war isn't forgotten and the mistakes repeated."

The Library's first world war project will integrate the work and subsequent digital exhibition with the range of public events planned by LSE throughout 2014 to mark the centenary. These events include the LSE Space for Thought Literary Festival 2014, *Reflections*, which will take place from 25 February to 1 March 2014, exploring the distinctive qualities of both the social sciences' and literature's understanding of the world around us, including reflections on war and peace.

Among other events planned, a series of public lectures from the Department of International History will reflect on every aspect of the war and its aftermath.

Full details of the Library's first world war project can be found on the website: [lse.ac.uk/Library](http://lse.ac.uk/Library). Information on the public event schedule for 2014 will be available from [lse.ac.uk/publicevents](http://lse.ac.uk/publicevents) ■

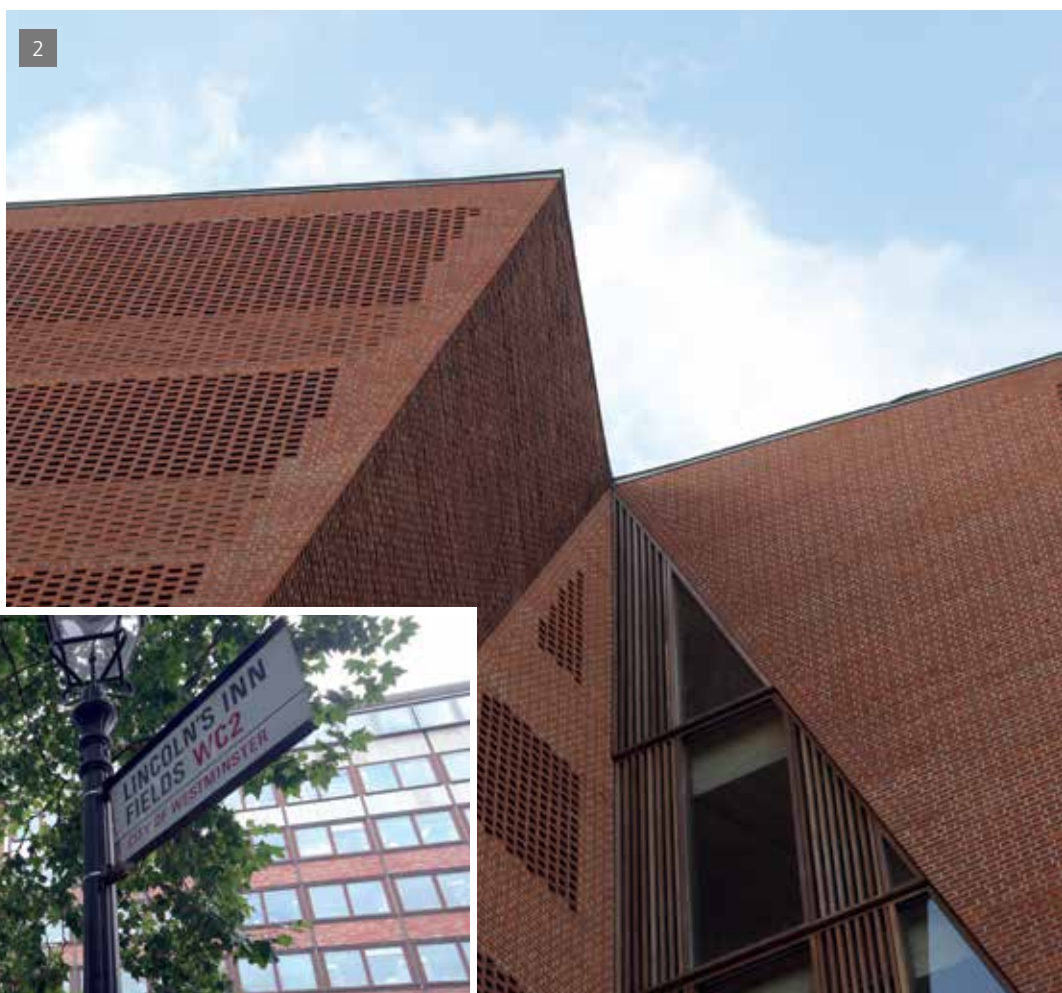


**Peter Carrol** is Communications Officer, LSE Library.



# LSE CAMPUS

LSE has always been buzzing with life but with the Saw Swee Hock Student Centre shortly opening its doors to students and staff, the acquisition of a new building on Lincoln's Inn Fields and plans for the redevelopment of Clare Market and the East building beginning to take shape, it has never been a more exciting time to be on campus.



- 1 Newly acquired: 44 Lincoln's Inn Fields
- 2 Saw Swee Hock Student Centre
- 3 to 7 Submissions to the GCSS Architectural Design Competition
- 8 "Sacred Desert" design for the stained glass window in the new Faith Centre

Having recently opened 32LIF, the School continues its expansion onto the largest public square in London with the purchase of **44 Lincoln's Inn Fields**. The building, previously the laboratory facility for Cancer Research UK, has LSE buildings on three sides and is across the street from the new Saw Swee Hock Student Centre, making it the perfect acquisition for the School.

In a letter to staff and students about the new building, Director Craig Calhoun wrote that its purchase "expands our frontage onto one of London's most beautiful landscaped squares, allowing better connections from the Library and other buildings. We are delighted that its use will remain nonprofit, intellectual, and for the public good".

The School is also in the process of selecting architects to create a new, environmentally efficient **Global Centre**

**for Social Sciences (GCSS)**. The new Centre will replace the buildings based around Houghton Street, LSE's central thoroughfare – Clare Market, East Building, Anchorage and St Clement's East buildings – which are inefficient, unattractive and in need of renovation.

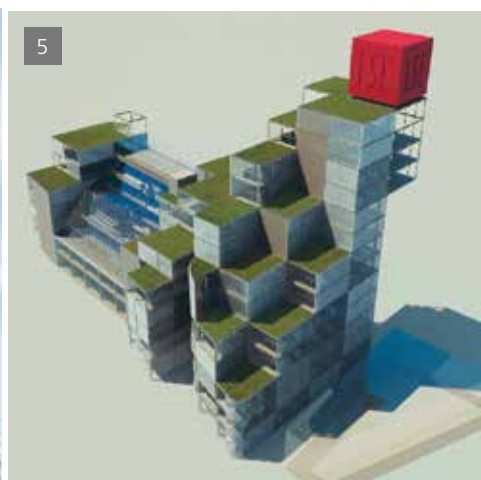
The GCSS will include both classrooms and academic and student service offices and the School is looking for a design which will engage with the general public, as well as students, staff, visitors and alumni, with an emphasis on enhancing the student experience.

One building which is already adding architectural excitement to the campus is the new **Saw Swee Hock Student Centre**. The building includes a state of the art multifaith facility with a range of spaces for worship, prayer, meditation, meetings and seminars. The **Faith Centre** – which will feature a dramatic stained

glass window designed by the president of the Royal Academy, Christopher Le Brun, depicting the "Sacred Desert" (pictured right) – is a space for everyone: those who have particular religious obligations to observe; those who wish to engage in dialogue with people of different faiths; and those who are of no fixed religious affiliation but are looking for a space for quiet and reflection. If you are interested in finding out more about the LSE Faith Centre or supporting the window project, please contact the Revd Dr James Walters:

[faithcentre@lse.ac.uk](mailto:faithcentre@lse.ac.uk)





THE LONDON SCHOOL  
OF ECONOMICS AND  
POLITICAL SCIENCE ■

# Hold your event at LSE

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

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

**10% discount**  
for LSE alumni

# You're never too old to be intellectually challenged



Having done his undergraduate degree at LSE, **Ashley Mitchell** found he couldn't leave LSE behind. Here he explains why he came back for a second bite of the apple.

It was Victor Kiam who starred in an advert of himself, extolling the virtues of a Remington electric razor and stating that he liked the product so much that he bought the company. Well, I can't say that I quite duplicated his exploit but I did have a somewhat comparable experience in my relationship with LSE.

I originally graduated from the School with a degree in Analytical and Descriptive Economics in 1967. Expecting an upper second, I had been conditionally accepted onto the graduate course, which in those days offered a joint two-year programme with Chicago, granting both an MSc and an MBA. Unfortunately, I screwed up in the exams and didn't make the grade but fortunately, as an insurance, I had also accepted an unconditional offer from Columbia for their MBA course. The years trickled by and a successful business career as an entrepreneur followed,

which led to increasing involvement in the voluntary sector both as a participant and as a philanthropist.

Eventually, the LSE radar picked me up and it wasn't too long before I was actively involved and an invitation followed to become a governor. I subsequently joined and then chaired the £100 million Campaign for LSE. However, despite my increasing involvement with the School, something was gnawing in my brain. Whenever, I came onto the campus, I felt envious of the students evidently having a great time.

I had also got to a stage where I felt that I had achieved most of my primary objectives in life and needed a fresh challenge outside my zone of comfort. Thus, with extreme trepidation, I thought of applying for the one-year taught master's degree programme, to see if my grey cells still operated. Incredibly the academics

I spoke to were most supportive and encouraging. But could I keep up with very bright, young and enthusiastic cohorts? Could I stay awake in lectures (a perennial problem as an undergraduate)?

To my surprise, none of these concerns came to pass. My main problem was finding that, despite copious note-taking when reading articles which I had no difficulty in understanding, when I stood up to make myself a cup of coffee, I couldn't remember who wrote the article or what it was about. It took some time to overcome this problem. But it did strike me that our brains are probably equivalent to a fixed disc: as we get older they get filled with a variety of information, much of it worthless. As full capacity is reached, a "dump" is required before new information can be added. I also found that, despite having no problem working after midnight on my normal business activities, academic study caused my brain to completely switch off by around 10.15 at night. There was no point in further study. But one of the advantages of experience is that it was instinctive to plan my work schedule at the start of each term for the purpose of handing in papers. Not for me, three in the last week of term.

So what did I think of it? It was a great experience and one I would recommend. Demanding, certainly, but skills acquired over the years in other fields helped. The quality of lectures and teaching was in many ways similar to my previous experience. Some great, given by staff clearly engaged with their subject; some given by individuals who would benefit from presentational skills training. Not all the students were brilliant, but at 66 years of age I realised why younger people have the capacity to do things better than oldies. I undertook this challenge while continuing most of my business and voluntary sector activities, as well as becoming a grandfather and seeing another child wedded. Probably a mistake to cram so much into one year as it wrecked the rest of our social life – but in the end I managed. ■



**Ashley Mitchell** (BSc Economics 1967, MSc Economic History 1972) is a governor of LSE and entrepreneur. Over the last 20 years, he has volunteered much of his time to the educational and charity sectors, including reorganising several charities and chairing the successful Campaign for LSE (2004-07).

“But could I keep up with very bright, young and enthusiastic cohorts?”



# LSE ICONS

ICONIC IMAGES FROM LSE ARCHIVES  
PICTURES FROM ALUMNI WELCOME

## Timeline

The London School of Economics and Political Science is rightly proud of its distinguished history and has embarked on a timeline project to capture just some of its most memorable events and people. The timeline will be divided into two, with the first 100 years in one timeline and the first 18 years of the next 100 in the second. We will bring you information via Houghton Street online when the timeline goes live and invite contributions of 400 to 450 words from you on a person or event that you believe was important in LSE's history.



# ALUMNI AT LARGE

## due NORTH

In November 2008, LSE alumnus **Chris Eglin** (MSc ADMIS 1994) was walking back to his hotel from the office in Stuttgart where he worked as a consultant for a large European bank. It was a journey that ultimately took him to the edge of death, the North Pole and back to London.

That evening Chris was ambushed by a knife-wielding attacker. Instead of handing over his wallet, he fought back. In the struggle that ensued, he was stabbed in the leg and shoulder – before receiving a near fatal stab to the stomach, which lacerated his liver.

“My natural instinct was to put up a fight,” says Chris looking back. “Alas, my commuting regime of the preceding 17 months – over 70 flights and living out of a suitcase – meant I possibly wasn’t in the best shape to do so. I now know that I was in a sort of haze induced by the cumulative fatigue of it all. That said, I’m proud that I managed to run to the nearest hospital – I still had the desire to survive.”

That Chris did survive is a testament to his inner strength, life-saving surgery and no small amount of luck. However, overcoming the physical injuries masked the start of an altogether different ordeal – the less publicised terrors that confront the survivor.

Initially, Chris’s recovery went well. Just eight days after surgery he’d even fulfilled a minor James Bondesque fantasy of strolling back into his hotel in his pyjamas, much to the amusement of the lobby staff and guests. A week later, he flew back to the UK, having learned that 40 metal stitches will comfortably set off the airport security alarms. “The poor security

guy could have done with smelling salts when the Frankenstein-like tapestry that had triggered the sirens was revealed,” recalls Chris.

Meanwhile, the German justice system worked quickly. Police had taken statements (and a pair of headphones Chris had somehow grabbed from his assailant) and an international arrest warrant was issued. Within a week the attacker – a drug addict – was detained in Frankfurt. In a chilling reminder of what took place, a detective also found and returned Chris’s blood-stained watch.

For the next year Chris resumed the commuter life, this time between Amsterdam and London, but all was not well. “I struggled to feel ‘normal’ again. In trying to return to whatever I thought that normality was – the pursuit of happiness and the honourable intention of providing for my family – I eventually came undone.”

Chris was suffering from acute Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). The pressures of daily life and his recovery were exacerbated by the later court case to convict his attacker, which inevitably triggered memories of the attack. “One thing after another compounded my suffering. Seeing the guy who nearly killed me in the dock was hard and prior to the court case, I unexpectedly received a letter from him which shook me to the core. Soon after I found

myself crying in the street after receiving a call informing me I had diabetes. I was in a very dark place.”

Respite came via an unlikely route. Chris began volunteering in a soup kitchen in London, through which he learned about the Spitalfields Crypt Trust (SCT), a small charity helping traumatised people to piece their lives back together.

“The SCT staff and service users embraced me,” says Chris. “They cared for and about me, and gave me warmth and love. It was extraordinary. They got me a counsellor with whom I embarked on an incredible ‘inner journey’. SCT probably saved my life a second time.”

Always a keen adventurer – he’d survived a failed parachute and had white water rafted in the past – Chris sought to express his gratitude to SCT through a fundraising challenge that would push him to his very limits. He “did” the Great Wall of China and found that wasn’t the solution, either for the money raised or as part of his own catharsis, but that trekking to the top of the globe pulling a 60kg sled in sub-zero temperatures for eight days was.

With none of the relevant experience, Chris set about training for what would prove to be a





demanding, exhilarating and, ultimately, life affirming journey to the North Pole. Preparation involved pulling a sled around a snow-free Victoria Park in London for hours at a time, being chased by a llama while on a fitness training trip at 14,000 feet in Peru and cycling from Vietnam to Cambodia.

In April this year, five years of pain and uncertainty culminated when Chris and a team of world famous explorers triumphantly reached the North Pole. Further to the anticipated challenges of shifting ice, exhaustion and frostbite, the trek was made harder by his wearing an incorrect ski on one foot and struggling for half a day, wondering why his right leg wanted to go in a completely different direction.

The joy at reaching the pole has been matched by his own personal recovery. "I still want the same things as anyone else: a family, financial security, good health, and a sense of wellbeing, but I consciously remember to take pleasure from the small things now. Where it has changed me is when and how I direct my strengths and efforts to achieve that inner peace," concludes Chris. ■

Chris's trek diary can be found at  
[www.testyourcore.com/northwhat](http://www.testyourcore.com/northwhat)

You can learn more about the work of the  
Spitalfields Crypt Trust at [www.sct.org.uk](http://www.sct.org.uk)

## LSELISA

Chris Eglin is an alumnus of the ADMIS programme, a course which used to sit within the Information Systems (IS) department at LSE in Tower One, moments from Fleet Street and on the doorstep of the City of London, the world's largest financial centre.

In 2007, surrounded by a seemingly impending global financial implosion, a group of recent IS graduates and their professor met in a small Italian restaurant on Kingsway to discuss forming an alumni group. LSE Information Systems Alumni (LISA) was established and in suitable LSE fashion, the first event was at the nearest pub, the Old Bank of England.

### Fast forward...

In 2011 ADMIS evolved into the MISI programme, the same year in which the IS Department became the Information Systems and Innovation Group, joined the Department of Management, moved to the New Academic Building and long standing professors retired. A "Farewell ADMIS" event that LISA helped to organise, attended by over 100 alumni from various class years and countries, ushered in a new era for the IS group, and LISA will be part of it.

The LISA committee now comprises three subcommittees that are engaging over 1,200 alumni globally. Chris's harrowing but inspirational story is one of many we've heard from alumni, all wanting to share their post-LSE lives with fellow IS graduates – a formidable pool of tech savvy, interesting and diverse people with a common point of reference: a genuine affinity for their IS days on Houghton Street.

In support of the broader Alumni Association engagement activity, LISA exists as a Special Interest Group officially recognised by the School to create a sense of community and provide mutual support and continuity to a global network of members. We achieve our mission through organising seminars and networking, career, social and cultural events. We also run a quarterly newsletter, and of course, still meet at the Old Bank of England...

Charles Wahab (MSc ADMIS 2007)

[lse.ac.uk/management/alumni/lisa](http://lse.ac.uk/management/alumni/lisa)  
[lisa@lse.ac.uk](mailto:lisa@lse.ac.uk)  
[www.lisa-online.com](http://www.lisa-online.com)  
[@LISAnetwork](https://twitter.com/LISAnetwork)

## LSE Legacy

*"How a legacy gift  
became the lifebuoy  
that kept me afloat"*



## Interested in learning about Sin Yee's story?

Visit [lse.ac.uk/legacygiving](http://lse.ac.uk/legacygiving) to find out more, or request a copy of the story by contacting Viet-Anh Hua in the Office of Development and Alumni Relations on +44 (0)20 7852 3654 or at [legacy@lse.ac.uk](mailto:legacy@lse.ac.uk)





## CROWDSOURCING A NEW UK CONSTITUTION

Should the UK have a monarch, abolish the House of Lords, or repeal the Human Rights Act?

These questions and more are the focus of a unique project which was launched by LSE in October to give the public a direct say in writing a proposed new UK Constitution. The two-year project, co-ordinated by LSE's Institute of Public Affairs (IPA), seeks input from ordinary English, Scottish, Welsh and Northern Ireland residents on how their country should be governed.

Human rights lawyer and IPA director Professor Conor Gearty said the lack of a formal Constitution in the UK was the basis for the crowdsourcing project. He explained: "The United Kingdom is an odd country in many ways. It is constructed of a lot of different nations and does not even have a written Constitution. It gets by on laws and conventions and this doesn't seem to work; many think that it's becoming untenable."

More on how the British public can get involved in drafting a formal new Constitution, including contributing essays, voting online, and deciding what values and principles should underpin the new document, can be found at [blogs.lse.ac.uk/constitutionuk](http://blogs.lse.ac.uk/constitutionuk)

## LSE rises in the rankings

The School has consistently ranked highly in the many university rankings published this year.

The School has climbed seven places, from 39th to 32nd in the world, according to the *Times Higher Education* World University Rankings. This is the third successive rise since the *Times Higher Education* teamed up with Thomson Reuters in 2010 to produce its annual university league table.

The rankings use a variety of indicators to assess university performance and show LSE scoring particularly well for its research, reputation, and international outlook. LSE also rose from 18th to 13th in the ranking's social sciences subject league table, which uses slightly different weightings to the main league table.

The Good University Guide, which now combines *The Times* and *Sunday Times* guides, ranked LSE as the third best university in the UK and the top university in London. Using the old *Times* Good University Guide as a comparison, this is the third year in a row that LSE has been rated as the top university in the capital. Individual subjects have also done particularly well in the new league table. LSE tops the social policy subject table, and comes second in anthropology and economics.

LSE also climbed to second in the world for social sciences according to the 2013-14 QS World University rankings. This placed LSE just behind Harvard for the social science and management faculty

area, a rise of two places since last year. The School was also ranked fourth best university in terms of employer reputation and fourth for its international student body. LSE was ranked at 68 in the overall table, a rise of one place from last year.

The *Guardian* University Guide 2014 also ranked LSE as top in London, and third best university in the UK behind Oxford and Cambridge. The latest university rankings from the *Guardian* have rated LSE as the best university in London for the third year in a row.

These rankings were echoed in *The Complete University Guide* 2014, which also ranked LSE as the top university in the capital and third best UK university overall, behind Oxford and Cambridge.

Professor Craig Calhoun, Director of LSE, said: "Producing excellent research and teaching is central to the School's mission but we are also pleased that, as these rankings indicate, so many of our students go on to fulfilling careers. Of course, there is more to a university than what can be captured in a league table, but it is always nice to have the hard work of our staff and students recognised."

See LSE's league tables chart for more: [lse.ac.uk/aboutLSE/LeagueTables/LeagueTablesChart.pdf](http://lse.ac.uk/aboutLSE/LeagueTables/LeagueTablesChart.pdf)



## LIONEL ROBBINS: the economist and the wider world

LSE Library launched an online digital exhibition of the life of economist Lionel Robbins to coincide with the 50th anniversary of his landmark report into higher education in October.

The exhibition, *The Economist and the Wider World: the papers of Lionel Robbins (1898-1984)*, features a selection of photographs, papers and correspondence from Robbins' life. This includes records from his military service during the first world war, leadership of the economic section of the War Cabinet Offices during the second world war, his role representing Britain at the 1944 Bretton Woods conference, and positions as a board member and director of the National Gallery and Royal Opera House. The exhibition was launched alongside a one-day conference examining higher education and Robbins' impact, which concluded with a public discussion on "Shaping higher education 50 years after Robbins: what views to the future?" with Bahram Bekhradnia, Rajay Naik and David Willets MP.

The Library has also launched an online catalogue that enables text searches within Robbins' papers. As well as documenting Robbins' wide-ranging career and the vast contribution to public life, the catalogue demonstrates his close connection with LSE over 50 years as a student, professor, chair of the Economics Department and chairman of the Court of Governors.

The 1963 report into higher education, chaired by Lionel Robbins, revealed that entry into university largely depended on class rather than ability, and paved the way for expansion and modernisation in the higher education sector.

Elizabeth Chapman, director of LSE Library Services, said: "Lionel Robbins' 1963 report on higher education led to an expansion in higher education that gave millions of students the opportunity to study and made universities a central part of British life. LSE Library's project celebrates the anniversary of this landmark report and documents the important contributions Robbins made to the arts, politics and LSE during his long career, guaranteeing the availability of his papers to future generations of researchers."

<http://digital.library.lse.ac.uk/collections/lionelrobbins>



## From LSE to the chair of the Federal Reserve

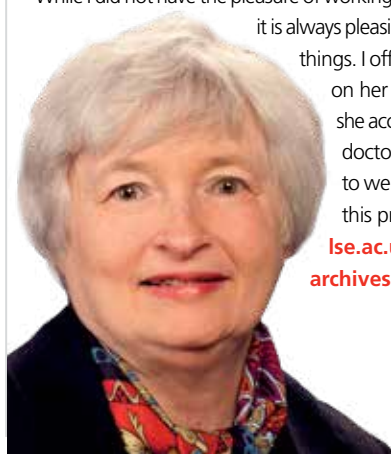
Professor Janet Yellen has been nominated to succeed Ben Bernanke as chair of the US Federal Reserve when his term comes to an end in January 2014. She would be the first woman to lead the Fed.

Professor Yellen, who was nominated by President Barack Obama, is a former lecturer in the Department of Economics at LSE. She has recently accepted an invitation from LSE to receive the award of an honorary doctorate of the School – the highest academic honour an individual can receive from LSE – for her distinguished record of public service.

Professor Yellen is married to Nobel Laureate George Akerlof, who is also a former LSE professor and honorary graduate, making them the first wife and husband team to hold honorary doctorates from the School.

Professor Michele Piccione, head of the Department of Economics at LSE, said: "While I did not have the pleasure of working with Professor Yellen when she was at LSE it is always pleasing to hear when colleagues go on to great things. I offer my congratulations to Professor Yellen on her appointment. We were delighted when she accepted our invitation to receive an honorary doctorate from the School and I look forward to welcoming her to LSE for the conferment of this prestigious award next year."

[lse.ac.uk/newsAndMedia/aroundLSE/archives/2013/JanetYellen.aspx](http://lse.ac.uk/newsAndMedia/aroundLSE/archives/2013/JanetYellen.aspx)



## Dr Amy Gutmann becomes LSE Honorary Fellow



Dr Amy Gutmann, president of the University of Pennsylvania, was made an Honorary Fellow of LSE at a School graduation ceremony in July.

Honorary Fellowships are awarded by LSE each year to people who have attained distinction in the arts, science, or public life, or who have rendered outstanding services to the School or its concerns.

LSE Director Professor Craig Calhoun read the oration for Dr Gutmann at the ceremony, which was held in London's Peacock Theatre. He said: "Dr Gutmann is an LSE graduate and an outstanding public intellectual whose elevation to the Honorary Fellowship will enrich the School community and recognise her great distinction over an extraordinary academic career."

[lse.ac.uk/newsAndMedia/news/archives/2013/07/AmyGutmann\\_HonoraryFellow.aspx](http://lse.ac.uk/newsAndMedia/news/archives/2013/07/AmyGutmann_HonoraryFellow.aspx)



## STUDENT LIFE

**Polina Lion** recently attended the Executive Summer School at LSE. Here she describes how the two weeks helped her make a major career decision.

When I first visited London some five or six years ago, I accidentally came across the LSE campus. I had heard of LSE, of course. Its reputation for open discussion, highly qualified students and world leading academics was part of my universe. A friend took a picture of me standing on the stairs of the Old Building and the picture became a happy part of my London memories.

So this year, when my thoughts turned to executive education, I made a short list of business schools and universities that I was interested in. All of them were English and LSE was number one. My application to the Executive Summer School was accepted and my 50 emails about logistics, proper dress code and the weather were all kindly answered. Finally, I packed my suitcase and set off from Russia for London and for two weeks of challenge.

Our class was truly global: 29 people from 23 countries from New Zealand to the US, from Liberia to Greenland. Even our professors were international – there were two Brazilians, an Italian and a Greek for my two courses.

I'm really happy that my first experience of executive education was at LSE. It really differs from the intensive case-based approach offered by many MBAs. It is more like all-round testing of an idea or an issue for eight hours a day. Talking and thinking, academically engaged but practical at the same time. And there were plenty of cases and articles, of course. We were sent a great deal of pre-reading materials, so I felt myself really back at school and that was really amazing.

And of course there was a special English flavour to my time at LSE. Lunches in Lincoln's Inn Fields, the largest public square in London and originally laid out in the early 17th century; the Monday welcome reception in the old Shaw Library; the Thursday reception dinner in the senior dining room of the Old Building; the Friday graduation with specially served strawberries and champagne on the balcony of the New Academic Building.

When I returned from London after two weeks I found myself prepared to make an important career decision. I left a large corporation for a business development executive position in a very young but ambitious and promising company. Sounds a little bit hackneyed, but it really happened – LSE taught me to look at challenges in a new way. Looking back at that old picture of me standing on the steps of the Old Building, I can't help feeling that it was no accident that I stumbled on the campus.

Find out more about the LSE Executive Summer School at [lse.ac.uk/ess](http://lse.ac.uk/ess)



## FIRST LSE-UCT JULY SCHOOL A SUCCESS

Around 100 participants from 30 countries converged on the University of Cape Town's campus near Table Mountain for the first LSE and University of Cape Town (UCT) July School.

The diverse group included not only students from LSE, UCT and other top universities, but also a wide range of professionals including elected officials, foreign diplomats, humanitarian workers and development bankers.

The LSE-UCT July School is the first such collaboration between leading institutions in Europe and Africa and builds on the continuing success of the LSE-PKU Summer School in Beijing, now in its tenth year.

The innovative new programme will provide students, graduates and professionals from across the globe with an exciting opportunity to study important social science issues relevant to Africa today.

The 2013 school ran six courses covering economics, development, history, management and geography, which were delivered by leading academics such as LSE's Professor Thandika Mkandawire, formerly director of the UN Research Institute for Social Development, and UCT's Professor Mark Ellyne, formerly senior economist of the International Monetary Fund's Africa Department.

LSE Director Professor Craig Calhoun said: "I am delighted that the partnership between our two great institutions has produced this exciting new initiative. The LSE-UCT July School will continue and strengthen our shared tradition of addressing contemporary issues through social science."

[lse.ac.uk/study/summerSchools/LSEUCTJulySchool/Home.aspx](http://lse.ac.uk/study/summerSchools/LSEUCTJulySchool/Home.aspx)





## LSE PEOPLE

**Dr Gerben Bakker**, Economic History, won the Ralph Gomory Prize at the 2013 Business History Conference for his article 'Trading Facts: Arrow's fundamental paradox and the origins of global news networks'.

**Professor Michael Bridge**, Law, was elected a Fellow of the British Academy.



**Christian Busch**, LSE Innovation and Co-Creation Lab, has been named as one of the "2013 Top 99 under 33 Foreign Policy Leaders" by the *Diplomatic Courier*.



**Dr Jean-Paul Faguet**, International Development, has been awarded the 2013 W J M Mackenzie Book Prize

by the Political Studies Association for *Decentralization and Popular Democracy: governance from below in Bolivia*.



**Professor Kevin Featherstone**, Hellenic Observatory, has received the prestigious award of Commander, Order of the Phoenix of the Hellenic Republic.



**Professor George Jones**, Government, LSE Honorary Fellow, was jointly awarded the Lifetime Achievement Award at the 2013 London Government Chronicle Awards.

**Professor Mary Morgan**, Economic History, was elected as a vice-president at the British Academy from 2014.

**Professor Linda Mulcahy**, Law, has become an Academician of the Academy of Social Sciences.

**Richard Murphy**, Centre for Economic Performance, was awarded second place in the ESRC Celebrating Impact Prize Awards – Outstanding Early Career Impact category, for his research on teacher quality and the effect on pupils.

**Professor Stavros Panageas**, Finance, was on the winning team at this year's 4 nations cup for promising young scholars in financial economics.

**Dr Hakan Seckinelgin**, Social Policy, has been appointed as co-chair of the Social and Political Research Advisory Group of the International AIDS Society.

**Professor David Soskice**, Government, was elected a Fellow of the British Academy.

**Dr Sarah Thomson**, LSE Health, was appointed to the European Commission's Expert Panel on Effective Ways of Investing in Health.



**Professor Judy Wajcman**, Sociology, has been awarded the CITASA William F Ogburn Career Achievement Award for 2013 for her outstanding contribution to the advancement of knowledge in sociology of communications or sociology of information technology.



**Professor Arne Westad**, LSE IDEAS, has been awarded the 2013 Bernard Schwartz Book Award by the Asia Society for *Restless Empire: China and the world since 1750*.

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



### English for Academic Purposes

– foundation and pre-sessional programmes

**English for Business** – summer school and tailor-made programmes

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

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

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

If you would like further information, contact [languages@lse.ac.uk](mailto:languages@lse.ac.uk) or go to our website [www.lse.ac.uk/languages](http://www.lse.ac.uk/languages)



Language Centre

## Research update Join the global debate at LSE

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



### Exercise “potentially as effective” as many drugs for common diseases

Physical activity is potentially as effective as many drug interventions for patients with existing coronary heart disease and stroke, a review of evidence suggests.

The report by Huseyin Naci, a researcher at LSE Health and a fellow of Harvard Medical School, and Professor John Ioannidis, director of Stanford University School of Medicine, was published on [bmj.com](http://bmj.com). It argued that more trials comparing the effectiveness of exercise and drugs are urgently needed to help doctors and patients make the best treatment decisions. In the meantime, however, exercise “should be considered as a viable alternative to, or alongside, drug therapy”.

Analysis found no statistically detectable differences between exercise and drug interventions for secondary prevention of heart disease and prevention of diabetes. Among stroke patients, exercise was more effective than drug treatment, while for heart failure, diuretic drugs were more effective than exercise and all other types of drug treatment.

[lse.ac.uk/newsAndMedia/news/archives/2013/10/ExerciseResearch.aspx](http://lse.ac.uk/newsAndMedia/news/archives/2013/10/ExerciseResearch.aspx)

### Monetary policy is less powerful in recessions

Changes to key interest rates by central banks have a significant impact on economic activity during periods when the economy is expanding. Unfortunately, they seem to have virtually no effect during recessions – the time when the stimulus of monetary policy is most needed, research by Professor Silvana Tenreyro and Gregory Thwaites, published by the new Centre for Macroeconomics at LSE, claims.

The study focuses on the federal funds rate, the main monetary policy instrument used by the US Federal Reserve and the counterpart of the bank rate set monthly by the Bank of England. The researchers explore the effect of changes in this “policy rate” on US macroeconomic activity over a 40-year period – from 1969 until 2008. Whether central bank interventions of this kind can stimulate activity is a key issue for policy.

Professor Tenreyro said: “If changes in the policy rate have little impact in a recession, central banks need to resort to other measure to achieve the desired expansionary effect – ‘quantitative easing’ and ‘forward guidance’ are current examples. Our results also suggest that policymakers may need to rely more heavily on fiscal or financial policies to stabilise the economy in a deep or protracted slump.”

[lse.ac.uk/newsAndMedia/news/archives/2013/10/monetarypolicy.aspx](http://lse.ac.uk/newsAndMedia/news/archives/2013/10/monetarypolicy.aspx)

### Evidence does not support claims of creative industry decline

A report released by LSE’s Department of Media and Communications contradicts widespread claims about the decline of creative industries as a result of copyright infringement.

The report shows that the gaming, film and publishing industries are growing and new business models emerging based on digital sharing. For some creative industries, copyright infringement may actually be helping boost their revenues.

Industry data shows that while the music industry has stagnated somewhat in the last four years, since 1998 it has experienced overall growth with internet-based revenues as a significant component since 2004. In the UK, online sales now exceed CDs or vinyl as a percentage of total revenue for recorded music.

Bart Cammaerts, a senior lecturer in the LSE Department of Media and Communications and one of the report’s authors, said: “Contrary to the industry claims, the music industry is not in terminal decline, but still holding ground and showing healthy profits. Revenues from digital sales, subscription services, streaming and live performances compensate for the decline in revenues from the sale of CDs or records.”

[lse.ac.uk/newsAndMedia/news/archives/2013/09/CreativeIndustries.aspx](http://lse.ac.uk/newsAndMedia/news/archives/2013/09/CreativeIndustries.aspx)



### New flood insurance scheme ignores climate change risks

A proposed new scheme for flood insurance in the UK, Flood Re, may not be sustainable because the impacts of climate change have not been taken into account, according to a policy paper published by the Centre for Climate Change Economics and Policy and the Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment at LSE.

Responding to a consultation by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, Dr Swenja Surminski and co-authors warn that “flood risk is expected to increase due to climate change and continued development of floodplains for residential and commercial property, which increases the exposure of homes and businesses”.

Flood Re has been put forward by the Government and the Association of British Insurers as an alternative way of offering flood insurance from 2015 to an estimated 500,000 UK homeowners who live in areas of high flood risk. But, the policy paper states: “the design of the Flood Re scheme, which is expected to last until at least 2035, has not taken into account adequately, if at all, how flood risk is being affected by climate change. For this reason, it is likely to be put under increasing pressure and may prove to be unsustainable because the number of properties in future that will be at moderate and high probability of flooding has been significantly underestimated.”

[lse.ac.uk/newsAndMedia/news/archives/2013/08/FloodInsurance.aspx](http://lse.ac.uk/newsAndMedia/news/archives/2013/08/FloodInsurance.aspx)

# LSE LETTERS

WE WELCOME LETTERS  
BY POST OR EMAIL



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

## Cambridge days at LSE

I too have vivid memories of LSE in wartime Cambridge (Letters, *LSE Connect* winter 2012) – of lectures at Mill Lane and elsewhere by Hayek, Arthur Lewis, Kaldor, Morris Ginsberg, Karl Mannheim, Durbin Joan Robinson, Tawney, Beveridge and of course Laski. In the Marshall Library a meeting packed to the windowsills heard Keynes speak on his return from Bretton Woods.

Cambridge University Library was a joy, as were the concerts, with Vaughan Williams conducting, Isobel Baillie singing, and plays and ballet at the Arts Theatre. The Music Society was chaired by Claus Moser.

War Work for those of us too young to be called up involved some fire-watching at the Fitzwilliam Museum (stirrup-pumps on the roof, camp beds in hall), and helping at American airbase canteens. On the river I rowed in the LSE women's boat in the Bumps.

Some years ago I attended a large reunion of LSE oldies – even then hardly anyone I knew. I was unable to attempt the 50 Plus event in May but I much enjoy *LSE Connect*.

**Helen Westcott** (née Morgan) (BSc Economics and Sociology 1945), Oxshott, Surrey, UK

## Skating over the surface?

I do not believe that Christopher Pissarides, as chair of a new Centre for Macroeconomics at LSE, is really going "back to the drawing board" (*LSE Connect*, summer 2013).

While his questions about allowing banks to collapse, sovereign debt, common currency and unemployment are interesting, there are far more fundamental questions to be asked: how much is enough; how do you develop a no-growth economy; when does debt become an addiction instead of a stimulant; and do economic rules change when societies reach a certain level of affluence and so are driven by "wants" instead of "needs"?

Professor Pissarides also does not address the greatest paradox of our economic system, namely, that if we suddenly become satisfied with what we have and stop buying things, our economic system would collapse.

I am sure Professor Pissarides's previous work on unemployment in the 1970s was enlightening, but it obviously did not stop another, though very different, crisis from occurring. Without asking more fundamental questions, I suspect his work will skate over the surface again.

**Jon Burden** (MSc Economic History 1987), London, UK



## EXECUTIVE LLM

PROGRAMME FOR WORKING PROFESSIONALS

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

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

- Arbitration / Dispute Resolution
- Corporate / Commercial / Financial Law
- Constitutional / Human Rights Law
- International Law
- Media Law



For further information, please visit:  
[lse.ac.uk/ellm](http://lse.ac.uk/ellm)







## MESSAGE FROM

### PATRICK MEARS

Chairman of the LSE Alumni Association

I'm absolutely delighted to be writing my first message to alumni since taking up the role of Chair of the LSE Alumni Association. I would like to thank my predecessors, Jeffrey Golden, George Davidson and founding chair, David Kingsley. I would also like to thank all Alumni Association officers for their tireless work and dedication – it is easy to forget that the Association is still a young organisation when I consider what has been achieved since 2005.

This is a very exciting time for LSE and for our alumni community. We are already beginning to see the outcomes arising from the Strategic Review initiated by Director Professor Craig Calhoun, with over 80 academics joining LSE since September 2012 from some of the world's leading universities in Europe and the US. LSE is increasingly developing the look and feel of a world class campus with the Saw Swee Hock Student Centre, the New Academic Building, and our newly acquired buildings at 32 and 44 Lincoln's Inn Fields.

The School's focus on teaching and the student experience, research and engagement offers many opportunities for alumni to shape and contribute to the School's success – both individually and through the Alumni Association.

Alumni are great global ambassadors, advocates and supporters for the School both individually and collectively through the over 80 alumni country and special interest groups and networks. Our groups and networks provide a great forum for bringing alumni together in their home countries and around their shared interests, through a variety of activities. The Association will continue to strengthen and deepen the support we give to our groups and networks to ensure their sustainability.

We will also work with the Office of Development and Alumni Relations to develop the volunteering opportunities available to alumni who want to give their time and talent to support LSE. Alumni are uniquely placed to inspire successive generations of students to fulfil the School's motto to know the causes of things and to use that knowledge to change themselves and society for the better. Our Alumni Association will continue to help to improve the student experience and the campus to workplace transition.

The main goals of my chairmanship are to continue to improve the Association's existing programmes, to develop new ones in response to emerging School priorities and to ensure that the Association is set up to respond flexibly, to offer volunteering opportunities to alumni who wish to give of their time and their talent and, above all, to ensure that the voice of the alumni community is heard and listened to as LSE continues to debate and shape its future.

**Patrick Mears** (LLB 1979)

## About Patrick Mears

Patrick met his late wife, Carol Anders, at LSE where she was undertaking postgraduate studies in Industrial Relations. He established the Carol Anders Scholarship in her memory, offering significant financial support and informal mentoring to four students throughout their undergraduate studies at LSE.

Patrick also maintained professional links with the School through Allen and Overy, the law firm at which he was head of the international tax group. Under his leadership, the group expanded from a small UK department into an international tax practice with over 100 specialists handling complex, cross-border issues. The firm is a Gold Patron of the LSE Careers Service, has sponsored the Lawyers' Alumni Group annual dinner and Patrick has attended and hosted LSE alumni breakfasts at the firm.

When Patrick remarried, he discovered his father-in-law had been an international history professor at the School. His godson has just graduated from LSE and this summer, he met several old friends and former classmates at the alumni reunion for 1970s graduates. As he puts it, since he studied at the School, he "keeps tripping over LSE".

## UPCOMING ALUMNI EVENTS

### ALUMNI LECTURE SERIES

Professor Craig Calhoun, Director of LSE, will deliver his annual alumni lecture on Wednesday 29 January 2014. Book your place at [www.alumni.lse.ac.uk](http://www.alumni.lse.ac.uk)



### SPRING CONCERT AND RECEPTION

Join us for a special alumni reception prior to the annual LSE Choir and Orchestra Spring Concert on Tuesday 18 March 2014.

For further details, visit [www.alumni.lse.ac.uk](http://www.alumni.lse.ac.uk)



### LSE REUNIONS 2014

The Alumni Reunion Weekend will take place in July 2014. The weekend celebrates main anniversary years from 1954 to 2009.

Further information, including each anniversary class can be found at [www.alumni.lse.ac.uk/reunions](http://www.alumni.lse.ac.uk/reunions)



## 2013 REUNIONS

2013 saw the Alumni Relations team welcome back over 600 alumni to the School for a number of reunions. Through a series of lunches, lectures, receptions, tours and gala dinners, alumni from around the world caught up with old friends and revisited the days they spent on campus. During the events, we caught up with some alumni and asked them to share their memories of LSE.

### Maysel Dontoh (LLB 1959)

Maysel, a former executive director of the Bank of Ghana, attended the reunion for the classes of 1959 and earlier on 21 May, and we asked her about life at and post LSE.

#### What is your fondest memory of LSE?

I loved coming to university and engaging with people from diverse walks of life. I made many friends from so many different countries.

#### While studying at LSE, were you involved in any extra-curricular activities?

I was interested in netball and I became very active in the LSE Netball Club. I was the only black girl in the group, until my cousin joined as a referee. I loved the team coordination. I was also part of the Jazz Club, where I played the drums. These groups offered fantastic opportunities to look beyond my Ghanaian culture.

#### Has LSE had an impact on your life since graduating from the School?

During a difficult interview with a journalist I mentioned I was an alumna of LSE. The journalist stopped her questioning and told me that she was also an alumna of LSE. From that point, her attitude towards me changed and the interview became much more agreeable.



### Cyril Breslauer (BSc Econ 1952)

Cyril attended the reunion for the graduating classes of 1959 and earlier on 21 May, where we asked him about what he took away from his time at LSE.

#### What did you learn at LSE?

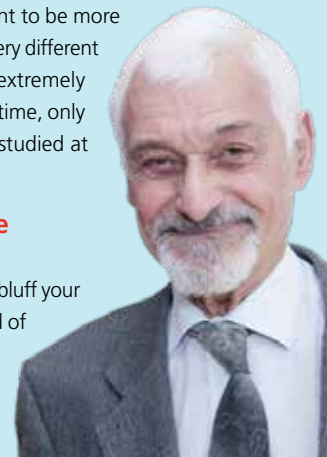
I wasted my first year, spending the best part of it playing bridge. Bernard Levin was my bridge partner – he was a good journalist but a terrible bridge player! However, in my day, you could do well at university even if you did no work in the first two years of study. Clearly you cannot do that today. The bottom line is that it is hard work that gets you to where you want to be.

#### What did you wish you had learned from LSE?

Students were much less sophisticated when I attended university, and looking back, perhaps I could have learnt to be more streetwise. However, perspectives were very different back then. You regarded yourself as extremely fortunate to be attending LSE as, at the time, only four to five per cent of the population studied at higher education level.

#### What have you learned since graduating from LSE?

Hard work does pay off! It can be easy to bluff your way through university, but in the world of work, you always get caught bluffing. From my experience, it is best to play it straight down the middle.



### Mumtaz Keshani (BSc Economics 1976)

Mumtaz attended the reunion for the classes of 1970-79 on 12-13 July, where she told us about her LSE experience.

#### Why did you choose to study at LSE?

I wanted to study at LSE for its international reputation, and I was also very attracted to the idea of studying in London. I had family in London so it was a good choice for me.

#### What challenges did you face as a student?

I really didn't have to overcome many challenges. I felt very comfortable from the beginning, and I adapted very quickly. I came from Pakistan but I studied for my O levels and A levels in an English-

speaking school, and that made it a lot easier. I was really overwhelmed and excited by all the new things I encountered.

#### How has LSE influenced your life?

Tremendously; I met lifelong friends here. LSE taught me to think independently, gave me confidence and showed me that the world was my oyster.

#### What are your favourite memories from your time at the School?

I have so many! The Three Tuns, the Old Theatre, going to any lecture from any course at any given time, and being a student in central London were also great, with so many things going on around you!





SPOTLIGHT ON THE FRIENDS OF LSE IN... **SINGAPORE****Looking back, paying it forward**

40th anniversary of the LSE Alumni Association of Singapore



The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Finance of Singapore, Tharman Shanmugaratnam, and LSE Director, Professor Craig Calhoun, were guests of honour at a special Gala Dinner at the Marina Bay Sands, Singapore as the LSE Alumni Association of Singapore (LSEAAS) celebrated its 40th anniversary this autumn.

Mr Shanmugaratnam and Professor Calhoun joined over 300 alumni and friends for the evening. All proceeds from the dinner were directed to the Singapore LSE Trust, which was founded in 2004 by members of LSEAAS to provide scholarship support to Singaporean students who have gained admission to LSE on academic merit but encounter financial obstacles.

For 40 years, the association has provided a valuable networking link between LSE graduates in Singapore and the School. Since its formal registration with the Registry of

Societies in September 1973, when a group of enthusiastic alumni sought to bring the spirit of the School's motto, *rerum cognoscere causas*, to Singapore, the association has grown from a small social group to its current membership of almost 2,000 alumni spanning over six decades of LSE – and Singapore – life.

Past and present luminaries of LSEAAS include Professor You Poh Seng (BSc Econ 1944, PhD 1949), former Deputy Prime Minister Dr Goh Keng Swee (BSc Economics 1951, PhD Economics 1956), and Professor Saw Swee Hock (PhD Statistics 1963).

Its earliest graduating lifetime member, Ann Elizabeth Wee (BSc Economics 1947), completed her degree at LSE in 1947 before following her fiancé, lawyer H L Wee, to Singapore, where she became a prominent voice in social welfare. While unable to attend the dinner, Ann

gave a video interview for attendees in which she recounted and shared her memories. Watch Ann's interview at [www.alumni.lse.ac.uk/aew](http://www.alumni.lse.ac.uk/aew)

Typical of LSEAAS's outlook throughout the past four decades, the evening was themed as "Celebration with a cause: looking back, paying it forward". This enabled attendees to reflect, with fondness, on the past but also to prepare for a continued role in supporting future LSE students and alumni in Singapore – through philanthropy, networking and social events – while building further on the association's existing strong, strategic relationship with the School.

Alumni, trustees and friends came out in support and donated generously. Special thanks are due to Professor Saw, who underwrote the entire cost of the Gala Dinner, and Desmond Lim (BSc Accounting and Finance 1981), trustee of The Singapore LSE Trust, who sponsored all the wines for

the event and ten tables for recent graduates from the classes of 2009-13 – demonstrating further the inclusive nature of LSEAAS. Their generosity ensured that all funds raised from the Gala Dinner could go directly to the Singapore LSE Trust Awards.

LSEAAS's current president, Garich Lim Shington (MSc History of International Relations 2003), said: "I am humbled as I reflect on the years gone by in the history of LSEAAS, and privileged to have inherited a leading, active and vibrant alumni association in Singapore. In ways big or small, our pursuit of academic excellence at the School has shaped our learning and thinking in developing the individuals that we are – and has facilitated a camaraderie with fellow students that has endured. The Gala Dinner is a celebration of LSEAAS's 40th anniversary and of many friendships over many years." ■



# ALUMNI ASSOCIATION GROUPS ROUND-UP

Alumni groups across the globe hosted, between them, almost 1,800 new LSE students at a series of annual pre-departure events this summer. These events are designed to welcome students who are about to embark on their studies at LSE and provide them with an opportunity to hear first-hand about studying at LSE and life in London from the people who have done it all before. Thank you to all of our alumni volunteers who were involved in hosting prospective students at these events.



ATLANTA, USA



BRASILIA, BRASIL



SOFIA, BULGARIA



ISTANBUL, TURKEY



MILAN, ITALY



HONG KONG

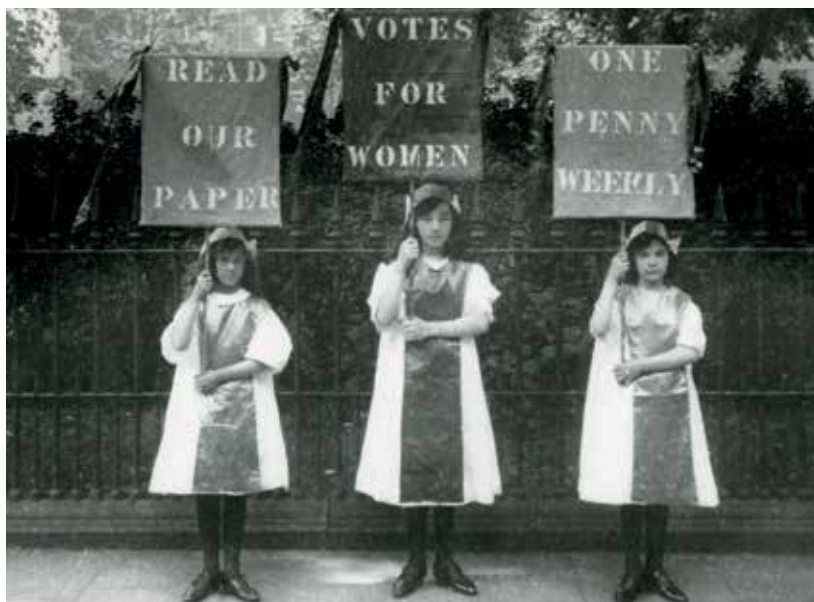
## Kaashif Basit

The Office of Development and Alumni Relations was saddened to learn recently of the death of Kaashif Basit (LLM 1998), chair of the LSE United Arab Emirates Alumni Association. An active, respected and appreciated member of the LSE alumni community, Kaashif passed away aged 43, following a battle with leukaemia. His obituary can be read online at [www.alumni.lse.ac.uk/kaashifbasit](http://www.alumni.lse.ac.uk/kaashifbasit)

# LSE THANKYOU

## RECORD NUMBER OF PROJECTS BENEFIT from Annual Fund support

A range of projects across the School benefited from Annual Fund backing in the 2012/13 academic year, as funds generated from the previous year's appeals were distributed to a record 67 projects. In total, over £1 million of funding was allocated across areas of student support, academic enrichment, campus development, student experience and engagement with the wider world.



The Women's Library @ LSE received £100,000, facilitating LSE's successful acquisition of the world's foremost collection charting women's history, which will be situated in special reading, archive

and exhibition rooms in the Library. "This early donation was absolutely key because it raised the morale of those working on the bid," said Elizabeth Chapman, Director of LSE Library Services. "If you

weren't already proud of LSE Library, you absolutely must be now. This collection is a huge enhancement of what we currently have."

Elsewhere £165,847 allocated from the Annual Fund has helped the LSE media studio project get off the ground. The studio will benefit not only academics who frequently give media interviews, but also prominent external speakers who lecture at the School, as well as enhancing on-site film production and training in producing films and podcasts.

Individuals also benefit from the generosity of Annual Fund donors, with none more

support through the New Futures Fund, financed by Annual Fund donations. "These last few months in London are the most exciting times I have ever had," she said to donors at the Annual Fund Donor Reception in June. "Financial aid allows students to concentrate on our studies, as well as extra-curricular activities. I have the chance to take advantage of everything offered on campus."

Annual Fund giving totalled £803,628 in 2012/13, from 3,100 donors. These funds will be allocated to projects during the 2013/14 academic year.

Details of projects supported by the Annual Fund in 2012/13 can be found in the Annual Fund Report to Donors 2012/13, available online at [www.lse.ac.uk/annualfund](http://www.lse.ac.uk/annualfund)

appreciative than Agne Stengeryte, a Lithuanian national studying BSc Accounting and Finance. Agne is one of 23 undergraduate and postgraduate students who received scholarship

**Above left: The funding helped to bring the definitive collection charting women's history to LSE**

## LSE enters into partnership with CAF



Academics in the Department of International Relations seeking to examine the evolving role of emerging nations on the international stage will have their agenda furthered by generous support pledged by CAF – development bank of Latin America.

Research led by Dr Chris Alden, Reader in International Relations (pictured), into the growing importance of Latin America, China, India, and Africa will enable LSE to lead a global

debate about the role of emerging nations on the world stage and the developing trend of south-south cooperation, when it forms the basis of an international conference hosted by the School next year.

The funding will also support a three-month postdoctoral fellowship within LSE's Department of International Relations, as well as a postgraduate scholarship for a student from one of CAF's 18 member states.

A partnership between the two institutions was agreed during a meeting between CAF CEO and executive president Enrique García, and LSE Director Craig Calhoun, in February. Professor Calhoun said LSE was looking forward to working with CAF in academic and research activities that will have a positive impact on national and international public policies, with the goal of promoting sustainable and inclusive development.

"This support further strengthens LSE's links with Latin America through a meaningful partnership with a thoughtful organisation which recognises the important role of academic research," he said.

Mr García added that the partnership represented a significant step for CAF's external relations in view of LSE's "prestige and excellence in the academic world".



## \$1 million boost to entrepreneurship



The Spangenberg Family Foundation has made its second significant philanthropic contribution to support LSE by generously pledging \$1,000,000 for LSE entrepreneurs.

The gift will provide seed money for student business ideas as well as support for entrepreneurship activities at LSE, which may include idea generation, learning and development, and networking. The funding follows an endowed gift for the Spangenberg Family Foundation Scholarship in 2011.

The Spangenberg Family Foundation is a Dallas-based philanthropic foundation established by LSE alumnus Erich Spangenberg (MSc International Relations 1982), his wife Audrey and their son Christian (all pictured). The Foundation gives to vulnerable members of society and focuses on education, healthcare and entrepreneurship.

Audrey Spangenberg, chair of the Foundation, said: "We believe strongly that there needs to be more opportunity for students to achieve exposure to entrepreneurship and greater access for a globally more diverse group of students, and that LSE is the best platform in the world to cultivate excellence in this field."

She added: "Erich invariably says that LSE was a transformational experience for him. It is our sincere hope that our gift will permit more LSE students to have the opportunity to come to the same realisation and set upon a journey to pursue their entrepreneurial dreams."

## Bursary support for Cape Town July School



The inaugural LSE-UCT July School was held this summer at the University of Cape Town (UCT) in South Africa, attended by 100 participants from more than 30 countries across Africa, Europe, Asia and the Americas. The two-week programme offered six courses focused on major social science issues, all with relevance to Africa today. These included "Africa and the Global Economy" and "The Causes of Poverty".

Philanthropic support for bursaries was a key factor in enabling many of the students to attend the July School. Standard Bank are supporting up to 34 students over three years up to 2015, while Giacomo Bruzzo (BSc Philosophy 1994, MSc Economics 1996, MSc Statistics 1997) has given £7,000

for bursaries for residents of African countries who wish to attend in 2014. In addition the Annual Fund is providing £75,000 over three years to support at least 10 current LSE students per year to attend.

Attendees came from as far as the US, China and the UK, as well as from 11 African countries, including Kenya, Nigeria and Zimbabwe. "What happened inside the classroom was only half the story of this programme," said Ban Nadler, a master's student from the University of Missouri, writing for the *Africa at LSE* blog. "The other half was a profound and wild introduction to an amazing African city, with a new squad of friends from around the globe at the helm."

## Three alumni honoured at event for benefactors



**Bill Bottriell** (BSc Economics 1978) and **Richard Karl Goeltz** (General Course 1963) were honoured at an annual event held in September to celebrate the leadership giving of some

of the School's most significant donors. Along with **Professor Saw Swee Hock** (PhD Statistics 1963), who made a landmark gift to the student centre in 2012 but was sadly unable to attend

the event, their names were added to the School's Benefactors' Board, which is situated in the entrance lobby of the Old Building. The alumni were also presented with plaques at the event to demonstrate the School's gratitude for their landmark support.

Bill Bottriell founded the Bottriell Scholarships in 2002, and since then has been influential in providing opportunities for underprivileged UK students to study at LSE. His latest renewal ensures that more students will

follow in the footsteps of the 20 scholars whose dreams of higher education have been realised through his support.

Richard Goeltz's support has established the Adeline and Karl Goeltz and the Richard Karl Goeltz Scholarships which provide vital opportunities for PhD students in the Departments of Economics, Accounting and Finance. He has also made unrestricted gifts to the School and gifts towards the Library and the New Academic Building.

**Bill Bottriell (left) and Richard Goeltz (right) with LSE Director, Professor Craig Calhoun**



# Class notes

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

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



**Heather Rabbatts** (BA History and International Relations 1978, MSc International Relations 1979) is one of the UK's foremost business leaders. Among her numerous leadership roles past and present are positions with the BBC, Channel 4, Lambeth Council, the Bank of England, LSE, Millwall Football Club and the Royal Opera House.

She has now taken up one of her greatest professional challenges as a non-executive director on the board of the English Football Association – the oldest governing body in world football, which celebrated its 150th anniversary in November.

"I hope that I help to demonstrate that leaders in sport can be appointed based on their skills and aptitude for the post, not on their gender or race," says Heather. "I do want women to feel that they can apply for leadership roles in sport. It is a journey that plc and FTSE companies have also made, and they are the richer for it."

You can read a full interview with Heather on Houghton Street Online at [www.alumni.lse.ac.uk/heatherrabbatts](http://www.alumni.lse.ac.uk/heatherrabbatts)

## 1978



**Dan Akerson** (MSc Accounting), General Motors chairman and chief executive officer, was honoured for his service to country and community at the United States Navy Memorial's 2013 Lone Sailor Awards Dinner.

**Sandra B Cook** (MSc Statistics and Mathematics) has accepted the position of vice president for university advancement at the American University of Afghanistan, in Kabul. This university is an Afghan institution chartered by the Ministry of Higher Education in Afghanistan. Seventy-five per cent of the Afghan population is under 25 years old and the aim of the university is to work with this group, and to educate the future leaders of Afghanistan.

## 1981

**Jaime Ardila** (MSc Economics) has been appointed to Accenture's board of directors. He is executive vice president and president of General Motors' South American operations, and a member of the General Motors Executive Committee.

## 1983

**Richard S Grossman** (MSc Economic History), Professor of

Economics at Wesleyan University and a visiting scholar at the Institute for Quantitative Social Science at Harvard University, has been named a 2013 Fellow by the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation.

**Pauline Park** (MSc European Studies) was named in the inaugural Trans 100 list for her transgender activism and LGBT community work as chair of the New York Association for Gender Rights Advocacy (NYAGRA) and as president of the board of directors and acting executive director of Queens Pride House, as well as in leadership positions in other community-based organisations.

## 1985

**Kurt Barling** (MSc Government, PhD International Relations 1989) has been appointed as Professor of Journalism and Television at Middlesex University London. He continues in his role as the BBC's special correspondent in London.

## 1987

**Richard V Lopez** (General Course) has received an Emmy nomination for cinematography for the television show *The Men Who Built America*, a major mini-series on the History network.

## 1989

**Warren Lammert** (MSc Economic History) has been elected as the first chairman of the board of the Epilepsy Foundation, a charitable organisation based in the US.

## 1991

**Najeeb Jung** (MSc Social Policy and Administration) has been appointed as new lieutenant governor of Delhi. He joined the Indian Administrative Services in 1973, serving in the Madhya Pradesh government and in several key positions in central government.

## 1994

**Samantha Barrass** (MSc Economics) has been appointed as the new chief executive officer of the Gibraltar Financial Services Commission. Mrs Barrass will join the Commission in February 2014 from her current role as an executive director of the Solicitors Regulatory Authority (SRA) in England and Wales.

## 1995

**Keith Crockett** (MSc Economics) has been appointed as vice president – investments at Health Care REIT in the UK. He is responsible for managing the performance of the company's portfolio in the UK and identifying and managing new growth opportunities.

**Justin Crowley** (BSc Government) has been appointed as an independent non-executive director of Dragon Oil plc. He is an audit and assurance partner at BDO International specialising in regulated industries, oil and gas industry, and other manufacturing and industrial sectors.

## 1998

**Delphine Arnault** (DBS Industrial Relations) has been appointed as executive vice president of Louis Vuitton. She will oversee all product-related activities of the Louis Vuitton House.

## 2001

**Anne V Freden** (MSc Development Studies) was promoted to principal from senior manager. She is a member of Ernst & Young LLP's tax practice where she provides tax services to clients, with a focus on the global management of value added tax.

## 2002

**Dimitris Tsarouhas** (MSc European Political Economy 2002) was awarded a Jean Monnet Chair for a period of three years. The Jean Monnet Chair is financed by the European Commission and is awarded based on merit regarding teaching and research on European Union issues. This three-year

project includes hosting a Seminar Series on Europe, organising two workshops in Ankara on social policy and enlargement as well as teaching EU-related courses to undergraduate and postgraduate students.

## 2003

**Scott E Neustadter** (MSc Media and Communications) has co-written the American comedy-drama *The Spectacular Now*. The film premiered at the 2013 Sundance Film Festival, where it garnered critical acclaim. He has also co-written the upcoming adaptation of John Green's novel *The Fault In Our Stars*.

**Guillermo Zuniga** (MSc Law) has been appointed to serve as commissioner of the Energy Regulatory Commission of Mexico. The appointment was made by recently elected President Enrique Peña Nieto and endorsed by the Senate. The Energy Regulatory Commission is charged with key responsibilities in the development and regulation of energy networks in Mexico.

## 2004



**Gregory Sullivan** (LLM) has been appointed vice-president and senior project manager of ATD Legal Services PC, a legal outsourcing firm based in Toronto.

## 2005

**Steve Glickman** (LLM) has been named among the "99 under 33" of the Diplomatic Courier and Young Professionals in Foreign Policy, which features the 99 most influential foreign policy leaders under the age of 33. This



list recognises the distinctive impact each of the honourees has on his or her community today and their promise of potential as a leader in the future.

## 2008

**Elizabeth Harrison** (BSc Geography, MSc Geography 2009) coordinated and took part in a challenge called We Are Running, an across-the-world relay race from London to India to raise funds and publicity for Ashraya Initiative for Children, a home for street children in India.



**Anneka Treon** (BSc Economics) received an award from Thomson

Reuters with a #1 Extel ranking in Benelux Equity Sales. This makes her the youngest person to have ever received such an award. She is currently director of sales and co-head of Benelux Equities at Kempen & Co.

## 2010

**Marc Levy** (MSc Social Psychology), a research analyst at Blackstone Group, has been named in the second annual "Double Chai in the Chi: 36 under 36" list. The list recognises the amazing contributions of this generation of Jewish residents of Chicago. The young professionals featured are noted for making a difference through their work, giving back and earning acclaim in the Jewish community and beyond.

## 2012

**Johannes Hillje** (MSc Media and Communications) started a new job as campaign manager for the European Green Party, directing the Elections Campaign for the 2014 European Elections. He is also co-founder of the NGO Go Ahead! which advocates education in Southern Africa.

### BUSINESS CARD ADS

LSE Connect offers business card adverts for alumni to advertise their small or medium sized organisations. The rate for these is £75 plus VAT. If you are interested, please email [lsemagazine@lse.ac.uk](mailto:lsemagazine@lse.ac.uk) or download a booking form at [lse.ac.uk/alumni/LSEConnect/advertising.aspx](http://lse.ac.uk/alumni/LSEConnect/advertising.aspx) – see here also for information on placing larger adverts.

### SOCIAL VISION

An independent network forum run by LSE alumni promoting fairer societies and a better environment.

**Mr Gautam P Barua**  
(BSc Economics 1961)

71 Quickwood, Primrose Hill,  
London NW3 3RT

Tel: **020 7722 0992**

Email: [socialvision06@gmail.com](mailto:socialvision06@gmail.com)

Web: [www.socialvisiononline.com](http://www.socialvisiononline.com)



## ALUMNI SURVEY

Over the summer, the Office of Development and Alumni Relations undertook its first comprehensive alumni survey for seven years as part of Professor Craig Calhoun's Strategic Review.

### What we wanted to find out

We wanted to learn more about how you, our alumni, perceive the School, how you feel about your relationship with the School, and what you think about the alumni relations programme and how we communicate with you. We particularly sought to understand your feelings about your student experience, where your affinities with LSE stem from and how we can reflect this in our alumni relations programmes and our communications with you.

### How we did it

The survey was undertaken by Canadian research firm Engagement Analysis Inc. who has conducted similar surveys for many other UK universities. The survey asked you to respond to a series of statements covering your student experience, how you feel about LSE today, and which elements of the alumni relations programme you find of value.

### What we discovered

We contacted a total of 103,758 alumni by email and post between July and September to ask you to participate in the survey, generating 6,383 responses from alumni in 25 countries in Europe, Asia, the Americas and Africa – a six per cent response rate.

While we are still analysing the broader results of the survey, there were some elements that we can start to feed into our activities immediately, including:

- 41 per cent of respondents would be likely to participate in alumni activities in their geographical area, making the activities of our alumni groups around the world and our support of them of great importance.
- The most popular type of information of interest to respondents was academic and research updates (at 67 per cent), followed by alumni and university events (at 63 per cent) and stories about notable LSE figures (at 55 per cent). Expect to see more of these in our future communications.
- Laptops and PCs are the most popular devices for accessing LSE communications, but with many of you using tablets and smartphones, we know that it is becoming increasingly important to ensure that our communications to you are accessible across all platforms.
- 69 per cent of you told us that your preferred means of receiving information from the School was through *LSE Connect*, with 52 per cent also favouring *Alumni Echo*. 38 per cent of you would prefer to receive *LSE Connect* via email. Sign up to receive yours at [www.alumni.lse.ac.uk/mypreferences](http://www.alumni.lse.ac.uk/mypreferences)

**Thank you to all of you who took part for your invaluable feedback.**

## Alumni Leadership Forum

Over a rainy weekend in September, 56 alumni representing 34 alumni groups and networks and Alumni Association committees returned to campus to attend the 2013 LSE Alumni Association Leadership Forum.

Starting with informal drinks on the evening of Thursday 12 September, newcomers and veterans met at the George IV pub to relive their student days and memories.

The following morning, attendees convened in the New Academic Building and, hosted by outgoing chair Professor Jeffrey Golden, embarked upon two days of School updates, Alumni Association reports, networking and knowledge sharing. Highlights included an opening talk by LSE Director Professor Craig Calhoun on School strategy; presentations on LSE's digital strategy, the campus development programme and customised Executive Education programmes; a Volunteers Thank You reception hosted by Provost and Deputy Director Professor Stuart Corbridge; and a Gala Dinner at the Waldorf Hotel.

Find out more about what happened at the Forum, view photographs from the event and watch a video interview with new Alumni Association executive chair Patrick Mears (LLB 1979) at [www.alumni.lse.ac.uk/forum2013](http://www.alumni.lse.ac.uk/forum2013)

### Newly elected Alumni Association officers (2013-15)

#### Executive committee

Chair: **Patrick Mears**  
(LLB 1979), UK

Vice chair: **Greg Sullivan**  
(LLM 2004), Canada

Vice chair: **Ingrid Tharasook**  
(MSc Local Economic Development 2008), UK

#### Subcommittee chairs

Communications: **Punitha Aranha** (BSc International History 2002), UK

Group establishment, recognition and obligations: **Noemi Blasutta** (LLB 2008), US

Group leaders' support:

**Pia Wagner** (MSc International Accounting and Finance 1998), Germany

Lifelong contacts: **George Wetz** (BSc International Relations 2009), UK

Mentoring: **Milan Makwana** (MSc Industrial Relations and Personnel Management 1997), UK

Regional ambassadors:  
**Chris Bodell** (MSc Accounting and Finance 1999), US

# LSE OBITUARIES

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

**Alcock, John** former LSE  
Academic Secretary

**Amsden, Professor Alice**

**Hoffenberg** MSc Economics 1970

**Asumadu-Sakyi, Kwabe**  
BSc Economics 1958

**Basit-Ahmed, Kaashif** LLB 1998

**Beckett, Sir Terence Norman**, KBE,  
BSc Mathematics and Statistics 1950

**Bennell, David Robert** BSc  
Government 1949, Diploma  
Personnel Management 1950

**Bennett, His Honour Judge  
Dudley Paul** LLB 1970

**Bernstein, Deborah** BST 1991

**Bin Baharuddin, Nordin** BSc  
Accounting and Finance 1973

**Bishop, Bernard Cyril**  
BSc Economics 1954

**Blake, Margaret Wood** Certificate  
Social Science 1942

**Clements, Antony David** LLB 1953

**Cooper, Rustom Sorabji**  
BSc Econ 1947

**Davis, Dr Marion Davyd**  
PhD Geography 1987

**Denison-Edson, Judith Mary**  
MSc Social Psychology 1992

**Easton, Richard John**  
BSc Money and Banking 1957

**England, Dr Glyn** BSc Econ 1948

**Foley, Dr David Michael** PhD  
International History 1965

**Greenald, Gwenda Muriel** BA  
Sociology 1951, MSc Sociology 1954

**Greenstreet, Dr Denis Kingsford**  
BSc Government 1956, PhD 1960

**Grimwood, Ian Roderick**  
Certificate Trade Union Studies  
1976, MSc Industrial Relations 1979

**Harrison, Philip Gordon**  
BSc Accounting and Finance 1957

**Hart, Professor Peter Edward**  
BSc Economics 1949

**Haynes, Gillian May**  
Certificate Trade Union Studies  
1981, BSc Social Psychology 1984

**Head, Brian David** Certificate  
Personnel Administration 1958

**Heathcote, Patricia Ann**  
BSc Econ 1966

**Hofman, Phyllis Anita**  
BSc Economics 1952

**Hudson, Marshall Philip**  
MSc Political Sociology 1968

**Ilersic, Professor Alfred Roma**  
BSc Econ 1940

**Jagodzinski, Tadeusz Marek**  
MSc History of International  
Relations 2007

**Johnson, Ann** MSc Social Policy  
and Social Work 1990

**Joy, Patrick Kevin**  
BSc Economics 1974

**Joyce, James** BSc Econ 1953

**Joynson, Mary Grace** Certificate  
Social Science 1945, Certificate  
Mental Health 1961

**Kawar, Fadi Walid** LLB 1998

**Lam, Mithan Ardeshir**  
MSc Econ 1923

**Lawrence, Rachel Camilla**  
LLB 1990

**Livingston, William** BSc Economic  
History 1952

**Lorimer, Angela Kath** Diploma  
Social Work Studies 1948

**Mackenzie, Professor Norman**  
BSc Government 1943

**Marsh-Collis, Evelin Mary**  
BSc Economics 1947

**Minogue, Professor Kenneth**  
BSc Government 1955, Emeritus  
Professor of Political Science,  
Honorary Fellow

**Monck, Sir Nicholas J**  
MSc Economics 1965,  
MPhil Economics 1966

**Morris, Professor Terence Patrick**  
BSc Sociology 1953, PhD 1955

**Mosley, Michael** Certificate in Social  
Science and Administration 1960

**Pembrey, Dr Susan Elizabeth**  
Diploma Social Administration 1969

**Popenoe, Dr Oliver**  
PhD Government 1969

**Porter, Michael James**  
MSc Government 1994

**Powell, Lennox George** MSc Social  
Policy and Administration 1988

**Prevett, Renate Bertha** BSc  
International Relations 1952

**Price, David Hugh** MPhil Industrial  
Relations 1969

**Ramrattan, Ravindra**  
MSc Economics 2009

**Ross, Eric Foster** BSc Econ 1940

**Rowland, Alice Leslie**  
BSc Government 1952

**Rushton, John Henley**,  
MBE, BSc Econ 1957

**Sainsbury, Sally Beatrice**  
Diploma Social Policy and  
Administration 1963

**Scarlett, Jean Margaret**  
Certificate in Social Policy and  
Administration 1942

**Spector, Cyril** BSc Sociology 1949

**Taft-Morris, Professor Cynthia  
Herron** MSc Econ 1951

**Taylor, Margaret Jane** BSc Social  
Psychology 1974

**Tilakaratna, Dr Wijetun  
Mudianselegedara**  
PhD Economics 1957

**Turnbull, John William**  
BSc Geography 1962, MSc  
Economics 1965

**Wan, Shui-Ching** MSc Social Policy  
and Social Work 1997

**Wiseman, Cyril** LLB 1950

**Ziegler, Professor Jerome Martin**  
PhD Government 1948

## Ronald Coase, 1910-2013



Professor Ronald Coase (Bachelor of Commerce 1932), who died in September, was a Nobel Prize winning economist and former LSE student and member of staff.

Professor Coase received the Nobel Prize for Economic Sciences in 1991 for his discovery and clarification of the significance of transaction costs and property rights for the institutional structure and functioning of the economy.

Born in London, he first came to LSE in 1929 when he studied for the Bachelor of Commerce degree; he was subsequently a member of the LSE faculty from 1935 to 1951. He published *The Nature of the Firm*, a new concept of economic analysis, transaction costs, and the reasons why firms exist in 1937. This article, together with *The Problem of Social Cost* (1961), made the breakthrough in economic science that led to his Nobel Prize.

On being awarded the prize he commented: "It is a strange experience to be praised in my 80s for work I did in my 20s." Looking back to his early work he said: "I was then 21 years of age and the sun never ceased to shine."

Professor Coase was widely regarded as one of the most influential economists in generations. He said he became a decorated economist through a "series of accidents" and for years seemed destined for a respectable but not terribly remarkable career. Only later in his life did other economists and legal philosophers, as well as judges and government regulators, fully realise the importance of the theories he had begun developing as a young man.

Professor Coase left an unrestricted legacy gift to the School and his name, memory and contributions to the field of economics will be honoured through the naming of a Harvard Lecture Theatre in 32LIF, the new home of economics at LSE.





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

## BOOK REVIEW

### HABERMAS AND RELIGION

Eds: **Craig Calhoun** with Eduardo Mendieta and Jonathan VanAntwerpen  
Polity Press, 340pp £19.99 p/b £60 h/b

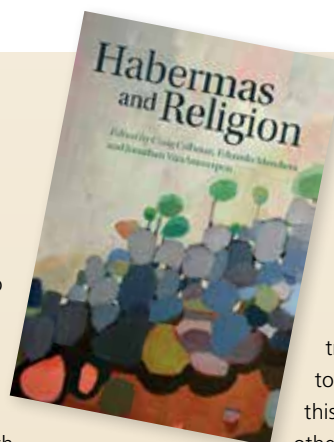
*Gerard Delanty writes:* In various writings since 2001 Jürgen Habermas has made a major contribution to the notion of the post-secular, a concept that has gained increased attention in recent years across a wide spectrum of social and political thought. This key volume addresses Habermas's attempt to re-think the relation between religion and modernity.

A problem for all 14 contributors and the 3 editors in their introduction is that the concept of the post-secular is particularly elusive owing to its different meanings in relation to philosophy, in relation to the emergence of modernity and in relation to political practices. The volume, which includes a long Reply by Habermas, makes significant progress in clarifying some of the issues around the interplay of the post-secular and the post-metaphysical.

The controversial issue in the debate, however, is that Habermas has made the claim that the cognitive claims of faith must now be considered to have a value alongside the claims of reason and

that there is a mutual learning process to be conducted from their engagement. Secular citizens cannot write off religion, ignore it or ridicule it, he claims, and they must do more than simply accommodate it: they must engage with the potential semantic and cognitive content of faith.

It is on this that the contributors are divided, with some taking up a strong position against the proposal and others being to varying degrees supportive. However, this is not really a case of for or against, since for some – most prominently J M Bernstein, for whom the proposal ultimately results in a repudiation of reason – Habermas has gone too far, while for others, more critical of liberal theory – Mathias Fritsch, John Milbank and Nicholas Wolterstorff – he has not gone far enough. Most other contributors have sought to find a mid-way position on an issue that revolves around what might be termed the translation thesis. Roughly it is this: Habermas's argument – an apparent reversal of his earlier strong context transcendence position – is that religious faith contains truth claims that can be redeemed and in principle permitted in public discourse. Secular citizens should be prepared to engage with



religious arguments so long as those arguments can be translated into terms familiar to secular citizens. For some this is going too far, but for others it is making too strong demands on religion, which is

forced to be translatable, thus surrendering to reason in that the language of the latter is ultimately what is dominant.

Overall, the collection is very well edited and offers rich insights and analytical acumen by outstanding scholars on issues of considerable importance.

*Gerard Delanty is Professor of Sociology and Social and Political Thought at the University of Sussex. This is an extract from a longer article published on the LSE Review of Books blog. Read his full review at: [blogs.lse.ac.uk/lsereviewofbooks/2013/09/17/book-review-habermas-and-religion](http://blogs.lse.ac.uk/lsereviewofbooks/2013/09/17/book-review-habermas-and-religion).*

*For daily reviews of academic books across all the social science disciplines, see [blogs.lse.ac.uk/lsereviewofbooks](http://blogs.lse.ac.uk/lsereviewofbooks)*

## LSE AUTHORS

### Governance, Performance, and Capacity Stress: the chronic case of prison crowding

**Simon Bastow**

Palgrave Macmillan, 296pp £60 h/b

Analysis of public policy systems often tends to focus on the extremes of success or failure, but the reality is that they often combine elements of both in the way they cope and perform under stress. The author explores these dynamics through the archetypal case of crowding in British prisons.



### Investing for Prosperity: a manifesto for growth

Eds: **Tim Besley** and **John Van Reenen**

LSE, 288pp £19.99 p/b

What institutions and policies are needed to sustain UK economic growth in the dynamic world economy of the 21st century? This book is based on the work of the LSE Growth Commission and develops themes outlined in its first report (January 2013).

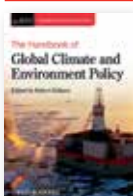


### Transforming India: challenges to the world's largest democracy

**Sumantra Bose**

Harvard University Press, 352pp £25.00 h/b

Drawing on his extensive fieldwork and experience of Indian politics, the author tells the story of democracy's evolution in India since the 1950s and describes the many challenges it faces in the early 21st century.



### The Handbook of Global Climate and Environment Policy

Ed: **Robert Falkner**  
Wiley-Blackwell,  
546pp £120 h/b

This handbook presents an authoritative and comprehensive overview of international policy and the latest thinking on climate and the environment.

### Cloning Wild Life: zoos, captivity, and the future of endangered animals

**Carrie Friese**  
NYU Press, 258pp £14.49 p/b

By studying animals in different locations, the author explores the human practices surrounding the cloning of endangered animals and demonstrates just how much bioscience reproduces and changes our ideas about the meaning of life.



### Media and the City: cosmopolitanism and difference

**Myria Georgiou**  
Polity Press, 216pp £15.99 p/b  
£50 h/b

With the majority of the world's population now living in cities, questions about the cultural and political trajectories of urban societies are increasingly urgent. This book explores the global city as the site where these questions become most prominent.

### At Power's Elbow: aides to the prime minister from Robert Walpole to David Cameron

**George Jones** with **Andrew Blick**  
Biteback Publishing,  
368pp £20 h/b

For as long as the office of Prime Minister has existed, its occupants have been supported by a range of colourful individuals who have garnered public interest, controversy and criticism. This book tells their story, uncovering the truth behind three centuries' worth of prime ministers and their aides.

### Behavioural Public Policy

Ed: **Adam Oliver**  
Cambridge University Press, 252pp  
£22.99 p/b £60 h/b

In this collection, leading academic economists, psychologists and philosophers reflect on how behavioural economic findings can be used to help inform the design of policy initiatives.

## ALUMNI BOOKS

### Tyranny of the Weak: North Korea and the world, 1950-1995

**Charles K Armstrong** (MSc International Relations 1988) Cornell University Press,  
328pp £22.95 h/b

From the invasion that set off the Korean War in June 1950 to the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, *Tyranny of the Weak* shows how – despite its objective weakness – North Korea has managed for much of its history to deal with the outside world to its maximum advantage.

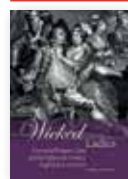


### Memoirs of a Jazz-Age Babe

**Arthur Butler** (BSc International Relations 1952) Book Guild Publishing, 150pp £16.99 h/b

Born into a working-class family in 1929 – the denouement of the Jazz Age – Arthur was brought up with many links to the rich and famous. After serving in Allied-occupied Germany during national service and studying at LSE, Arthur's keen interest in politics helped him to become a successful Fleet Street journalist.

Poignant and humorous, these memoirs give an insight into mid-20th century Britain through the eyes of one man who found success amidst the changing social order of post-war Britain.



### Wicked Ladies: provincial women, crime and the eighteenth-century English justice system

**Gregory J Durston** (LLM 1989 Law, PhD Law 2001) Cambridge Scholars Publishing, 305pp  
£49.99 h/b

This book aims to redress the balance for the "long" 18th century by concentrating on women's experiences in provincial England, as both the perpetrators of various crimes and as suspects or defendants in the country's criminal justice system.

### Contested Voices: women immigrants in today's world

**Marianne Githens** (PhD 1960, MSc Economics 1957) Palgrave Macmillan, 186pp £13.99 p/b

A comprehensive and stimulating examination of how the migration of women affects attitudes in receiving countries and among the women themselves, and how changing women's attitudes shapes their relations with men and between generations within ethnic groups.

### Divided Nations and European Integration

**Tristan Mabry** (MSc Government 1995, PhD Government 2003) and **Brendan O'Leary** (PhD Government 1988) with **John McGarry**, **Margaret Moore**, University of Pennsylvania Press, 408pp £47.97 h/b

*Divided Nations and European Integration* examines the impact of the expansion of European institutions and the ways the EU acts as a confederal association of member states, rather than a fully multinational federation of peoples.

### The Development of Emotional Intelligence

**Dr Nadja N Reissland** (BSc Social Psychology 1981) Routledge, 184pp £23.99 p/b

This book discusses the foundation of emotional intelligence, and examines how children become emotionally literate as they are socialised into their family environment from birth to two years of age. These early stages teach children to understand themselves and others, as well as how to relate to people, and how to adapt to and cope with their immediate surroundings.



### Catalyst: a collection of commentaries to get us talking

**Amar Sangha** (MSc in Public Administration and Public Policy 2002) AuthorHouse, 184pp  
£11.11 p/b

*Catalyst* is a collection of 40 short commentaries about problems facing the world in the 21st century. It is filled with topics for social discussion for the informed citizen, as well as for parents and teachers who want to get young adults thinking critically.



### That's Not Funny, That's Sick: the National Lampoon and the comedy insurgents who captured the mainstream

**Ellin B Stein** (LLB 1993) W W Norton & Company, 464pp  
£11.70 h/b

For ten turbulent years, the *National Lampoon* and its direct offshoots brewed up a new form of American humour – darker, stronger and sugar-free. Encompassing the *Lampoon's* offshoots in film, theatre and radio as well as *Saturday Night Live* and the magazine itself, this book explores the sources and products of this crucible of modern American comedy.

# THEY HAVE MORE IN COMMON THAN YOU THINK.



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



NYU STERN | LSE | HEC PARIS



EUR +33 1 39 67 70 94  
USA +1 212 998 0442



[TRIUMEMBA.ORG/LSE](http://TRIUMEMBA.ORG/LSE)



[INFO@TRIUMEMBA.ORG](mailto:INFO@TRIUMEMBA.ORG)