

LSE

Connect

For alumni of the London School
of Economics and Political Science

Vol 26, number 2, winter 2014

Lighting the way

Don Slater and Mona Sloane on
the impact of light

David Stevenson
on wartime LSE

Anne Power
on the rise of the food bank



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Editor's message



With 2014 marking 100 years since the start of the first world war it seems only fitting to reflect on the experiences of those who lived through the world's first truly global conflict in the final issue of the year. LSE was in its infancy when war broke out and while it has been called a "great war school", there was a cost: over 200 staff and students did military service and 70 lost their lives. Professor David Stevenson looks at how events of 1914-18 shaped the School both during and after the war years.

While LSE was focused on continuing its work, others were campaigning to end war. Carys Lewis details the Library's Swords into Ploughshares project, which has been uncovering tales of activism from two pacifist organisations established during the first world war. From the women who campaigned for disarmament to the conscientious objectors risking prison, the archives hold a wealth of information about the fight against war.

The LSE IDEAS International Drug Policy Project focuses on the more current, but by no means less devastating, "war on drugs", which has led to a global epidemic of violence and political destabilisation. John Collins argues for an end to current policy and explains why the drugs war has failed.

To turn from the dark to the light, sociologists Don Slater and Mona Sloane have embarked on an exciting programme of research into light, an area largely ignored by social science until now. Here, they discuss their motivations and how academics and practitioners can learn from each other. From collaborating on a new master plan to light the UK city of Derby to examining the role of urban lighting in improving livelihoods and increasing safety in Medellín, Colombia, they reveal how diverse, complex and rich the study of light is proving to be.

One person who has thought hard about the importance of light is LSE Entrepreneur of the Year Kat Kimmorley. Kat explains how her LSE studies led to Pollinate Energy, which has so far brought light to 500 of Bangalore's poorest communities.

And finally, closer to home, Professor Anne Power considers the growing number of people across the UK caught in a poverty trap, for whom food banks have become an increasingly important resource.

This is my first issue as editor of *LSE Connect* and I hope you find it an interesting read. If you would like to receive the magazine online, do let us know by visiting alumni.lse.ac.uk/mypreferences. Whatever format you prefer it in, I hope you enjoy the issue, and as always, please do send in your thoughts.

Jess Winterstein

LSE Connect

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NEC

HEADLINE NEWS

LSE ENTREPRENEURSHIP: a campus-wide start up

How does entrepreneurial thinking help mobilise positive economic, social, political and human change? How can entrepreneurship create value from innovation in our increasingly complex world? What can we do to create an atmosphere where entrepreneurial action thrives? LSE Entrepreneurship is a new unit set up to address these issues.



Through courses for students, public lectures, networking events and soon-to-be-developed interactive apps, the new LSE Entrepreneurship unit will encourage debate and understanding of how entrepreneurship can have a positive social, political and economic impact.

Professor Alnoor Bhimani, director of LSE Entrepreneurship, said: "We live in an age of

entrepreneurship: women are a fast-growing proportion of entrepreneurs; the biggest innovations come from the smallest of enterprises; sustainable solutions to social inequities are being sparked by entrepreneurial intelligence. Our new unit will explore entrepreneurial thinking to help students develop, in true LSE fashion, an understanding of what is one of the greatest forces of change today."

LSE Director and President Craig Calhoun, who spoke at the LSE Entrepreneurship launch, said: "LSE Entrepreneurship's agenda is very much connected to the School's long-term agenda of understanding social change and exploring how social sciences can contribute to these big discussions. As more students choose careers that involve self-employment and starting their own businesses, an offering that develops their entrepreneurial thinking abilities and understanding is a valuable addition to the School."

Entrepreneurship Matters is the first core offering of the unit. Each of its seven sessions will be led by a globally recognised speaker from different entrepreneurial areas of expertise. Its purpose is to provide students with a wide range of perspectives on entrepreneurship, helping foster their capabilities for entrepreneurial thinking and action. The speakers, a number of whom are LSE alumni, include a chief economist; founders and CEOs of global companies, from tech to private equity; and experts in the area of social entrepreneurship.

LSE Entrepreneurship held its launch event on 7 October 2014. The keynote speech was given by entrepreneur and LSE alumnus Erich Spangenberg, whose family foundation supports the unit. Learn more by visiting lse.ac.uk/entrepreneurship ■

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



Women's Walks bring the Women's Library collection to life

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LSE named University of the Year for Graduate Employment

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New four-year PPE degree launched

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LSE EVENTS

MANY EMINENT SPEAKERS HAVE VISITED THE SCHOOL RECENTLY



1 **Cherie Blair** was in conversation with Professor Julia Black as part of a series of “in conversation” events with distinguished alumni, held to mark the completion of the Saw Swee Hock Student Centre.

2 Chair of the Australian Bankers’ Association **Gail Kelly** shared her thoughts on leadership and what it takes to succeed, providing insights from personal experience.

3 **Joseph Muscat**, Prime Minister of Malta, spoke about the future of the Commonwealth and how to ensure it is an effective, prosperous and relevant organisation which meets the needs of its citizens.

4 Former UK Prime Minister **Gordon Brown** launched his new book *My Scotland, Our Britain: a future worth sharing* at a lecture chaired by LSE Director Craig Calhoun.

5 Honorary Fellow and Nobel Prize winner **Amartya Sen** appeared as a discussant at the 2014 Amartya Sen Lecture with Christine Lagarde.

6 **Zainab Hawa Bangura**, Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict for the UN, spoke on “Harnessing the power of corporate social responsibility in the fight to eradicate sexual violence in conflict”.

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The language of light



NYC © Lukas Krohn-Grimberghe

We are all affected by light, with both its presence and its absence able to influence how we feel and how we act. Yet academic exploration of light and its impact has largely been ignored by social scientists. **Don Slater** and **Mona Sloane** explain why the Configuring Light programme is looking to change this.

Light is a fundamental feature of everyday life and the basis for all social experience and interaction. It determines the ways in which we socialise after dusk, how safe we feel in nocturnal environments and how well we are able – or not – to navigate through them. Light influences the types of activities we pursue and, indeed, can make others impossible. Light is an enabler, through which we can create certain ambiances that enhance a sense of place or an atmosphere of safety.

But light is also taken for granted and remains invisible until it fails to work and we are forced to cope with the experience of unexpected darkness.

And there is in fact an increasing topicality to light as a headline “problem”: it plays a prominent role in discussions around environmental issues, health and well-being, safety and security, technological innovation and the arts and creative industries. Light also has a growing profile in urban design, planning and governance, coinciding with a widespread adoption of the most fundamental technical revolution in lighting since Edison – the LED.

Despite this significance, until now light has been overlooked by the social sciences. There is no body of research into what we truly know about what people think and feel about light. It seems as if social science

has not yet found an approach or a language for investigating and articulating issues and concerns relating to light as stuff – as something that we need to make and shape everyday life.

It was against this backdrop that we launched the Configuring Light/Staging the Social programme in 2012 with Dr Joanne Entwistle of King's College London. As an umbrella programme bringing together social scientists and practitioners in design, architecture and urban planning through a variety of projects, Configuring Light is focused on the ways in which light is configured into built environments, and with what consequences.

“As social scientists we take a clear intellectual approach to the study of light. We are literally concerned with how light as *material* is configured into everyday life and built space”



It is a particularly exciting time to be taking a sociological look at light. Architects, planners and designers are increasingly mindful of the importance of light in staging urban spaces. Awareness of the LED revolution is accelerating as both cities and the private sector shift to bulbs that exponentially decrease energy consumption and increase longevity. This is only the tip of the techno-design iceberg however. The LED is a fundamentally digital technology that allows real-time control of every aspect of lighting, from switching on and off, through brightness and dimming, to colour. Lighting can now respond to and interact with information for efficiency and for effect, and is therefore at the centre of the hype around smart homes, smart buildings and smart cities.

Thanks to LEDs, light is now a clear point of entry to researching the ways in which information, planning and design are technologically converging. As a consequence, there are a growing number of ways in which light can be used in both domestic and urban spaces and a growing need to understand its effects in order to harness it in the best possible way.

As social scientists we take a clear intellectual approach to the study of light. We are literally concerned with how light as *material* is configured into everyday life and built space. This can be a hard concept to get one's head around. It is not uncommon for people to exclaim when hearing about our work, "But that means looking at everything, doesn't it?" To which we have to respond "Yes it does", but also "No, it doesn't".

Yes, because we opportunistically use light and lighting as a way of introducing sociological perspectives into contemporary urban discourses, particularly around urban design and planning, and discussion around safety and security. No, because we are also using light as a way to dismantle abstract equations and make them more tangible. For example, investigating what "reducing carbon emissions" by replacing all street lighting with LED lights (as is happening in New York City and London) means "on the ground" for different constituents, such as city

dwellers, utilities companies, lighting designers and local authorities, can help us understand mechanisms of global rhetoric such as "climate change".

It became clear how diverse, complex, tangible and, ultimately, rich lighting can be as a social science topic during our first research project, Derby after Dark. Collaborating with lighting design practice Speirs+Major, as well as Derby City Council, we followed the development of a new master plan for the city.

Our brief was not only to pilot social science methodologies for lighting in public spaces, but also to identify how to better integrate social research into both design work and council regeneration planning. Over three months we examined the ways in which people used the city at night in order to suggest a lighting design that would best respond to their needs.

As a small, secondary city, Derby's night-time economy involves just a few streets used by overlapping but conflicting users, for example youth and older people. Through interviews, walkabouts and demonstrations, with policymakers, residents, businesses and visitors, we aimed to identify their key needs and the ways in which lighting could impact on their urban practices.

We initially found that both official and resident discourse on lighting was narrowly framed: people simply wanted more and brighter lighting to make the streets safer. By helping people articulate the wider issues, however, we were able to effect a more expansive discussion on the politics of light and so widen the range of design options that people might consider.

This research also sheds light on a particularly important aspect of urban design and planning in general: visions of a city's future. Whereas some aspired to Derby becoming a hub of creative industries that would attract a certain age group, and so demanded a particular kind of night-time economy and a lighting design that would respond to this, others wanted Derby's nocturnal skyline to

Photographs from top to bottom: Venice at Night © Linda Sloane; Astana © Dante Busquets; Westminister Abbey © Catarina Heeckt; Medellín © Don Slater

identify it as a “destination city” for potential tourists. Some simply emphasised the need for future Derby to be made “safer at night”.

Our findings were fed back to Derby City Council and Speirs+Major, who incorporated them into their master plan. The benefit, however, was not all one way. The collaboration enabled us to understand and intervene in complex political processes that, as researchers, we normally find difficult to access. The results are a first step in enabling us to develop a more detailed “vocabulary of light”.

The importance of public lighting and lighting master plans for cities is a theme that has re-emerged from project to project. It was this focus on urban lighting which led us to co-hosting a public panel discussion at the Seventh World Urban Forum in Medellín, Colombia. Co-organised with Despacio, an NGO founded by LSE alumnus Carlosfelipe Pardo [see ‘Alumni viewpoint’], “Configuring the Urban Night” explored the role that urban lighting can play in improving livelihoods, increasing safety and fostering sustainable environmental policies for cities. Participants, including representatives from anti-light pollution initiatives, the local utilities company EPM, social researchers and members of the public, discussed the possible parameters for new public lighting initiatives in Medellín.

It became clear that the issues around public lighting that need to be addressed in Colombia’s cities are quite different from those we would assume from cities in the Global North. We simply cannot apply the same parameters to Global South cities like Medellín as we do to a city like London. The issues that Medellín’s informal settlements are facing with regards to implementing, or failing to implement, a cohesive and structured lighting design, for example, are different from those that planners in London are aiming to address by replacing all its streets lights with LEDs.

There is clearly an urgent need to understand local particularities in places that are “to be lit”, in conjunction with new lighting technologies that become available (such as LEDs) and global policy priorities that appear to dictate trends in urban lighting design and infrastructure planning, such as the need for sustainable energy consumption. We plan to build on the discussion that began in Medellín, and are currently developing a comparative research project focusing on urban lighting in cities in Nigeria, Vietnam and Colombia.

Funded by LSE HEIF5 funding and with technical support from iGuzzini, Configuring Light recently collaborated with Peabody and the Social Light Movement to bring together an international group of architects, planners, social scientists and lighting

design professionals at Peabody’s Whitecross Estate in Islington, London.

Through five days of practical workshops, we examined both the estate as a social space and its lighting scheme, explored the ways in which change could be effected, and worked together to suggest new lighting interventions to improve the space and lives of Whitecross residents. The aim was not only to create a practical lighting design which would improve the outdoor spaces on the estate, but also to use a social research toolkit to underpin our findings. This will provide lighting designers with social research methods to better understand the social spaces in which they intervene. The results of the Urban Lightscares/Social Nightscares project will be showcased with an exhibition at LSE in February 2015, as well as online at www.socialnightscares.org

As a programme, Configuring Light continues to grow and is currently in the process of seeking funding for its core operations. It has been an intense and exciting start to the programme. Practitioners, academics and members of the public are beginning to develop a sense not only of the importance of light and lighting, but also of the dynamic potential role that social science research can play in mediating between city users, designers and authorities.

What has been particularly fruitful for us as researchers is that this has not been a top-down training process but one of mutual learning. It has been important to ask how we can learn from designers and the approaches they take to understand the environments affected by their designs, as well as to ensure that the conclusions we reach are communicated to the people working in the field.

As we continue to examine the issues, and continue to assemble an interdisciplinary network of academics and practitioners of various disciplines, we hope to develop a shared language of light which will, ultimately, enrich us all. ■

The Configuring Light/Staging the Social team is led by Dr Don Slater and Mona Sloane, LSE, and Dr Joanne Entwistle, King’s College London. For more on the programme and future projects, see www.configuringlight.org



Don Slater is Associate Professor of Sociology at LSE.



Mona Sloane is Project Manager of Configuring Light/Staging the Social and a PhD candidate in Sociology at LSE.

ALUMNI VIEWPOINT



At Despacio.org we are interested in conducting research to promote quality of life in all stages of the life cycle. Simply put, we want, based on the Slow Movement philosophy, to develop and implement

projects to make people feel good. This means focusing on what we really want and simplifying what seems complex in all aspects of life.

Light is a complex issue. To create humane and sustainable urban spaces we must also consider the positive aspects of the night – the right to dark skies and issues of light pollution. The relevance of lighting in the urban context as a factor that can improve safety, reduce energy consumption and generate greater quality of life for urban areas needs to have greater prominence in discussions about public policy.

This is why we agreed to hold an event with LSE’s Configuring Light programme to discuss these issues during the Seventh World Urban Forum in Medellín in April, with support from private industry (ARUP) and co-organised by local institutions (Parque Explora and EPM). I was very excited to be able to work with the team of Configuring Light – our local knowledge was complemented by a very interesting approach to light as an object and its relevance in urban areas in theoretical and practical ways. It was surprising to see that discussions which related to abstract issues, such as the nature of light as a wave and a particle, could be discussed in such a way that participants could understand how it had direct relevance to their daily lives.

We are now looking at the potential ways in which we can continue to use this collaborative experience to support urban development policies directed at light. Hopefully, the coming years will bring greater focus on the issue of lighting as an area where improvements can (and must!) be made in order to increase the liveability and livelihoods of urban areas.

Carlosfelipe Pardo

(MSc Contemporary Urbanism 2009) is executive director of Despacio.org, Colombia.



Social science in action, worldwide

A vision of city life

Chile's unprecedented urban shift brings with it a unique opportunity to boost its citizens' quality of life. LSE Enterprise collaborated with the RAD-UDD network to provide a better understanding of the challenges that Santiago de Chile faces.

Chilean ministers joined LSE Cities academics for an international public conference, bringing together over a thousand attendees from the private and public sectors to agree the principles for building better cities. Next, workshops for senior executives in urban planning and city development roles enabled discussion on topics such as governance, competitiveness, social cohesion, community participation and resilience to natural disasters – elements of city design at the forefront of political debate around the world.

Promoting the UK abroad

UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) diplomats might find themselves analysing international events, negotiating treaties or implementing British foreign policy around the world. Experts from five LSE departments work with LSE Enterprise in 20 international locations, providing training for FCO staff in micro- and macro-economics in a political context, alongside international diplomacy. Participants on the five-day course develop their understanding of the economic arguments behind contemporary policy issues, while the advanced courses enable them to analyse issues, institutions and policies in depth. The programme contributes to the FCO's ability to analyse economic policy, interpret reporting and lobby effectively for British interests.

Education for Kazakhstan's future

The Government of Kazakhstan provides scholarships for its brightest students, scientists and researchers to continue their education at world-renowned universities, acquiring knowledge and skills to facilitate Kazakhstan's development.

This year, 18 of Kazakhstan's Ministry of Justice officials have come to LSE for the latest thinking and teaching across a wide range of social sciences. LSE Enterprise has worked with Kazakhstan since 2005, and a dean of the Academy of Public Administration in Astana commented: "The impact of knowledge and expertise that LSE shares with us via customised training has been enormous, directly influencing many levels and phases of the public policy process."



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ENDING THE DRUG WARS



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International governments have been waging a war on drugs for over four decades, with little success and an ever-growing financial cost and body count. It is time to accept that the war on drugs has failed and to move beyond prohibitionist policies, argues **John Collins**.

The LSE IDEAS International Drug Policy Project began during a period of unprecedented discussion around the strategic direction of international drug control. There has been a recent revolt within the US and at governmental levels in Latin America against blindly continuing the “war on drugs”. After four decades and \$1 trillion dollars spent, President Obama and his Attorney General Eric Holder have described it as an “utter failure” and have sought to roll back the excesses in the US context – most notably the explosive growth in mass incarceration over the past few decades.

In Latin America a number of governments pushed the idea of pursuing a war on drugs to its logical extreme, yet it has failed to produce any of the desired outcomes. Instead these policies brought an epidemic of violence and political destabilisation. Even if the governments succeeded in pushing down on the trade in the short term and driving it out of their countries, they merely displaced it, via the so-

called “balloon effect”, to their neighbours. When Colombia had some success against the cartels there, the operations were shifted to Mexico, along with the accompanying violence and destabilisation. Now that Mexico is shifting some of the activity back out of its country, it is wreaking havoc in Guatemala and other Central American countries.

Similarly, as the global transshipment routes diversify away from Latin America towards West Africa we are seeing the rise of narco-states there, along with all the political destabilisation and damage to socio-economic development this will bring. The response at international level to the West African situation has been predictable and disheartening. Instead of addressing the fact that prohibition has failed, the international community has instead sought to double-down once again and respond by “sending in the hardware” of military and police supplies to governments that are entirely ill-equipped to accept them.

Overall, the immediate cost of the war on drugs for producer and transit countries in terms of

violence, corruption and political destabilisation is enormous. The marginal benefits of the drug war for the international community remain non-existent. Enforcing global prohibition shifts the drug market around, but at a macro level the market remains undiminished. Decades of evidence now confirm this outcome. Despite vast increases in the levels of enforcement intensity and political efforts around shrinking the size of markets, drugs have remained readily available, prices have long been in decline and purity is increasing. This indicator is the single best metric we have for evaluating the outcome of global drug war policies and that outcome is clear: the strategy has failed on its own terms.

At a global level the UN had long remained a bastion for drug war ideologues who populated nominally technocratic bodies such as the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) and the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). These bodies were used to channel the interests of Global North consumer countries wishing to displace the

“Enforcing global prohibition shifts the drug market around, but at a macro level the market remains undiminished. Decades of evidence now confirm this outcome”

burden of executing the drug war onto the Global South producer and transit countries, while accepting no obligation to pay the costs. Hence the global drug war became an example of enforced outsourcing, whereby consumer countries such as the US used the UN to pressure other states to assume the cost of enforcing prohibitions.

Meanwhile, the social and collateral costs continue. The US, as a direct result of the drug war, is now the most incarcerated nation in the world, having only 5 per cent of the world's population but 25 per cent of its

prisoners. Mexico, attempting to decapitate the cartels under President Calderon's administration, saw the murder rate explode, with roughly 100,000 people killed in the space of five years. On top of this, the global toll from an artificially created HIV and Hepatitis C epidemic in Russia, the political destabilisation being wrought in Afghanistan and West Africa, and the systemic human rights abuses being fostered in the name of the war on drugs, has continued to mount.

LSE IDEAS began the International Drug Policy Project in 2012, led by Professor Michael Cox.

Its first report, *Governing the Global Drug Wars*, examined the historical evolution of the international drug control system, governed through the UN. This report brought together the contributions of six world-leading international historians on the topic, as well as contributions by the former President of Switzerland and public health and human rights experts. Its conclusion – that the global strategy had failed – was endorsed by President Juan Manuel Santos of Colombia, who called, in his foreword to the report, for the academic community “to dutifully study



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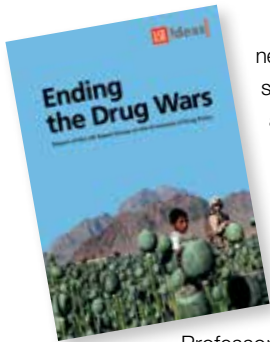
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new formulas and approaches screened through an academic, scientific and non-politicised lens".

Taking up this challenge, LSE IDEAS established the Expert Group on the Economics of Drug Policy in 2013-14, chaired by

Professor Danny Quah. Its report, published earlier this year, represents the most thorough independent economic analysis of the global drug control strategy ever conducted. It involved leading economists and experts on drug policy from around the world and brought together an advisory network of world-leading figures, including five Nobel Prize winning economists, Colombian Minister of Health Alejandro Gaviria Uribe, former Polish President Aleksander Kwaśniewski, Guatemalan Foreign Minister Luis Fernando Carrera Castro, LSE human rights expert Professor Conor Gearty, former US Secretary of State George Shultz and numerous others.

Our conclusions were clear: "It is time to end the 'war on drugs' and massively redirect resources

towards effective evidence-based policies underpinned by rigorous economic analysis." Although there is no silver bullet solution to solving the global drug problem, a militarised solution is not an effective way to manage this issue. Instead, we argue, resources should be drastically reallocated, away from punitive and militarised enforcement approaches and towards proven public health and illicit market impact reduction approaches. Further, the report calls for a new wave of regulatory experimentation in this field outside the traditional one-size-fits-all prohibitionist model.

The report was received by the Guatemalan Minister for the Interior at LSE in May and received coverage in hundreds of press outlets internationally. Prominent figures have endorsed its conclusions. George Soros, for example, writing in the *Financial Times*, described it as "perhaps the most thorough account of the war on drugs done to date"; *The Economist* stated that "the LSE report is worth a read in its own right. But it is the changing political context that makes it really interesting."

We have since held launches in a number of countries, including Mexico, Guatemala and Costa Rica, and further launches are planned in the USA

and Argentina this year, before moving on to other countries and regions in the New Year.

As we look to the future of global drug policy, we at LSE IDEAS intend to be at the forefront of this debate: challenging ideologies, examining evidence, elaborating alternatives and designing the most effective policy proposals based on evidence and rigorous analysis.

We will continue to work with governments and multilateral bodies such as the Organization of American States (OAS) and the United Nations as they seek to devise a new multilateral strategic response to this issue at the upcoming UN General Assembly Special Session on Drugs in 2016. In line with LSE's pre-eminent history of leading public debate on issues of vital global significance, LSE IDEAS will continue to drive public debate around this issue and redefine the global response to drugs and drug policy for the coming century. ■



John Collins is coordinator of the LSE IDEAS International Drug Policy Project.



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HUNGER PAINS:

RISE OF THE FOOD BANK

Falling incomes, harsh government cuts and the continuing rise in the cost of basic living: an increasing number of families across the UK are caught in a new poverty trap, argues **Anne Power**, and the growing need for food banks is just the tip of the iceberg.

Food banks are opening up in surprising, even well-off, places. The numbers of people using them has tripled in the last year to almost a million. People resorting to food banks say they feel humiliated and degraded by the experience and only use them out of desperation – in other words, hunger. The vast majority of low-income households hit by benefit cut-backs, shorter working hours and lower wages at the bottom do not, and say they will not, turn to a food bank or go into debt. They'd "rather starve". Some isolated people fall through even this net, and one young man did starve to death recently.

We know about food shortages because, over the last two years, LSE Housing and Communities have surveyed 400 low-income residents in East and West London, residents across the South-West of England, and tenant representatives in the North and the Midlands.

The facts are as follows: real incomes for the bottom quarter of the population have fallen, as pay has shrunk and both in-work and out-of-work benefits have been cut; food prices have risen far

faster than average prices, since the beginning of the crisis; so have rent and fuel bills. The poorest households are generally on the highest energy tariffs. Therefore, with a minimum income and rising costs for basic survival goods, it is more and more difficult to make ends meet.

There is extreme hardship in families caught in this new poverty trap. It used to be said that benefits provided a disincentive to work because they offered security at a very low level, which felt safer than insecure, low-paid work. Now people say that the safety net has gone, and if you are in low-paid work, renting from a private landlord, with three children, you may find your benefits suddenly shrink and you can't manage the rent. You then face eviction and further costs. If you live in a local authority where the council decides to levy a partial council tax on even the poorest households in order to balance its reduced budget, you may find you can't pay and are unexpectedly taken to court. This can then cripple your ability to pay rent and you will be evicted.

Alternatively, you may be drawn by the friendly Provident lenders at your door, who persuade

you they can help you out – landing you with compound interest, on what seems a helpful basis. Or BrightHouse, the hire purchase goods company, may offer to help you out for as little as £5 when your washing machine breaks and you end up paying the company over £1,000 for it, including interest, when its real value is £350. Or worse, they may confiscate it if you fail to pay and you lose all your money and your machine.

Food banks, in fact, are only the tip of the iceberg. Walk down any high street in a less affluent part of any British city. You'll be stunned by betting shops, offering you a £10 gift voucher to "get you started"; pawnbrokers, "dolloped" as electrical service stores, selling computers that have been confiscated due to failure to pay agreed instalments which have often been buried in unintelligible contracts; glittering jewellery shops, all second-hand goods, also pawned at knock-down prices; or "Cash Converters", willing to cash your benefit cheques for a handsome fee. It is hard to find a decent charity shop among this sea of predatory new institutions. Local authorities say that they lack the planning powers to prevent



this proliferation of exploitative “take-aways” that live on desperation.

So if most people resist debt and food banks, why is this wave of troubles now so visible? In a time of economic instability and uncertainty, people do not support paying higher taxes to pay for more equal access and incomes. On the contrary, a “survival of the fittest” mentality grows. When cuts are imposed on the most socially disadvantaged groups – generally those on low incomes, with low skills and, in hard times, more often unemployed – it is very hard to reverse the process of cuts in benefits. The tax revenues are no longer there, and the number of people needing help has grown, so costs are rising for governments too.

There is a contradiction between the state’s overarching role in protecting all citizens equally and its need to capture votes to stay in power with a tax-averse public. Can the Big Society change this? The Conservatives, led by David Cameron, hoped that community enterprise and initiative would plug the gaps left by a retreating state. In some ways, food banks are the proof positive of this idea.

But the Big Society is politically dead. At the same time, harsh government cuts prove the opposite of the Big Society. Only when people are driven to desperation will they throw themselves on the mercy of strangers. So willing outsiders running food banks are an important but last-resort form of help. In practice, the widening gaps are filled neither by the state’s increasingly shaky safety net nor by help from charities like food banks, vital as they have become.

Rather, the gaps are closed by family, friends and neighbours – the poor helping the poorest.

In one community in South-East England, tenants on a low-income estate have organised an “extra meal” scheme, recruiting local volunteers to cook for an extra person when they cook at home, and to bring a plate of food into the Community Centre, to share with local families who are stuck without food that evening. In that way, they hope to avoid stigma, by turning all tenants on the estate into helpers, sharers and receivers. There are many similar projects across Europe.

The vast majority of people in difficulty do not starve; they turn to their family, friends and neighbours when in trouble. It’s the people who lack these supports who become the casualties. And it is to prevent casualties that safety nets were invented. A more confident, purposeful and progress-oriented society works better with a safety net in place. ■



Anne Power is Professor of Social Policy and head of LSE Housing and Communities.

This article draws on research for Newham Council, Orbit Housing, the Joseph Rowntree Foundation, HALLO, Octavia Housing Trust, Hammersmith and Fulham City Council and Trafford Hall National Communities Resource Centre. For more information, see <http://sticerd.lse.ac.uk/LSEHousing>

“Only when people are driven to desperation will they throw themselves on the mercy of strangers”



ALUMNI VIEWPOINT



A single mum arrives at our food bank in tears. She has no food to feed her family. She tells me that she had been sent a final warning from her electricity provider and, out of fear, paid what she owed them. It left her without any money

for food. With no family living nearby to support her she asked her son’s school for a food voucher and was referred to our food bank. She tells me about how she has tried to get a job, but can’t. She is currently on a training course trying to get extra qualifications. We give her advice about dealing with financial problems and refer her to other organisations who can help. We give her three days’ worth of food for herself and her family. She leaves hopeful and smiling.

Food banks bring hope to the hopeless by providing emergency food and a listening ear for those in crisis. The Brixton branch of our food bank is based at my church, St Paul’s Brixton. We run it in partnership with many other churches in the area including the Beacon Church, Brixton and St Luke’s, West Norwood, who host our Norwood Branch.

Since opening three years ago we have seen demand double and now feed on average 140 people per week. Things are starting to change though. In partnership with our local council and advice centres we are able to provide skills advice workers at every session who are able to give benefit advice and signposting to where people can get help. We are starting to see fewer people come back as a result.

Our long-term aim is that food banks won’t be needed anymore so we are exploring setting up a debt advice centre as Churches Together. A recent pattern I have noticed is that a lot of clients suffer with addictions. Detoxes do help people but what people also need is support and accountability. Many people in our community are lonely – are we prepared to love our neighbour by giving them more than just food?

For more information visit www.norwood.foodbank.org.uk or call 07538 888415.

Reverend Ben Goodyear (BSc Economics 1998) is a vicar at St Paul’s Church in Brixton (www.stpaulsbrixton.org), a trustee of Norwood and Brixton Foodbank, and chair of Brixton and Stockwell Churches Together.

A *leap* in the dark



The desire to make a difference, the study of Environmental Economics and Climate Change and an eventful plane ride all combined to give **Kat Kimmorley** her “light bulb moment”. **Candy Gibson** finds out what led LSE’s Student Entrepreneur of the Year to focus her energy on lighting India’s urban slums.

As every entrepreneur knows, the spark for a successful business idea is often lit in unusual circumstances. For Kat Kimmorley, the location was an aeroplane, 30,000 feet above northern India, looking down on a landscape of complete darkness.

The world’s largest blackout ironically provided the “light bulb moment” for the LSE master’s student, who was returning to London after spending two months in the slums of Bangalore as part of her research. On that night, in July 2012, 700 million people in India (10 per cent of the world’s population) suffered a power cut, plunged into darkness for hours on end. As Kat discovered during her time in the urban slums, another 400 million people in India experience that every day once the sun goes down.

Lack of access to electricity is a reality for 25 per cent of the country’s population. Kerosene lamps are a poor substitute in more ways than one: not only do they provide inadequate light, but the toxic fumes released in burning kerosene are the second largest cause of premature death in women and young children in India. The smoke emissions are the equivalent of two packets of cigarettes each day. That’s not to mention the millions of tonnes of greenhouse gases and black carbon released into the

atmosphere by kerosene lamps, contributing to global warming. The committed environmentalist could not let the opportunity pass, using the knowledge as a springboard for her PhD at LSE, researching the impact of sustainable-energy products in India’s slums. “I realised I was in my defining decade – a decade when I could connect with something that really made me tick,” Kat said.

The interconnection between poverty and climate change and the slums of Bangalore has not only formed the basis of her thesis but shaped her destiny in ways she never imagined.

Pollinate Energy is the result. The organisation, co-founded by Kat with a group of fellow young Australians, is a social enterprise that provides sustainable energy to urban slum dwellers across India. It ticks a number of boxes: environmental, health, entrepreneurial and economic missions are all rolled into an ambitious project which provides solar lighting to India’s poor through a micro-franchise model.

Pollinate Energy HQ finds the best and most affordable sustainable energy projects and supplies them to Bangalore’s urban slum communities via young, local Indian entrepreneurs. As of October 2014, 6,786 solar-powered systems had been installed in Bangalore’s poorest 500 communities, servicing

31,000 people. Approximately 17 million rupees have been saved by not having to purchase kerosene. The environment has also emerged a clear winner with the gradual removal of the fossil fuel, saving an additional 865,000 kilograms of CO2 emissions.

The long-term plan is to eradicate the use of kerosene in India within the next six years by rolling out the scheme to more than one million people in all 53 cities by 2020.

Kat’s brainchild earned her the 2014 title of LSE Student Entrepreneur of the Year. The award follows Pollinate Energy’s 2013 UN Seed and UN Momentum for Change awards and her recognition in the same year as one of Australia’s 100 Women of Influence, determined by that country’s leading business publication, the *Financial Review*. ■



Candy Gibson is senior press officer at LSE.



Katerina Kimmorley (MSc Geography 2012) is a PhD candidate in Environmental Economics at LSE.

Q&A with **Kat Kimmorley**, LSE Student Entrepreneur of the Year 2014

Q: What are the main challenges that would-be entrepreneurs face?

A: The main challenge is not about skills, ideas or expertise but about the fear of taking on a non-traditional career path. The first few years after you leave university, you are full of ideas and passion and you don't have much to lose by establishing a career as an entrepreneur in a field you are passionate about. You just need to let go – for a couple of years at least – of the notion of a traditional corporate or institutional career path.

Q: You have talked about entering a "new dawn for social entrepreneurship". What do you mean by this?

A: In the last few years I have seen enterprises pop up all over the world started by people who want to make an impact first and a profit second, although it still has to be financially sustainable. This model suits impact investors and also young donors. It also means we are getting some really innovative projects off the ground.

Q: How has LSE facilitated your journey?

A: I came to LSE because I wanted to learn about how to effect change at the nexus

of poverty and climate change. Pollinate Energy in part was born from my master's research and continued in my PhD. I have had tremendous mentoring and academic support from LSE and becoming Student Entrepreneur of the Year is the icing on the cake. It has given me financial support to expand Pollinate Energy into our second city.

Q: Is there anything more that LSE could do to inspire budding entrepreneurs?

A: I am greatly inspired by stories of people who have had great ideas and put them into action. We need more inspiring "doers" featured as part of the LSE public lecture series and promoted within the LSE community.



Kat Kimmorley (pictured above) plans to roll out solar-powered energy to more than 1m people in India by 2020

Supporting the next generation of LSE entrepreneurs

Since 2012, the entrepreneurial offerings at LSE have grown substantially, buoyed by a number of success stories among the School's young entrepreneurs.

Environmental Economics PhD student Kat Kimmorley is the standout, co-founding the social enterprise Pollinate Energy in India in 2013, which stands to benefit millions of people (see main article), but she is far from alone in seeking to turn her ambitions to help others into reality.

Another project to capture the public's imagination this year has been Kirsty Kenney and Harold Craston's brainchild to turn London's disused iconic red phone boxes into solar-powered public charging points for mobile phones. And thanks to the entrepreneurial zeal shown by LSE law student Maya Linstrum-Newman, prison inmates in south-east Africa now have basic sustainable farming skills to grow their own food.

These are just a handful of examples demonstrating the initiative, vision and perseverance of LSE's entrepreneurial-minded students. Their dreams have been nurtured by the newly named Generate at

LSE programme via practical and technical support, as well as by mentoring programs, networking opportunities and funding.

The Generate programme includes:

- Start-up Boot Camp at the beginning of Lent term each year, including one-on-one meetings with successful entrepreneurs, the opportunity to pitch ideas, a Q&A event and a speed networking evening
- Master Classes for students in the Michaelmas term looking at the "nuts and bolts" of building a business, covering business plans, finance options (ie, crowd-funding, bootstrapping, Angel investment and loans), legal contracts, marketing, establishing a domain name and online development, building the right team and planning for growth
- Networking events throughout the year, including a flagship launch in October, a speed networking event matching LSE entrepreneurs with app and web developers from partnering institutions, and meet-the-mentor events

- Funding competitions, with individual financial prizes of £10,000 on offer for the best entrepreneurial concepts

LSE Careers Consultant Laura-Jane Silverman said there had been a "massive increase" in the number of students accessing entrepreneurial resources from the School in the past year.

"The growth has been extraordinary," Laura-Jane said. "The number of social enterprises being launched in particular reflects the subject choices at LSE. We have also seen strong interest from Management students, many of whom have a natural talent for business."


LSE is gradually building a pool of alumni mentors who are successful entrepreneurs in their own right. This year the School is also collaborating with incubators such as Rainmaking Loft and the Bakery in Tech City to allow students to network and develop their technical expertise.

More on Generate at LSE Careers can be found at: lse.ac.uk/intranet/CareersAndVacancies/careersService/generate/Home.aspx



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TIMELINE TASTERS



In its early years LSE occupied two rented houses in John Street and Adelphi Terrace, south of the Strand and close to Charing Cross station, but within five years it needed more space and a home of its own.

In the late 19th century, London County Council had a grand plan to clear the slums around Clare Market to create a grand link between Holborn and the Strand, eventually building the Kingsway. The slum clearance allowed Sidney Webb, who was then chair of the LCC Technical Education Board, to obtain 4,300 square feet on Clare Market "on permanent loan" at a peppercorn rent.

Building work began in 1900 with funding from the philanthropist John Passmore Edwards (1823-1911).

In the first of a new series showcasing some of the highlights of LSE's History blog, **Sue Donnelly** looks at Houghton Street's beginnings and the development of Passmore Edwards Hall, which, despite being selected by competition, was not to everyone's taste.

Passmore Edwards was a Cornishman who, after making a fortune from technical publications, devoted much of his time and fortune to philanthropy. At his death in 1911 there were over 70 Passmore Edwards' buildings, many of them libraries, art galleries, schools and hospitals. Passmore Edwards was a generous donor, although he and Sidney Webb disagreed over the name of the building, Edwards preferring Passmore Edwards Institute to Sidney Webb's suggestion of Passmore Edwards Hall. When this initial donation ran out, an additional £8,000 was found from money raised in the City by R B Haldane and Lord Rosebery, along with a donation from Lord Rothschild.

The selection of the architect was by competition. Three designs were submitted and an article in *Building News* (one of Passmore Edwards' publications) announced that the winning design was selected because it provided 80 per cent useful wall space out of the total as opposed to the 50 per cent provided by the other two designs. Fortunately the successful architect, Maurice B Adams, was also an editor with *Building News*. The foundation

stone was laid by Mandell Creighton, Bishop of London, on 2 July 1900, with the building work already underway.

The building was finished in 1902 and Lord Rosebery, as president of the University of London, presided over the opening ceremony. Although today its art nouveau design would appeal to many people, not all contemporaries were enthusiastic. The School Secretary, Christian MacTaggart, remembered "we hated it" and Edward Pease, secretary of the Fabian Society, called it "ugly".

The building survived less than 20 years before it was enveloped in the development of the Old Building during William Beveridge's directorship. The ground-floor room remained as part of the Library and in 2002-03 the remaining interior of Passmore Edwards Hall was developed, along with the adjacent lightwell, to create the current Student Services Centre. ■



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

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



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LSE'S WAR

1914-18

LSE WAS NOT YET 20 YEARS OLD WHEN THE FIRST WORLD WAR BEGAN AND IT FOUND ITSELF DEALING WITH THE REALITIES OF WAR. AS THE WORLD MARKS THE CONFLICT'S CENTENNIAL, DAVID STEVENSON LOOKS BACK AT HOW EVENTS OF THE TIME HAVE SHAPED THE SCHOOL AND ITS MEMBERS.

The School's founding characteristics helped shape its first world war experience. Though established by socialists (and with money from a socialist bequest), its mission was educational. On this point, Sidney Webb, the nearest the School had to a founding father, was emphatic. His models were the *Ecole libre des sciences politiques*, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Columbia University, the Charlottenburg Technische Hochschule and Toynbee Hall. His anti-model (at least implicitly) was Oxbridge. LSE would be research-intensive, committed to the metropolis and vocational in emphasis.

Despite becoming a University of London college and offering an undergraduate programme centred on the BSc (Econ) degree, in 1914 it retained these features. Its library was second only to the British Museum, but much of its teaching was pre-degree and delivered after 6pm. Of its 1,681 students in 1913-14, 142 came from overseas and 583 were women. Over 300 were railway administrators, paid for by the railway companies, while between 1907 and 1914 over 250 army officers attended. According to Lord Haldane, the founder of this programme, "people did not realise that the London School of Economics had been a great war school".

In 1914 preparation became reality. Special lecture courses addressed the conflict's background; Belgian refugees took classes; the School community paid

for a catering van to serve the Front; and dozens of its members did military or civilian war work. When Zeppelins raided London, students watched the searchlight display; later, a bomber attack smashed a skylight. Although a semblance of normality persisted, with dances and Epping Forest picnics, student numbers almost halved and a Treasury subsidy was needed. Teaching cover grew difficult. The Director, William Pember Reeves, was a New Zealand academic and politician, whose wife, Maud, had published a classic study of Lambeth housewives, *Round About a Pound a Week*. But both were harried by anxiety about their son, who in 1917 was killed while flying over France. Reeves became a recluse and Maud turned to spiritualism, while the School's management devolved onto its Secretary, Christine MacTaggart.

Over 200 staff and students did military service and 70 lost their lives, 42 of them killed in action. Hugh Dalton, a postgraduate student who would become a Labour Chancellor of the Exchequer, served in the heavy artillery. Richard Henry (R H) Tawney, who was administering a research fund, joined the army as a private and published a searing narrative of going over the top. The experience sharpened his socialist commitment, on which his writings would become an inspiration to politicians as disparate as Roy Hattersley and Tony Benn. Like Tawney, Clement Attlee, who had beaten Dalton to a lectureship in social policy, volunteered despite being over the maximum

enlistment age. The last soldier but one to evacuate the Gallipoli beachhead, he rose to the rank of major. The war underlined to him how state power could redress social evils, and also deepened, in a reticent man, a surprisingly emotional English patriotism.

According to the *Clare Market Review*, the conflict created an opportunity "to rebuild our social system along new and better lines". The School had been designed to train an administrative elite. Among its members, A L Bowley compiled munitions statistics; Mary Stocks monitored enemy newspapers; and Ella Winter assisted Felix Frankfurter at the Paris Peace Conference, where Paul Mantoux served as translator. As for the Webbs, they had previously thought little about war and peace, and at first were uncertain of their stance. But Beatrice joined the Lloyd George government's Reconstruction Committee, while Sidney commissioned a pioneering Fabian Society report on the League of Nations and was at the centre of the Labour Party's leftward shift in 1917-18, helping draft its foreign and domestic programmes and new constitution, including the public ownership "Clause IV" (actually 3d) that survived until the 1990s.

By 1918-19 student numbers and fee income were recovering, aided by some 200 American officers who attended while awaiting demobilisation. Sidney Webb persuaded Reeves to resign, and William Beveridge (a successful wartime civil servant) to replace him. The 1920s would be a decade of expansion. When

OVER 200 STAFF AND STUDENTS DID MILITARY SERVICE AND 70 LOST THEIR LIVES, 42 OF THEM KILLED IN ACTION

G V Ormsby, who had joined up in 1914, came back in 1919, he feared the dead had been forgotten. He launched an appeal for a memorial, which was unveiled in 1923 but consigned to a back corridor and replaced by the present memorial 30 years later. The School had moved on, and men such as Tawney and Attlee, while not regretting their military service, were ambivalent. "I suppose it's worth it", Tawney had mused. Perhaps it would have been if British society had been reconstructed, although that outcome would await another war and another generation. Nonetheless, through its contribution to the Labour Party's transformation at a critical point, the School's 1914-18 story had repercussions far beyond Clare Market. ■



David Stevenson is Professor of International History at LSE. This article was compiled with the support of LSE Archives staff.

A GLOBAL WAR

The first world war was the first truly global war in world history: a conflict which can be viewed as a worldwide economic war in which numerous non-European states participated, and for which the European powers mobilised the resources of their colonial empires.

Dr Heather Jones, a specialist in first world war studies at LSE, is one of the editors of *1914-1918 Online: international encyclopedia of the first world war*. The online resource, which launched in October after three years of work, is the largest open-access encyclopedia on the war, linking over 1,000 first world war researchers from 54 countries. Aiming to give a global context to the conflict, it provides

access to the latest research and articles by renowned historians and can be viewed at www.1914-1918-online.net

Dr Jones has also been involved in the Imperial War Museum's *Lives of the First World War*. The museum is in the process of building a permanent digital memorial of the war to tell the stories of the 8m men and women across Britain and the Commonwealth who contributed to the first world war. Heather Jones sits on the Academic Advisory Group convened to advise the museum on its digital centenary projects. Members of the public are encouraged to share their families' stories at <https://livesofthefirstworldwar.org>

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WAR & PEACE



From memoirs about life in prison to photographs of women campaigning for disarmament, the archives of two peace organisations established during the first world war reveal a fascinating insight into pacifist activism of the time. **Carys Lewis** sheds light on some of the stories that have emerged through the Library's Swords into Ploughshares project.

Born out of war but steeped in pacifism, both the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF) and the Fellowship of Reconciliation: London Union (FoR) have a rich heritage of actively campaigning for world peace and disarmament and of supporting individuals affected by war.

For the past year, the Library has been busy cataloguing the collections of the British section of WILPF and FoR: London Union. The archives reveal a wealth of information about both influential organisations as they campaigned for peace.

WILPF formed in 1915 when the International Women's Congress met in The Hague, following a resolution to start an organisation to promote peace and to campaign for an end to the first world war. Although over a thousand women travelled from all over the world, representing both belligerent and neutral countries, only three British women attended the Congress, as the others were prevented from travelling by the British government.

Despite these obstacles, WILPF branches quickly formed in Britain, continuing to campaign for peace and disarmament after the war had ended. In 1930, the League launched a disarmament petition under the slogan "War is renounced – Let us renounce armaments".

British WILPF played an active role in promoting the petition, to be presented to the League of Nations World Disarmament Conference in Geneva in 1932, with members attracting signatures by wearing banners calling for disarmament. One had the slogan "Big guns and tanks are forbidden to Germany / Why not abolish all round?", while shop fronts were taken over by window displays encouraging people to "Sign up here against war".

By 1932, over two million signatures had been collected. A British delegation travelled to Geneva, with Margaret Bondfield, the first female cabinet minister, sending them off with a speech on the importance of disarmament. Once in Geneva the numerous crates containing British signatures were met by international

WILPF members, with the campaigners later marching through Geneva carrying posters stating: "Japanese bombs are falling on Chinese cities. What will you choose: war or disarmament?"

FoR formed in 1914 when British Quaker, Henry Hodgkin, and a German Lutheran, Friedrich Siegmund-Schultze, met at a Christian pacifist conference in Germany. Faced with the inevitability of war, they pledged: "We are one in Christ and can never be at war".

Back in Britain, Hodgkin established the Fellowship. Regular public meetings called for an end to the war – some resulting in ugly clashes with supporters of the conflict. In 1916, FoR's London branches merged to form the London Union.

For has a long history of supporting conscientious objectors in their decision not to undertake military service. During both world wars it provided advice and guidance to those conscripted into the army on how to prove they were genuine conscientious objectors.

DIETARY FOR MALE CONVICTS IN CONVICT PRISONS.

MEALS.	DIET C. For MALE Convicts undergoing separate confinement.		DIET D. For MALE Convicts after period of separate confinement when engaged in ordinary In- dustrial Employment. Convicts engaged on certain Forms of Industrial Employment may, on the recommendation of the Medical Officer, receive in addition $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of butter or margarine daily for breakfast and 2 oz. cheese on Wednesday and Friday for supper.		DIET E. For MALE Convicts after period of separate confinement when employed at specially prescribed forms of Labour.	
	Daily:—		Daily:—		Daily:—	
Breakfast..	Bread	8 oz.	Bread	8 oz.	Bread	8 oz.
	Porridge	1 pint	Gruel, sweetened with $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. sugar	1 pint	Butter or Margarine [§] Porridge	$\frac{1}{2}$ " 1 pint
	Sunday:—		Sunday:—		Sunday:—	
	Bread	6 oz.	Bread	8 oz.	Bread	8 oz.
	Potatoes	12 "	Potatoes	12 "	Potatoes	16 "
	Cooked meat preser- ved by heat.....	5 "	Cooked meat preser- ved by heat.....	5 "	Cooked meat preser- ved by heat.....	6 "
	Monday:—		Monday:—		Monday:—	
	Bread	6 oz.	Bread	8 oz.	Bread	8 oz.
	Potatoes	12 "	Potatoes	12 "	Potatoes	16 "
	Beans	12 "	Beans	12 "	Beans	12 "
	Fat Bacon.....	2 "	Fat Bacon.....	2 "	Fat Bacon.....	2 "
	Tuesday:—		Tuesday:—		Tuesday:—	
	Bread	6 oz.	Bread	8 oz.	Bread	8 oz.
	Potatoes	12 "	Potatoes	12 "	Potatoes	16 "
	Soup	1 pint	Cooked Mutton,) without bone ..)	5 "	Cooked Mutton,) without bone ..)	6 "
	Wednesday:—		Wednesday:—		Wednesday:—	
	Bread	6 oz.	Bread	8 oz.	Bread	8 oz.
	Potatoes	12 "	Potatoes	12 "	Potatoes	16 "
	Suet Pudding	12 "	Pea Soup (Pork)....	1 pint	Pea Soup (Pork)....	1 pint
	Thursday:—		Thursday:—		Thursday:—	
	Bread	6 oz.	Bread	8 oz.	Bread	8 oz.
	Potatoes	12 "	Potatoes	12 "	Potatoes	16 "
	Cooked Beef, with- out bone	5 "	Cooked Beef, with- out bone	5 "	Cooked Beef, with- out bone	6 "
	Friday:—		Friday:—		Friday:—	
	Bread	6 oz.	Bread	8 oz.	Bread	8 oz.
	Potatoes	12 "	Potatoes	12 "	Potatoes	16 "
	Soup	1 pint	Vegetable Soup (Beef)	1 pint	Vegetable Soup (Beef)	1 pint
	Saturday:—		Saturday:—		Saturday:—	
	Bread	6 oz.	Bread	8 oz.	Bread	8 oz.
	Potatoes	12 "	Potatoes	12 "	Potatoes	16 "
	Suet Pudding	12 "	Suet Pudding	12 "	Suet Pudding	16 "
	Sunday:—		Sunday:—		Sunday:—	
	Bread	6 oz.	Bread	8 oz.	Bread	8 oz.
	Potatoes	12 "	Potatoes	12 "	Potatoes	16 "
	Suet Pudding	12 "	Suet Pudding	12 "	Suet Pudding	16 "
Dinner..	Daily:—		Daily:—		Daily:—	
	Bread	8 oz.	Bread	8 oz.	Bread	12 oz.
	Cocoa	1 pint	Cocoa	1 pint	Cocoa	1 pint
	Wednesday and Friday:—		Wednesday and Friday:—		Cheese	2 oz.
Supper	Daily:—		Daily:—		Daily:—	
	Bread	8 oz.	Bread	8 oz.	Bread	12 oz.
	Cocoa	1 pint	Cocoa	1 pint	Cocoa	1 pint
	Wednesday and Friday:—		Wednesday and Friday:—		Cheese	2 oz.

A convict on attaining the third stage may have one pint of tea and 2 oz. additional bread in lieu of gruel or porridge for breakfast.

[§] Butter or margarine to be given for six months in the year, October to March (inclusive). During the remaining months, April to September (inclusive), milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint for each convict, to be substituted for butter or margarine, and to be given in the form of milk porridge.

Following the introduction of conscription in 1916, men appeared before Military Service Tribunals when requesting exemption. First world war conscientious objector Frederick Bradley, whose scrapbook is held in the archive, was initially granted exemptions to run the family business. At the fourth tribunal, he stated that he absolutely refused to take life and was eventually sent to Dartmoor prison work camp, where a dietary chart reveals that prisoners received fewer rations than the civilian population.

The LSE archives also hold documents for For employee Stella St John, who was imprisoned in

Holloway in 1943 for her opposition to the war. On her release she wrote a fascinating account of her experience, revealing that prisoners were generally tolerant about her beliefs. Stella comments on all aspects of prison life, including details such as the length of soap given to her on admission to prison and the way incarcerated women dealt with their beauty regimes. She is particularly scathing when describing food, writing the following about porridge: "I had it the first day but never again, it tasted of mould and decay!"

These are a few examples of the fascinating archives catalogued in the Swords into Ploughshares

Project archive, which can be found using Library Search at lse.ac.uk/Library. The project was made possible by funding from the National Cataloguing Grants Programme for Archives. ■



Carys Lewis is Project Archivist for the Swords into Ploughshares archive at LSE.

LSE CAMPUS

LSE's next building project, the Global Centre for the Social Sciences, which will replace the centre buildings, may still be some years away from completion, but that doesn't mean all is quiet on LSE's campus. LSE now has a state of the art media studio, already being put to good use for film-making and broadcast interviews, and the School's smallest inhabitants are also thriving.

Academics on air

Thanks to Annual Fund support, the School has a new media studio, which sits high on the rooftop of Tower Two and has steadily been connecting the School's academics with the outside world since its opening earlier this year.

Fully soundproofed, with a dressed set and equipped with the latest technology, the media studio enables academics to be interviewed by media outlets around the world, either pre-recorded or live, without having to take time to travel from campus. LSE's first ISDN line means that radio interviews are now equally easy to record. At the time of going to print, over ten interviews have been recorded for broadcasters including Sky and CNN.

The studio also enables LSE to produce high quality films and podcasts, to record debates with up to four participants at a time. Several teaching films have also been produced for LSE100, with Director Professor Craig Calhoun and Professor George Gaskell, director of the undergraduate course on Thinking Like A Social Scientist, recording contributions for the course films.

The media studio was officially opened in September by Roger Graef OBE, a BAFTA award-winning film-maker and visiting professor at LSE's Mannheim Institute for Criminology. More on the opening can be found on page 41.

Visit lse.ac.uk/mediastudio to watch a short behind the scenes video of the ribbon cutting ceremony.





A harvest of honey

Hidden away on LSE's rooftops are some surprising members of the School: bees, housed at Connaught House and at Passfield Hall and cared for by the LSE Students' Union Beekeeping Society and Estates Division's Sustainability team, with the help of professional beekeeper Luke Dixon of Urban Beekeeping.

LSE has four hives, each housing up to 50,000 bees in summer. LSE beekeepers visit the hives once a week over the summer to feed them (sugar water to top-up the food they get naturally from flowers) and to make sure they are healthy and free from pests. In the winter, numbers dwindle to about

5,000 and visits have to be reduced to keep the hives warm. The bees are fed a sugar paste as it is more difficult for them to find an easy food source – especially when it snows!

A 2013 wasp invasion at Passfield Hall proved fatal to one of the original hives, but, thanks to LSE's Annual Fund, another hive was purchased and the investment paid off – this summer's honey harvest produced 200 jars; a big achievement compared with the previous year's crop of fewer than 70 jars.

Follow [@LSEbees](#) on Twitter or keep up to date with the *LSE Bees* blog: <http://lsebees.wordpress.com>



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A restless Journey

From his early days at LSE, **Omotade “Tade” Aina** knew he was never destined to be a cloistered scholar.

I came to LSE in 1976 as a young MSc student in Sociology. It was a time of great transitions both in ideas and personnel, but transitions which were anchored in cherished traditions. It was the LSE of robust debates across and within ideologies: a place where ideas endlessly flowed, where you were confronted with opposing ideas and yet where conversations were carried out with a high degree of tolerance.

There was no orthodoxy that was not challenged. In the lecture halls and corridors, knowledge and ideas were palpable. These were the times when the major paradigms in the social sciences were in crisis and transition and we often boasted then that we encountered in our corridors, seminar rooms,

restaurants and bars what would become public bestsellers many years later.

This was the LSE of Lord Dahrendorf, Amartya Sen and Ernest Gellner. Ralph Milliband had left just three years before but his works resonated in seminars and our readings. These were intellectual giants who had impressive biographies of scholarship, political and public service engagement and activism.

The LSE of my time combined rigour with a large dose of intellectual and political scepticism, along with passion and compassion. There were many international students – about half the student population – among whom were many African students, both undergraduate and postgraduate, and we often met every lunch hour in the Students’ Union restaurant, where we formed what was then called the “Black Belt”, made up of predominantly African students but also African-American and Caribbean. We even had other Africans who were not LSE students joining us. Our conversations were always about politics, social justice and of course the struggles against poverty and underdevelopment on the African continent. In an age of military dictatorship, we talked and debated democracy a lot. We also disagreed a lot.

One important characteristic of most of the African students then was the fact that we were all clear we were returning to our countries after our education.

I returned to Nigeria and to the academy. I had been on study leave from the University of Lagos. I also knew the kind of scholar I wanted to be: one who used his knowledge for social change and social justice. At LSE I learned that I must

continuously sharpen my theoretical and reasoning skills, as well as my ability to deploy the necessary and appropriate evidence available through rigorous and world-class research. I also found reinforcement and fertile grounds for my passion and compassion in the history of the School, its founders and the Fabian tradition, and in the inspiration of scholars like Lord Dahrendorf and Amartya Sen.

I knew I would never be a cloistered scholar. Knowledge had to be with mission and purpose but neither as orthodoxy nor fundamentalism. It was knowledge for the advancement of the collective well-being of Nigerians, Africans and the poor and underserved wherever they may be. This was why my life pathway from LSE through the completion of my PhD was a restless journey that took me to the University of Sussex and back to the University of Lagos as a lecturer, where I not only taught but was active in not-for-profits such as the Lagos Group for the Study of Human Settlements, where we pioneered work on low-income settlements such as Makoko and Olaleye-Iponri.

Our work with the urban poor included rejecting notions that degraded and criminalised them. We studied culture, economy, land tenure and health. While still at Lagos, I helped to co-found, with other colleagues across Nigeria, the Nigerian Environmental Action and Study Team (NEST). We pioneered the call for attention to Nigeria’s threatened environment and the challenge of sustainable development in Nigeria.

From Lagos, I joined the Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA), a pan-African mission-driven organisation in Dakar, Senegal. CODESRIA has been at the forefront of the intellectual struggles for democracy, social justice and equitable development in Africa. My later experiences in grant-making in philanthropic foundations at the Ford Foundation for ten years, and more recently at the Carnegie Corporation of New York, were all part of the pathway from my days at the School.

I have recently joined the Partnership for African Social and Governance Research (PASGR) training and research not-for-profit working on governance and public policy research, training and advocacy in Nairobi, Kenya. All of these are about making knowledge work for social justice, change and reduction of poverty. They are seeds that were sown and nurtured at LSE. ■



Omotade Aina (MSc Sociology 1977) is executive director of the Partnership for African Social and Governance Research (PASGR).

LSE ICONS

ICONIC IMAGES FROM LSE ARCHIVES
PICTURES FROM ALUMNI WELCOME



Lunch hour dance, 1920

Sydney Caine (BSc Econ 1922), who later became Director of LSE (1957-67) is shown to the right of the picture (tweed jacket) dancing with Muriel Harris, whom he married in 1925. This is a detail from a larger picture. See more at www.flickr.com/photos/LSELibrary

ALUMNI AT LARGE

MONISHA KALTENBORN



Being named the first female team principal in Formula One's near 70-year history might come to be regarded as the defining moment in the career of **Monisha Kaltenborn** (LLM 1996). However, neither she nor her Sauber F1 Team colleagues realised that she was breaking new ground in a male-dominated sport until they announced her appointment in 2012 and questions poured in from the media.

Monisha herself identifies events in July 2009 as providing her greatest professional challenge to date – not least because successfully overcoming them made her later accomplishments possible. “In the middle of that Grand Prix season, BMW – at that time 80 per cent owner of the BMW Sauber F1 Team – announced it was withdrawing

from the sport by the end of the season,” says Monisha. “We faced having no licence to compete in the new season and no major backer but had to plan as normal – while ensuring our team did not break up from within.”

Monisha was well prepared for the challenge. She had served on Sauber's management board for almost

a decade, following her introduction to motor racing in 1999. Trained as a lawyer – she completed her master's in International Law at LSE in 1996 – her introduction to Formula One came while she was providing legal and governance counsel to what was then Red Bull Sauber, a client of Fritz Kaiser Group. In 2000 she joined Sauber

“I remember emerging from Holborn tube station and being at once overwhelmed and in wonder at the sheer number and diversity of people. I realised then that this was a snapshot of London and LSE as a whole – a vibrant mix of different cultural perspectives.”

MONISHA KALTENBORN

directly, to head up its legal department, which was when her passion for Formula One began in earnest.

When BMW withdrew from the team, and the sport as a whole, relatively abruptly at the end of 2009, Monisha was tasked with ensuring that Sauber could continue until the end of the current racing season and develop its cars for the next – a complex task in itself, considering Formula One’s regular and costly rule changes – in trying circumstances.

“The financial implications of losing our major partner were huge, with the potential to derail everything that went before it at Sauber. Above all else we had to be a commercially viable and attractive operation. Against that backdrop, I asked myself how I could keep the team together so it didn’t disintegrate,” she recalls. “Pressure from the outside is one thing, but if you break up from the inside you can do nothing. I had to keep the team together just so Sauber had even a chance to fight.”

Monisha drew on her legal training – skills such as how to focus on salient points in the right context – to deliver a compelling argument: “I had to engage in intense communications and make them believe it was going to work so that people gave me their trust and fought with me to deliver something. I had to convince them that my belief and vision was going to match and support their own objectives.”

Her approach worked: Sauber overcame its short-term challenge and retained the majority of its 380-person workforce. Peter Sauber repurchased the team he had founded and, with Monisha appointed chief executive officer, it retained its licence to participate in Formula One and continued to perform well with financial resources that were limited in comparison to some of its rivals. In 2012, Monisha completed her rise to team principal, when Peter Sauber decided to take a back seat.

More than two years later, she is now also a major shareholder in Sauber. Frequently the focus is still on her role as a female leader in the sport. Does it frustrate her? “I can understand that people are

fascinated about my being the first female team principal – but I never held this ambition; it just happened. On the day we announced it, we didn’t realise the implications,” she says. “That said, at my first official FIA F1 press conference in 2010, I was told it was the first time in over 60 years a woman had attended one – whether that is accurate or not, it means people do notice women.”

Monisha stands out in Formula One but also in sport in general. While her fellow LSE alumna Heather Rabbatts (BA History and International Relations 1978, MSc International Relations 1979) became the first female board member of the English Football Association in 2011, they remain exceptions in the professional sporting world.

“Sport is perhaps behind the rest of society,” she says. “If women have the education or expertise in other spheres, they are not questioned. But male-dominated environments remain in sport. We talk about equality in society and of chances being open to women; then you realise there are so many areas in which women haven’t taken a leadership role.

“It is also true that there is so much more women can do to capitalise on the opportunities they are given. They must then do so aware that it creates more pressure: the moment you are seen as the first person to do something, you become a pioneer – whether willingly or reluctantly. If decision-makers

see somebody is there in a role, it encourages them to think more about merit. They will then provide the opportunity to people without being afraid.”

Within motorsport and its assembled media, there has been a shift in how people approach her: she is now asked technical, car-related questions. “While everyone was always courteous towards me, when I became team principal those outside Sauber would only really ask me about commercial or legal issues; their questions were valid and considered, but always confined to broader strategic subjects, not racing,” she says.

“That has changed, but it was interesting to see how people perceived me. I obviously didn’t come from an engineering background, but legal training teaches you to approach diverse subjects in a rational and questioning manner.”

A difficult 2014 season for Sauber and potential restructuring of the sport has not dimmed Monisha’s desire to continue testing herself. “In a competition, you are motivated to reach the top, no matter where you are,” she says. “It’s a continuous challenge in which you always want to better yourself – that’s the nature of sport. You have to be mindful of enterprise and commercial value to support the business, but you need that solid base to compete in any sport in a meaningful way.” ■

Monisha Kaltenborn was talking to Chris Kendrick, constituency communications manager at LSE.

“At LSE I attended lectures on international law by Sir Daniel Bethlehem and sessions dealing with different jurisdictions such as patents and IP rights – we learned general principles: how to focus on posing useful questions to the relevant points. They still serve me well today.” MONISHA KALTENBORN



LEAGUE TABLES ROUND-UP: second in the world for social sciences and University of the Year for Graduate Employment



LSE has ranked highly in the latest league tables, retaining its position in second place – ahead of Oxford and Cambridge and just behind Harvard – for the second year running in the QS World University Rankings' social sciences and management faculty area.

Commenting on the results, Professor Craig Calhoun, Director of LSE said: "It is great that LSE continues to be recognised as a truly world-class social science institution, highly esteemed by academics, students and employers alike. Regardless of league table results, LSE will continue to do what it does best: produce excellent teaching and research that focuses on real-world problems."

The QS rankings also rated LSE as the sixth best university in the world for employer reputation and seventh for the size of its international student body.

lse.ac.uk/newsAndMedia/news/archives/2014/09/QSrankings2015.aspx

The 2014-15 *Times Higher Education* World University Rankings has rated LSE 11th for social science and 34th in the world – one of only seven UK universities to make the top 50. The School has been rated particularly highly in this ranking for its international outlook and research and was deemed to have the most cited research in the world for arts and humanities.

lse.ac.uk/newsAndMedia/news/archives/2014/10/THerankings.aspx

LSE was also named University of the Year for Graduate Employment in *The Times* and *The Sunday Times* Good University Guide 2015. The newspapers' latest league table names LSE the top university for employability due to the School's strong graduate prospects and also ranked LSE 5th overall.

Jenny Blakesley, Director of LSE Careers, said: "We're delighted that the work of LSE Careers is having a real, tangible benefit for our graduates. Many of our students arrive at the School already having a strong idea of what they want from their careers, and we are able to help turn those aspirations into reality."

lse.ac.uk/newsAndMedia/news/archives/2014/09/LSEnamedUniversityofYearforGraduateEmployment.aspx

Additionally, professional networking site LinkedIn has named LSE the most successful UK university for getting graduates into three of the five categories of "desirable jobs" – investment banking, finance and marketing.

Women's Walks bringing the Women's Library collection to life

The LSE Library has partnered with Arts Council England to launch Women's Walks, an exciting new mobile phone app that enables users to engage with archive materials from women's history as they walk the streets of London.

Women's Walks combines smartphone technology with the fascinating and diverse archive material from The Women's Library @ LSE, transforming the collection into an engaging and interactive historical journey. The app works by tracking the user's position as they walk through the streets of London, identifying images, documents and audio clips relevant to each location, and downloading them to the user's smartphone.

Elizabeth Chapman, Director of Library Services, said: "Women's Walks combines the latest smartphone technology with the rich history held in the Women's Library collection. The app will allow users to enjoy the collection in an innovative and exciting way, and extends our commitment to bring the Women's Library to as wide an audience as possible."

Women's Walks builds on the technology used in LSE's successful PhoneBooth project, which saw Charles Booth's socio-economic maps of London recreated as an interactive digital website and smartphone app. The Digital Library at LSE has also launched The Women's Library @ LSE, an online timeline through the personal, political and economic struggles that have symbolised women's battle for equality over the past 500 years.

Women's Walks is now available to download free from iTunes at:

<https://itunes.apple.com/gb/genre/ios/id367mt=8>



New executive-style MSc to train next generation of leaders in cardiovascular sciences

LSE Health and the European Heart Academy of the European Society of Cardiology have announced the launch of a new, executive-style MSc aimed at professionals working in the field of cardiovascular sciences.

The LSE MSc in Health Economics, Outcomes and Management in Cardiovascular Sciences aims to equip cardiovascular specialists with the health management, economics, research and policy skills required to take on advisory, management or leadership roles within the field.

Designed by academics at LSE with support from the European Heart Academy, it is the first postgraduate course of its kind to offer working professionals in the field of cardiovascular sciences the opportunity to obtain a formal graduate qualification whilst continuing employment. The programme will run from December 2015.

lse.ac.uk/newsAndMedia/news/archives/2014/07/LSEandESCannouncenewMScinCardiovascularSciences.aspx



LSE Global Health Initiative announced

LSE Director and President Professor Craig Calhoun has announced the formation of a new School-wide Global Health Initiative.

The LSE Global Health Initiative will take a multidisciplinary approach to global health research by incorporating a social sciences and policy focus alongside population health research.

Professor Calhoun (pictured above) said: "The initiative will consolidate current global health research and catalyse new, policy-relevant work at LSE, while developing a global health research programme within LSE Health and Social Care. By applying LSE's tradition of rigorous social science research to emerging global health challenges, the LSE Global Health Initiative will uniquely address and influence barriers and opportunities to progress and the role of social and political action in improving global health."

This major initiative will incorporate perspectives from researchers across LSE on topics from good governance and regulation to reforming failing health care systems, and from capacity building to social and political determinants of population health.

The LSE Global Health Initiative will be chaired by Professor Elias Mossialos (director of LSE Health) with Professors Tim Allen, Catherine Campbell, and David Lewis acting as vice-chairs. It will bring together members from the departments of Social Policy, International Development, and Social Psychology in the first instance, but will seek to incorporate input from a wider range of departments over time.

LSE launches new PPE degree

LSE has opened applications for a new, four-year undergraduate PPE degree which combines the disciplines of philosophy, politics and economics for the first time. LSE's BSc in Philosophy, Politics and Economics, which starts in October 2015, will differ from many other PPE programs by providing a thorough grounding in all three subjects and extensive training in interdisciplinary problem-solving.

Dr Alex Voorhoeve, Associate Professor in the Department of Philosophy, Logic and Scientific Method at LSE and one of the key academics involved in delivering the new programme said: "Our commitment to the sustained, in-depth study of all three disciplines and interdisciplinary study of key social issues sets apart our four-year BSc programme. LSE's PPE programme will make the most of the School's innovative teaching and assessment methods and students will be located in London's political, economic and academic heart."

lse.ac.uk/newsAndMedia/news/archives/2014/09/PPE-degree.aspx

Senior politicians to pioneer landmark parliamentary scheme with LSE's IPA

David Davis, John Denham and Baroness Sarah Ludford are to pioneer a landmark parliamentary scheme with LSE's Institute of Public Affairs (IPA). They will work with the IPA on policy issues, assisting on the effective deployment of academic work in the political and policy arenas.

Welcoming his new colleagues to the IPA offices, the Institute's director, Professor Conor Gearty, said: "The IPA is dedicated to assisting in the wider dissemination of LSE scholarship so that it can reach and influence policymakers in government and wider political circles. I can imagine no one better at doing this than these three independent-minded parliamentarians. Each of them has an immense amount of relevant experience to bring to the IPA, and in turn we hope to be able to assist them in their own policy work."

David Davis is a leading figure on the Conservative backbenches, best known for being a strong defender of civil liberties. The Labour MP John Denham is a former Parliamentary Private Secretary to Ed Miliband and has held a variety of ministerial posts, including Secretary of State for Innovation, Universities and Skills and Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government. LSE alumna Sarah Ludford was a Liberal Democrat MEP until 2014, and has been a member of the House of Lords since 1997.

First female President of Malawi launches LSE programme on women in public life

The experiences of high-profile women who have shaped public life are to be explored with a new programme, Above the Parapet, at the Institute of Public Affairs (IPA) at LSE.

The programme was officially launched with a public lecture by Dr Joyce Banda (pictured below) in October. Dr Banda, the first female President of Malawi and the second woman to lead a country in Africa, spent a week at LSE as a Visiting Professor as part of the programme.

"Above the Parapet: investigating women's journeys in/to public life" will engage with women who have held high profile public positions throughout the world in order to explore the obstacles they have faced throughout their careers, the impacts they have had, and what they feel could be learnt from the way that women occupy public space.

Dr Purna Sen, Deputy Director of the IPA, who will lead the programme, said: "The evidence shows with considerable consistency, over time and place, that women are under-represented in public life. Furthermore, anecdotal accounts of women who have succeeded in high profile roles are often troubling in terms of the obstacles faced in the journey, the difficulties they have."

"By engaging with women who have held prominent posts, we aim to create a repository of rich and personal reflections which will not only illuminate the public lives of these women but enable us to ask what, if anything, is changing about the way women occupy public space, and what lessons we can learn for those who follow in their footsteps."

lse.ac.uk/IPA/events/AboveTheParapet.aspx



LSE PEOPLE

Dr Ruben Andersson, International Development, has won the 2014 IMISCOE award for his thesis 'Clandestine migration and the business of bordering Europe, an ethnographic study of the "industry of illegality" at the Spanish-Moroccan border'.



Professor Tim Besley, School Professor of Economics and Political Science, has been elected President of the International Economic Association (IEA).



Professor Cathy Campbell,

Social Psychology, has won the Distinguished Career Award from the British Psychological Society.

Professor Lilie Chouliaraki, Media and Communications, received the Journalism Studies Outstanding Article of the Year award at the International Communications Association conference in Seattle, for 'The cosmopolitan trajectories of convergent journalism', which analysed the digital reportage of the Haiti earthquake and the Arab Spring.

Professor Katrin Flikschuh, Government, has been elected a Fellow of the British Academy.

Professor Jeremy Horder, Law, has been elected a Fellow of the British Academy.

Professor Stephen Jenkins, Social Policy, has been appointed an Honorary Professorial Fellow of the Institute for Applied Economic and Social Research at the University of Melbourne.

Professor Christian List, Government and Philosophy, has been elected a Fellow of the British Academy.



Professor Sonia Livingstone, Media and Communications, has been awarded an honorary doctorate by the Université de Montréal.

Professor Peter Miller, Accounting, has been awarded an honorary doctorate by the Copenhagen Business School.

Dr Lawrence D Phillips, Management, won the Decision Analysis Society of INFORMS (Institute for Operations Research and the Management Sciences) prize for the best decision analysis paper, for his book *Portfolio Decision Analysis: improved methods for resource allocation*.

Dr Holly Porter, International Development, was one of three runners up in 2014's Audrey Richards Prize for her doctoral dissertation.



Professor Lord Nicholas Stern, Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment, was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society and received a prize from the British Institute of Energy Economics for his contribution to British energy economics.

Professor John Van Reenen, Centre for Economic Performance, has been jointly awarded the European Investment Bank Institute's 2014 Outstanding Contribution Award.

Professor Dimitri Vayanos, Finance, has been elected a Fellow of the British Academy.

Professor Anne West, Social Policy, has been nominated as a member of the Conseil National d'Évaluation du Système Scolaire (CNESCO), an independent body set up to evaluate the organisation and outcomes of the French school system.

Two alumni made LSE Honorary Fellows

Two LSE alumni with a record of outstanding service to public life and the law have been made Honorary Fellows of LSE. Sir Anthony Battishill, former chair of the Board of Inland Revenue, and high-profile derivatives lawyer Professor Jeffrey Golden were presented with the honorary fellowships at LSE's July graduation ceremonies.

Sir Anthony was Principal Private Secretary to Chancellors of the Exchequer Denis Healey and Sir Geoffrey Howe between 1977 and 1980. He was appointed chair of the Board of Inland Revenue in 1986, a post he held for 11 years. An LSE alumnus (BSC Economics 1959, First Class Honours) and former vice chairman of LSE, Sir Anthony joined the Court of Governors in 1988 and remained an LSE governor for 21 years. He is now an emeritus governor of the School.

Professor Jeffrey Golden has enjoyed a legal career spanning 40 years and has an international reputation in derivatives law. Also an alumnus, Professor Golden was appointed to the Court of Governors at LSE in 2012. He is currently chair of the P.R.I.M.E. Finance Foundation in The Hague. Jeffrey and Rita Golden established LSE's Golden Scholarships, which provide financial support for female UK undergraduates who are first generation in their family to attend university. There are 13 current and former Golden Scholars.



Sir Anthony Battishill



Professor Jeffrey Golden

STUDENT LIFE

The Law Society is one of the LSE Students' Union's largest societies. Law student **Emma Yuen** explains why she particularly values the society's work connecting current students with alumni.

Like many other law students, I joined the Law Society in my first year at LSE to stay up to date with the events and opportunities available to those interested in the subject, or in a career in the legal sector.

The society provides many opportunities – offering experience of pro-bono work, putting on career-focused events and trying, where possible, to foster connections between LSE students past and present, connecting students with alumni working in the legal field.

My involvement has encouraged me to focus on the other aspects of my student life aside from my studies. I believe that making time for extra-curricular activities, with an eye on future possible careers, is equally important for personal development. The society's career-focused activities are helpful, but so too are its social events, which are often a fun way to engage with the LSE community and its graduates.

Many of the LSE alumni I have met through Law Society events have expressed the desire to connect more with current students. We often have shared educational and vocational interests, as well as something in common regarding what we consider to be some of the key years of our lives at university.

I have found advice from alumni to be very useful. For instance, in distinguishing between the cultures of law firms, I was advised by a recent graduate to be aware of what the firm objectively offered to its clients and employees, as the way in which firms approach their work differs, as well as the subjective experiences

of representatives. A part of looking forward means looking back, for guidance ahead. We will all be alumni some day, and I think we should ask ourselves why, as current students, we are restricting our university network to those we meet internally within the margins of our academic courses.

By connecting early, we will be able to establish the interests that join us together through a valuable network which we are already part of due to our relationship with the university, but which we are not necessarily exposed to or aware of. Not only is this likely to be helpful during our time here, and after we graduate, but it also adds to our experience of identifying with LSE at both points in time.

The singularity of this connection for those involved makes the inevitable question "Where do you see yourself in five years' time?" all the more palpable. Wherever that may be, I can be sure I will look back on my time at LSE with affinity and pride. ■



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Research update Join the global debate at LSE

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



Cohabiting couples should be wary of government advice on legal agreements

Government initiatives to persuade cohabiting couples to make legal agreements about asset redistribution on separation are ineffective and could actually damage relationships according to Helen Reece, Associate Professor of Law at LSE. Although the government has rejected a recommendation from the Law Commission to strengthen the law, it encourages cohabitants to make legal agreements in an information campaign on the website Advicenow.

Ms Reece says: "We know that the principal reason that couples do not contract is that they commonly assume that this would have a negative emotional impact on their relationship. But if competent adults believe that contracting will damage their relationship, in the absence of clear evidence shouldn't we trust their instincts? Advicenow gives little if any space to the possibility that cohabitants might be right."

lse.ac.uk/newsAndMedia/news/archives/2014/06/Cohabiting-couples-should-be-wary-of-government-advice-to-make-legal-agreements.aspx

Cyberbullying more common than face-to-face bullying for children

Cyberbullying and exposure to online sites with negative content such as messages of hate or self-harm is a growing problem for the UK's children. The report from EU Kids Online reveals that cyberbullying is now more common than face-to-face bullying, with children also reporting a sharp rise in exposure to potentially negative forms of content such as self-harm sites and hate messages.

Professor Sonia Livingstone, lead researcher at EU Kids Online and a professor at LSE, said: "Children must be educated to become competent and resilient digital citizens and this education should link technical competence in managing online interfaces with personal, social and sexual education so that children are empowered to respond constructively – with critical literacy and moral responsibility – to the online risk of harm."

lse.ac.uk/newsAndMedia/news/archives/2014/07/Cyberbullyingmorecommonfacetofacebullyingchildren-.aspx

Are "debt-shy" companies holding back the economy?

New measures are needed to encourage high growth small and medium-sized entities (SMEs) to seek funding to expand, a report from LSE and the University of St Andrews has found. The research focused on SMEs that have the most potential to drive economic growth and employment. One key recommendation was the need to consider how "reluctant borrowers" may be transformed into "willing borrowers" for both debt and equity finance.

Dr Neil Lee, Assistant Professor of Economic Geography at LSE, said: "Policymakers need to carefully consider the way they target initiatives at particular types of firms. General measures to help all firms grow will be more expensive, and less successful, than efforts to improve access to finance for the minority of firms which have the potential to make a disproportionate impact on the national economy."

lse.ac.uk/newsAndMedia/news/archives/2014/06/SMEfunding.aspx

Dementia now costs £26 billion a year

The cost of dementia to the UK has hit £26 billion a year – enough to pay the energy bills of every household in the country, according to an Alzheimer's Society report co-authored by LSE.

Dementia UK: second edition, prepared by LSE and King's College London, is the most comprehensive review of dementia in the UK to date. It reveals how people with dementia and their carers are left footing a £5.8 billion social care bill for help with everyday tasks such as washing and dressing. The 1.3 billion hours of unpaid care that carers, usually spouses or adult children, provide would cost the state £11.6 billion if they did not provide it for free. Meanwhile the current cost of dementia diagnosis and treatment to the NHS comes in at £4.3 billion and local authorities pick up a further £4.5 billion.

Professor Martin Knapp, director of the Personal Social Services Research Unit at LSE, said: "The cost of dementia is high, but the key question is what does that cost buy? We need to make sure that people with dementia and their carers get effective and cost-effective treatment, care and support."

lse.ac.uk/newsAndMedia/news/archives/2014/09/Dementia.aspx

Black and ethnic minority students less likely to receive university offers

University applicants from black and ethnic minority backgrounds are less likely to receive conditional offers than comparable white British applicants. LSE researchers estimated that, on average, Pakistani candidates received seven fewer offers for every 100 applications than equivalent white British applicants. Bangladeshi and black African candidates received five fewer offers for every 100 applications compared with equivalent white British applicants.

Dr Michael Shiner, Associate Professor in LSE's Department of Social Policy, said: "We know that students from black and minority ethnic groups go to university in good numbers, but our analysis raises concerns about the fairness of the admissions process."

lse.ac.uk/newsAndMedia/news/archives/2014/07/BMEStudentsLessLikelyToReceiveOffersFromUniversity.aspx



No place for religion?

We received several responses to Joanna Forrest's comments about the Faith Centre in LSE's Saw Swee Hock Student Centre (Letters, summer 2014). Here is a selection.



In the Summer 2014 edition of *LSE Connect*, Joanna Forrest (BSc Social Psychology 1972) expresses shock at the Faith Centre in LSE's new Saw Swee Hock Student Centre, writing "I am very disturbed to see society slipping back into an acceptance

of mindlessness and unquestioning superstition as a valid part of public life."

I graduated from LSE a very few years before Ms Forrest and my period there was a time of student rebellion and disaffection, sit-ins and flower power, when, as many believed, we were on the edge of the Marxist Millennium when capitalism, religion, and other "bourgeois" concepts would wither away, and we would herald in an era of justice, rationality, and goodwill to all humankind. How do we therefore explain that, less than half a century later, religious fundamentalism in its various guises is so dominant a world force? Especially, it appears, amongst the young.

Anthony L Melnikoff (BSc Econ 1968, MSc 1969) London, UK

Ms Forrest says she was "shocked" when she learned about the Faith Centre at the new Saw Swee Hock Student Centre because "religion has no place in a setting promoting intellectual rigour". In my view, freedom of religion has been present in all international human rights covenants from the very beginning and human rights should not only protect people from undue interference by governments but should also be the object of active promotion by the public and private sector. Therefore, LSE's active engagement with freedom of religion, fostering places where students can practise their faith, has to be heartily welcome.

Furthermore, Ms Forrest refers to religion as "medieval hokum". The Middle Ages extend over a period of no less than eight centuries. Surely you cannot simply disregard, for instance, all the fruitful philosophical discussions held during all those years, as "hokum"? The dignity of the human person, the separation of Church and State, the reception of Roman law were all very medieval intellectual achievements on which modern times were based to a large extent. Finally, why not make reference to "19th or 20th century hokum" whenever we wish to make reference to lack of intellectual rigour and disregard for human life? After all, if the Middle Ages are the time of the Crusades, the 19th and 20th century ideologies brought us two world wars, the Holocaust and the Gulag.

Nicolás Zambrana-Tévar (LLM 2001) Madrid, Spain

Joanna Forrest's views are not justified by the rationality she claims. Assume that the orthodox hypothesis that the universe started with "the big bang" is correct. One then has to consider where the elements of matter and the laws of nature that regulate their behaviour came from. Logically they were created by a force that was outside of nature and so creative and powerful that it is beyond human understanding. Furthermore, we are not aware of a process

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

by which exclusively inorganic matter can be converted to organic matter – so again an external agent seems to be necessary whether or not one believes in conventional theories of evolution. Religious believers hypothesise that the creative force required to establish the universe and life continued and has an ongoing interest in the world. Atheists implicitly hypothesise that it did not do so or if it did it has no continuing influence.

Believers make reference to their personal perceived experience in supporting their position – but have no observable evidence. Similarly, atheists have no proof of their hypothesis and no observable basis to disprove the hypothesis of believers – because their belief concerns a dimension outside of nature. Consequently, atheism is as much a position based on faith as is a religious belief in God. A claim that religion is irrational cannot be more fully substantiated than a claim that God exists.

It is, however, an observable fact that many people find comfort and support from religious belief and practices. If one accepts the reasoning above, there is no intellectual reason not to provide such people with a "faith centre" that could assist them in times of stress or personal difficulty. The School is therefore to be commended for providing them with such a centre.

Professor John Grinyer (MSc 1971) Dundee, UK

Knocking on haven's door

I trust that Gabriel Zucman's article on tax havens is unrelated to his book *The Missing Wealth of Nations*. That title underscores a fundamental mindset among those who continually call for higher taxes that money belongs to the government, not to the people who earn it.

Zucman calls for sanctions against countries which "bend the rules". But all countries do not have the obligation to follow the tax laws of the United States or EU. A country is free to set its own tax rates, and to set its own tax laws, without reference to these behemoths. Or, since Zucman evidently thinks otherwise, does he apply this principle to all laws and all countries? I would suggest that the US has as much moral right to enforce its own tax laws on Switzerland as does Saudi Arabia to enforce its alcohol laws on Britain.

His call for a global registry of wealth is abhorrent. One cannot know the future uses to which such a registry would be put. I am sure the Nazis would have loved to have had such a registry.

Adrian Day (BA History, 1971)
Maryland, USA



In September **Chris Yates** became director of LSE Advancement, formerly the Office of Development and Alumni Relations (ODAR), which was renamed to reflect an exclusive focus on advancing relations with all alumni and friends of the School through an integrated alignment of the alumni relations and philanthropy functions within the School. Patrick Mears (LLB 1979), LSE Alumni Association chair, met Chris to welcome him to LSE and discuss their plans for the future.

PATRICK MEARS: What excites you most about the role?

CHRIS YATES: The opportunity to lead the advancement programme at an institution with the global renown and history of LSE – and one with such a notable and richly diverse body of alumni – is both a great honour for me and an incredible opportunity to really make a difference. These are exciting times for the School as its leadership articulates a vision and strategy that aligns closely with the development of an outstanding world-class advancement operation.

PM: What does “advancement” mean to us as alumni, and how will it help connect LSE alumni to the life and work of the School?

CY: I am aware the term “advancement” itself is in some ways new to LSE. Our primary focus is to advance relationships between the School and its alumni, from the day you arrive as a student and onwards. I want to make sure that we are making a conscious effort to instil a strong sense of pride in, and identification with, the institution that has contributed to your own development and achievements to ensure a mutually beneficial lifelong connection and relationship.

Advancement recognises the importance of creating a flourishing alumni relations programme as the fundamental base from which we aim to improve and increase engagement with our alumni, both in terms of participation in the life of the School and ongoing learning opportunities, as well as broad-based philanthropic support through our annual giving, legacy giving and major gifts efforts. LSE Advancement brings all these functions together under a single fully integrated operation according to a coordinated strategy for achieving the vision of the School's objectives.

PM: How do you envisage working with the Alumni Association?

CY: The Alumni Association already performs an essential role in the School community: the Association represents alumni interests to LSE while being the School's ambassadors to its alumni. You are central to our work as we seek to keep alumni engaged, fully informed and connected with the School.

The contribution by the Association in giving time and expertise as volunteers – through the executive committee and its subcommittees, and through local country and special interest groups – is profound and greatly appreciated.

Working together, the School and the Association can enhance the opportunities available to alumni to involve themselves with LSE through every phase of life in ways that matter to them. That might be through ongoing learning, networking and career opportunities through mentoring, volunteering, attending events and I hope, providing philanthropic support.

It is worth noting that the School has significantly stepped up its investment in LSE Advancement and specifically its alumni relations function, with the aim of improving and expanding the services provided to alumni and increasing our support for the invaluable work you already do.

PM: How do you think the Association can make an impact?

CY: The Association is integral to our plans to enrich further the alumni experience. The process of connecting alumni with one another and the School can be through physical interaction and via digital platforms, and you are well placed to help shape both.

At alumni events coordinated by Association members all around the world you ensure alumni from different walks of life can join together to reconnect with LSE, often miles away from London. That builds on the affinity alumni have for their School.

At the same time, I am aware that we need to offer more digitally to improve our reach to the global alumni audience. We are making progress on that front with the introduction of the new LSE Alumni website and online community. I know the Alumni Association supported the project, which is already making it easier for alumni to network online with the LSE community, share news with their peers and remain connected with the School. There will be further enhancements to it, and I hope you will continue to inform its development – and use the platform to promote the role of the Association.

PM: Thank you Chris. The Association and I very much look forward to working with you, the new head of Alumni Relations Zoe Povoas, and with LSE Advancement. ■



Patrick Mears

Chris Yates

EVENTS AND REUNIONS

Alumni Reunion Weekend 2014

In July 2014 the LSE Alumni team welcomed back enthusiastic alumni for the Alumni Reunion Weekend. In a departure from the decade celebrations of the past few years, alumni from 12 cohorts marked their graduation anniversaries. Classes of five year intervals (years ending four or nine) from 60 years ago (Class of 1954) to five years ago (Class of 2009) enjoyed a weekend filled with academic lectures, tours of campus and a celebratory dinner at the spectacular Middle Temple Hall.

The reunion provided a great opportunity for alumni to reconnect with the School, catch up with old friends and meet other LSE alumni from across the years.

For more photos and podcasts from the reunion weekend, visit alumni.lse.ac.uk/reunionweekend2014



Key alumni events in 2015

Director's alumni lecture 2015

Professor Craig Calhoun, Director of LSE, will deliver his annual alumni lecture on Wednesday 4 February 2015.

Book your place at alumni.lse.ac.uk/eventscalendar

Spring concert and reception

Join us for a special alumni reception prior to the annual LSE Choir and Orchestra Spring Concert on Tuesday 10 March 2015.

For further details, visit alumni.lse.ac.uk/eventscalendar

Annual alumni reception at the House of Lords

On Monday 18 May, join us for our 6th annual alumni reception at the House of Lords in the Cholmondeley Room, hosted by Baroness Bottomley of Nettlestone.

For further details, visit alumni.lse.ac.uk/eventscalendar

Alumni Reunion Weekend 2015



We are delighted to invite all alumni to save the date for the Alumni Reunion Weekend on 10 and 11 July 2015 – particularly those who will be celebrating a milestone anniversary year.

We have a host of exciting activities exclusively for alumni taking place at the School, from a reception to mark LSE's 120th anniversary to events with current members of the Students' Union and plenty of time to catch up with your fellow alumni.

Further details, including programme information, will be announced over the coming months – make sure that you don't miss out by keeping your details up to date and registering for LSE Alumni Online.

Find out more about your reunion celebration: alumni.lse.ac.uk/reunions

Do you have an idea for an alumni-led event or reunion?
We are always interested in hearing about new ways in which we can create and deliver engaging alumni events. Please email alumnievents@lse.ac.uk or visit alumni.lse.ac.uk/events for more details.

SPOTLIGHT ON **GERMANY**

The German Friends of LSE, the official country group in Germany for alumni and friends of the School, marked its 30th anniversary in September with a weekend of celebrations in Berlin.

Guests from across Europe and as far away as Hong Kong travelled to participate in the events. An engaging programme began on the Friday with a reception at the British Embassy at which LSE Director Professor Craig Calhoun spoke.

The founding president and deputy president of the German Friends of LSE, Gerhart Raichle and Wolfgang Renzch, also described the beginnings of the group which was founded in 1984 after a suggestion by the then

LSE Director Lord Dahrendorf, himself Anglo-German. A dinner hosted by current president Margitta Wuelker-Mirbach followed, at a restaurant overlooking the Brandenburg Gate. Guests were drawn from different generations of the German alumni community and LSE life.

Other sessions over the three days featured a lively round table event with LSE alumni entrepreneurs, a well-received lecture by LSE Professor Emeritus Michael Cox on the future of

the 21st century, and a discussion on the work of the Alumni Association with chairman Patrick Mears and director of LSE Advancement Chris Yates.

A lively gala dinner concluded formal proceedings and included expressions of gratitude from Margitta, Patrick and Professor Calhoun to alumni in Germany for their long standing and continued support of the School.

Known officially as "Verein der Freunde der London School of Economics and Political Science e.V.", the group now represents over 400 alumni, coordinating networking events through five regional groups in Berlin, Frankfurt, Hamburg, Munich and the Rhineland. Each year lectures, academic and social events bring alumni together to maintain their connections with one another and LSE.

In recent times these have included support for the Dahrendorf Symposium,

a biannual collaboration between LSE, the Hertie School of Governance and Stiftung Mercator, which looks at how academia can have a productive influence on socio-political discourse and aims to offer European perspectives on the most pressing global challenges of our time.

The group also works hard building relationships with German students currently at LSE, and helps the philanthropic support of the School through its charitable status, ensuring alumni and friends can express their support for the School through tax-efficient giving.

If you live in Germany and haven't yet connected with the German Friends of LSE, please get in touch:

Phone: +49-2222-81751

Web: www.lsealumni.de

Email: info@lsealumni.de ■



ALUMNI ASSOCIATION GROUPS ROUND-UP

Pre-departure events 2014

During the summer, alumni groups and contact networks across the globe hosted over 90 pre-departure events. The events, which welcomed over 1,500 new LSE students into the LSE community, are designed to give overseas students who are about to start studying at the School an opportunity to meet each other, as well as connecting with alumni and current students. They provide a chance for new students to learn more about studying and living in London from their local alumni prior to their arrival at LSE. Thank you to all of our alumni volunteers who were involved in hosting prospective students at these events.



Hungary



Austria



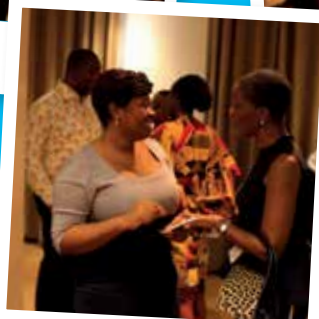
Bangalore



Greece



Atlanta, USA



Ghana

The LSE Ghana Alumni Association had a very successful launch event at the African Regent Hotel, Accra, on 5 September 2014.

More than 60 alumni and guests attended the evening, which began with an overview of the group's Executive Committee. Members then introduced themselves and spoke on their ideas about the purpose of the alumni group, followed by an LSE facts trivia with prizes awarded to the winners, as well as a raffle to raise funds for the group.

Guests also enjoyed music from a live jazz band, finger food and drinks throughout the evening. It was a great first event and people had the opportunity to network with other members and learn more about plans for the LSE Ghana Alumni Association.

With thanks to Seidu Foster (MSc ADMIS 2010), chair of the new group, for his hard work in setting up the event.

New director for LSE Advancement

In September, the Office of Development and Alumni Relations (ODAR) became LSE Advancement, headed by a new Director of Advancement, Chris Yates. Chris joined from the University of Southern California (USC) with 25 years' experience of education advancement at USC, Stanford University and the California Institute of Technology.

Advancement is a strategic way of engaging with key constituents such as alumni and friends, students and staff, organisations and the wider community to further the strategic aims of the School and to increase philanthropic income.

"I am enormously excited to start work at an institution with the standing, history and focus of LSE," Chris Yates said. "My aim is to underline and enhance the lifelong and mutually beneficial connection our constituents have with the School, from the moment they arrive to study onwards. We need to keep our alumni fully informed and connected back to LSE and provide opportunities to be involved at every level, whether ongoing learning, networking, involvement in events and volunteering, or offering their financial support."

See page 36 for an interview with Chris Yates (pictured below).



The Women's Library Reading

WOLFSON FOUNDATION supports The Women's Library

The Wolfson Foundation has extended its significant support of LSE with a gift of £100,000 towards the establishment of The Women's Library @ LSE. The gift will help facilitate the relocation of the collection to our campus, which has required significant refurbishment to the Lionel Robbins building, including the creation of three new spaces dedicated to increasing public access to internationally renowned materials on women's history.

"This project seemed the ideal match for us," said Simon Fourmy, Director of Grants. "It is an important historical collection coming together with a higher education institution of demonstrable excellence. So for us it was a perfect combination and a great project to fund."

Elizabeth Chapman, Director of Library Services, said: "The Library is delighted to continue its enduring and

positive relationship with the Wolfson Foundation. Their support over the years has helped the Library maintain its position as one of the leading social science libraries, and this latest gift has been instrumental in the creation of our outstanding new research and learning facilities for the Women's Library collection."

The Wolfson Foundation has supported development of the British Library of Political and Economic Science since the 1970s. The Lower Ground Floor of LSE Library is being named for the Foundation in recognition of this long-term support.

Information on giving to the Women's Library @ LSE can be found at lse.ac.uk/supportingTheWomensLibrary

ANNUAL FUND



Professor Conor Gearty in conversation with BAFTA award-winning film-maker Roger Graef

Annual Fund donors now have the option of directing their unrestricted gifts to a specific School priority area, following feedback that many would like their gift to reflect their own philanthropic interests. Donors are now able to select one of four themes: strategic initiatives,

student support, teaching and research excellence, and student life.

One area to receive support recently is the School's new Media Studio which officially opened at an event in September, in which Professor Conor Gearty, Director of the Institute of Public

Affairs (IPA), hosted a conversation with BAFTA award-winning film-maker Roger Graef.

The studio provides broadcast space where academics can be interviewed, as well as other filming activity such as the "Gearty Grillings", in which the IPA director subjects fellow academics to intense five minute interrogations about their research and ideas.

"The media studio is a huge asset to LSE and the project would not have been possible without the generous Annual Fund award received," said Adrian Thomas, Director of Communications and Public Affairs. "We have already been able to connect academics to media outlets around the world, including Al Jazeera, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and France 24, for both pre-recorded and live interviews. Our experts can now be interviewed by broadcasters around the world without having to leave campus, so the potential to expand our broadcast output is very exciting."

Another strategic area supported is the School's new Institute for Global Affairs (IGA), which forms part of a bold drive by the School to develop high-priority interdisciplinary agendas, including public engagement, global affairs, entrepreneurship, cities, and climate change and environment. The IGA will link centres, programmes, and individuals now working in these fields across the School, and provide the best possible working conditions for academic staff, integrating cutting edge research on global affairs with teaching and public education.

The aim is to integrate innovative research on global affairs with teaching and public education, with main areas of activity linked to investigating global processes of change across regions, continents and academic disciplines.

The Annual Fund supported 76 projects in 2013/14, and the Report to Donors is now available at

lse.ac.uk/annualfund

Alison Wetherfield grants reflect memory of tireless campaigner

LSE is delighted to announce two grants from the Alison Wetherfield Foundation in support of the School's Widening Participation programme and the Institute of Public Affairs (IPA).

The former will support the Alison Wetherfield Law Conference and Master Classes over three years. The programme, which began in autumn 2014, is offered to students on the LSE CHOICE and LSE Pathways to Law programmes for school years 11-13.

The gift allows the School to offer specialist law classes, provide supportive mentoring and help students develop additional skills in study, research, presentation and critical thinking. The master classes allow students to explore major themes and issues with LSE academics – a benefit unavailable on other programmes.

"We are delighted to support this project which is so reflective of Alison's core beliefs and values," said Christine

Douglass, trustee of the Foundation. "She coupled her successful career as an employment and discrimination lawyer with a selfless commitment to others. She believed strongly in the importance of education as a means of enabling all who aspire to a career in the law to have that opportunity."

The IPA is also benefiting from a grant for the Above the Parapet: Women in Public Life project. Above the Parapet, led by IPA deputy director Dr Purna Sen, explores questions such as: how did women in public life get there? What impacts have they had? How will their lessons benefit those who follow?

The Wetherfield grant provides funding for six high-profile women in public life to visit LSE as fellows, enabling them to reflect upon their journeys in a variety of ways.

The first Above the Parapet fellow – Dr Joyce Banda, former President of Malawi – joined the School in October.

Legacy programme

Legacy gifts continue to form a critical part of the School's philanthropic funding. LSE alumnus and Nobel Prize winner Ronald Coase (Bachelor of Commerce 1932) has had his legacy gift recognised through the naming of a lecture theatre in the School's new home of Economics, 32 Lincoln's Inn Fields.

Another alumnus's legacy gift worth over £1m has been recognised through the creation of a scholarship fund in his name. William Simpson (Bachelor of Commerce 1937) died last year at the age of 97, having forged a career in banking. This gift was his way of recognising the significance of his LSE education and degree in his achievements.

Our 2014 Legacy Futures Lunch in July provided another convivial opportunity for LSE's supporters, staff and beneficiaries of legacy support to celebrate the legacy programme and learn more about the latest developments on campus. The theme was the award-winning Saw Swee Hock Student Centre, officially

opened at a ceremony in October, as Professor Saw Swee Hock was in attendance on a visit from Singapore. Hannah Richmond, LSESU Activities and Development Officer reflected enthusiastically on how the centre is making a difference to student life, and afterwards the lunch guests had a tour of its state-of-the-art facilities. Around £615,000 was directed to the student centre from legacy gifts.

Gifts in wills accounted for over 15 per cent of philanthropic income raised by LSE in 2013/14. You can find out more at lse.ac.uk/supportingLSE/LegacyGiving



Scholars supported by legacies

Class notes

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

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

1957



Professor Robin Fox

(BSc Sociology), Professor of Social Theory at Rutgers University, has been elected to and inducted into the US National Academy of Sciences. Professor Fox lectured in Social Anthropology at LSE from 1963 to 1967. A festschrift for him titled *The Character of Human Institutions: Robin Fox and the rise of biosocial science* was published this year.

1975

Paul Mortimer-Lee

(BSc Economics, MSc Economics 1976) has been appointed chief economist for North America at BNP Paribas Corporate and Investment Banking. This new role is in addition to his current responsibilities as global head of market economics. He is a regular contributor to the Nikkei newspaper and a television commentator.

1976

David Beers

(MSc Economic History) has been appointed adviser, international directorate, at the Bank of England.

Previously, he was special adviser to the governor at the Bank of Canada, and head of sovereign credit ratings at Standard & Poor's.

1977

Frances Fitzgerald

(MSc Social Policy and Administration) has been appointed as the new Irish Minister for Justice and Equality. Frances Fitzgerald has served as Ireland's First Minister for Children and Youth Affairs since 2011.

1980



Alan Murray

(MSc Economics) has been appointed as editor of *Fortune* magazine, the American business journal. Previously, he was the president of the Pew Research Center, deputy managing editor at *The Wall Street Journal*, executive editor for the journal's website and a former Washington bureau chief.

1983

William Pence

(LLM) has been ranked a leader in the environment practice area in the Chambers *USA Guide: America's*

leading lawyers for business. He has also been named in the 2014 Florida Super Lawyers list, rating outstanding lawyers from more than 70 practice areas who have attained a high degree of peer recognition and professional achievement.

1985

David Meline

(MSc Economics) has been appointed as executive vice president and chief financial officer for Amgen, a global biopharmaceutical company. He will be responsible for Amgen's finance and investor relations operations. Previously he was senior vice president and chief financial officer at 3M Company.

1986



Dr Nemat Shafik

(MSc Economics) has been appointed as deputy governor of the Bank of England. She will oversee banking and markets and join the monetary policy committee. Dr Shafik is a former deputy managing director of the International Monetary Fund, and previously served as Permanent Secretary of the UK Department for International Development.

1987

Mike Brooks

(MSc Accounting and Finance) has been appointed chair of the Board of Examiners of the Institute of Directors and ex officio as a member of the IoD's Chartered Director Committee.

1988



Anne Rung

(MSc Government) has been named administrator of the US Office of Federal Procurement Policy. She was a senior adviser with the Office of Management and Budget, and previously served as associate administrator of government wide policy, chief acquisition officer at the General Services Administration and senior director of administration at the Commerce Department.

1990

Dr Daron Acemoglu

(MSc Econometrics and Mathematical Economics, PhD Economics 1992) has been elected to the US National Academy of Sciences. He has been a member of the MIT faculty since 1993. He is the editor-in-chief of *Econometrica*, a research associate of the National Bureau of Economic Research and a research fellow of the Centre for Economic Policy Research.

Nishit Kotecha

(BSc Management Sciences) has been appointed managing director of Fusion Group, an Africa-focused fund manager specialising in private

equity, real estate and money markets. He will be based in the UK office responsible for fundraising and investor management.

1993

Ragna Bell

(MSc International Relations) has been appointed as global knowledge leader of Ernst & Young. She takes over the firm's global knowledge function after leading the strategic market intelligence team within that group.

1996

Dereje Wordofa

(MSc Social Policy and Development) has been appointed international director for eastern and southern Africa at SOS Children's Villages.

He will oversee programmes in over 20 countries to promote child protection, welfare and development. He previously worked in leadership positions for American Friends Service Committee, Oxfam International and Save the Children.

1999

Alejandro López Ortiz

(LLM) has joined global law firm Mayer Brown as a partner in the International Arbitration group, located at its Paris office. Previously, he has worked at law firms Hogan Lovells and Bernardo Cremades in Madrid.

2000

His Excellency Dino P Djajal

(PhD International Relations), former Indonesian ambassador to the United

States, has been appointed Deputy Foreign Minister of the Republic of Indonesia. In the past he served as the presidential spokesman for foreign affairs from 2004 to 2010.

Felix-Antoine Veronneau

(MSc European Studies) has been appointed as country head for Sierra Leone at the Tony Blair Africa Governance Initiative. He will be leading a team of governance advisers to the presidency and ministries of the Sierra Leone government.

2001

Christian Glossner

(MSc Industrial Relations and Personnel Management), chairman of the European Business Circle, was awarded "Responsible Leader" by the BMW Foundation. Christian is also chairman and managing director at Congentis AG and a lecturer at the University of Oxford in political economy and political communication.

Omiros Sarikas

(MSc Analysis, Design and Management of Information) has been admitted to the Worshipful Company of International Bankers as a Liveryman. He is currently a mergers and acquisitions director at AHV Associates LLP.

2002

James Walker

(BA History) has won a BAFTA award for the short animation *Sleeping with the Fishes*. In addition to being a producer of this short film, he is also a lawyer on the film team at the entertainment industry firm Lee & Thompson.

2007

Noelle Chen

(BSc Government and Economics) is one of the winners of *Management Today's* "35 Women under 35" 2014. She is a global business development manager in the mergers

and acquisitions team at Rio Tinto, an international mining business.

2011



Lau Zheng Zhou

(MSc Political Science and Political Economy) has been appointed special officer to the Ministry of Transport in Malaysia. Previously, he was a senior economic analyst, and head of the competitiveness and governance unit of the Centre for Public Policy Studies (CPPS), and a national fellow (Perdana Fellow) at the Ministry of Youth and Sports. He is a regular columnist at the *New Straits Times*.

2013

Arwa Al Ammari

(MSc Health Planning and Financing) has won the Style Award for Emerging Talent at Fashion Forward 2014 in Saudi Arabia. Her latest collection, "Tea Time at ArAm", showcased at FFWD, is inspired by traditional English tea parties and *Alice in Wonderland*.



"...doubt all received wisdom, wonder at all that is taken for granted, question all authority, and pose all those questions that otherwise no one else dares to ask."

Lord Dahrendorf, LSE Director 1974-84

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LSE ALUMNI RELATIONS ROUND UP

The School is making a significant investment in alumni relations as part of its broader commitment to enhance the Advancement function at LSE (see Patrick Mears' interview with LSE Advancement's new director Chris Yates on page 36 for details on his vision for the future).



Zoe Povoas heads an expanded alumni relations team with a remit to continue to reach out to, and engage, the international alumni community and to increase the range and depth of programmes the School provides to you.

Zoe brings to the role 12 years' experience in designing, developing and delivering alumni relations programmes. She has worked in a similar capacity at UCL and was director of the alumni relations function at Melbourne

Business School before moving to the UK. Zoe has been at LSE since 2011, and was previously acting head of the alumni relations team.

"I am thrilled to be working with our tremendous network of alumni to develop a world class programme for you to engage with, no matter where you are in the world," said Zoe. "I am also excited at the challenge of continuing our work in redefining alumni relations at LSE as part of the new Advancement function at the School. I look forward to building further on our existing close relationships with the Alumni Association and our international network of alumni volunteers to maximise awareness, engagement and participation in the programme."

LSE Alumni online is your website and community at **alumni.lse.ac.uk**. It helps to keep you connected with the School and the international network of over 125,000 LSE alumni, wherever you are in the world.

If you haven't already registered it takes less than five minutes to ensure that you remain connected with LSE – visit **alumni.lse.ac.uk/firsttimelogin** to get started.

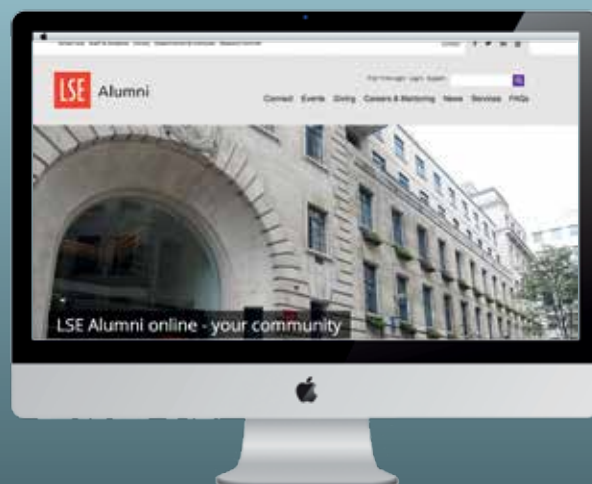
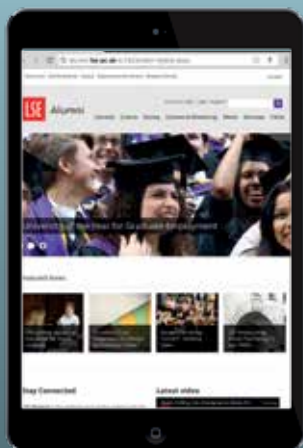
The main website provides the latest thought leadership from the School's academics and up-to-date news from campus, as well as interviews with alumni from all walks of life. Each week a video or podcast from the School's rich media library is also shared via the site, giving you a window to events at the School. It also provides details of the Alumni Association's international and special interest groups via **alumni.lse.ac.uk/yourglobalnetwork**

Our events calendar showcases School events and alumni organised activities on campus and around the world, with details of how you can book your place to attend.

Forthcoming events include the LSE Alumni Reunion Weekend 2015 on Friday 10 and Saturday 11 July – a huge celebration on campus that will also mark the School's 120th anniversary. (See page 37.)

The community function for registered users enables you to share your own news with your peers and to make the most of a range of services including the Professional Mentoring Network, the Online Directory and exclusive benefits, including discounts to accommodation and the LSE Students' Union Shop.

Join the international alumni community online at **alumni.lse.ac.uk**



LSE OBITUARIES

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

Ashby, David BSc Econ 1957

Atherton, Gary MPhil Social Policy and Administration 1984

Badkin, John BSc Economics 1951

Balchin, Cassandra
BSc Government 1983

Baron, Bernard BSc Accounting and Finance 1952

Bercovitch, Jacob
PhD International Relations 1980

Bothwell, Robert
BSc Economics 1973

Bourn, Professor Alan
BSc Accounting and Finance 1955

Bradbury, Donald
BSc Government 1954

Bristow, Richard
BSc Accounting and Finance 1951

Burns, Professor James 1950

Cabrelli, Peter
MSc Government 1970

Dabbikeh, Peter
BSc Accounting and Finance 1970

Daniels, Frederick
BSc Government 1947

D'Avanzo, Jerry LLM 1994

Day, Keith LLB 1966, LLM 1969

Derer, Vladimir
BSc Economics 1949

Dorsey, John RFEE 1959

Douglas, Richard MSc International Relations 1986, MPhil International Relations 1989

Dunn, John 1949

Eastlake, Julia BSc Sociology 1959

Florsheim, Josef BSc Econ 1949

Fosterman, Alan
BSc Economics 1969

Girvan, Professor Norman PhD Economics 1966

Golding, Norbert Bachelor of Commerce 1951

Grant, Howard BSc Accounting and Finance 1974

Hall, Sir Peter Centennial Professor in the Department of Geography

Hart, Michael BSc Economics 1962

Heskett, Alec BSc Economics 1960

Hickinbotham, Ingeborg

DSSC Social Policy and Administration 1938

Hickson, Helen BSc Sociology 1955

Johnson, Professor Franklyn
General Course 1952

Kleiner, Robert LLB 1971

Kowet, Donald MSc Econ 1964

Krabbe, Jeanne CSSA Social Policy and Administration 1954

Lebas, Elizabeth MSc 1969, MPhil 1973

Lees, Marshall BSc Accounting and Finance 1957

Lewis, Professor Ioan
Department of Anthropology

Linley, Lisbeth
MSc International Relations 1981

Lockwood, Professor David
BSc Economics 1952

Malcolm, Margaret Diploma Social Policy and Administration 1958

Mapstone, Professor Emeritus Elisabeth BSc Sociology 1946

Martin, Thomas BSc Economics and Mathematical Economics 1956

McGregor, Peter
BSc Economics 1962

Milburn, Elizabeth Diploma Social Policy and Administration 1969

Miller, Harold BSc Econ 1954

Nieves-Falcon, Luis
PhD Sociology 1963

O'Connor, Bernard MSc Social Policy and Administration 1996

Osborne, Dominic MSc Political Theory 1993

Parasher, Suresh
MSc Public Policy 1947

Pert, Thomas BSc Economics 1951

Peters, William Diploma Development Studies 1949

Platts, Anthony
MSc Economics 1968

Plimley, Martin LLB 1962

Pollock, Eric BSc Industrial Relations 1952, MSc Economics 1966

Porter, James BSc Sociology 1954

Potter, Jim Economic History 1949

Prime, Rupert BSc Economics 1968

Ricciardi, Stephen
MSc Economics 1967

Roberts, Professor Jennifer
BSc Economics 1962, PhD Economics 1965, MSc 1966

Roper MBE, Brian BSc Accounting and Finance 1961

Sainsbury, Professor Eric
Certificate Applied Social Studies 1956

Scheuer, Steven Certificate International Studies 1949

Selbst, Gerald LLB 1954

Sheina, Madan MSc Analysis, Design and Management of Information Systems 1993

Simpson, William Bachelor of Commerce Industrial Relations 1937

Slater, Robert MSc International Relations 1967

Smith, Bryn
BSc Economic History 1958

Stansfield, Eric
BSc Economics 1961

Suliman Shora, Mohieldin
BSc Economics 1960

Taylor, Margery Certificate Social Policy and Administration 1948

Tetley, Thomas BSc Sociology 1959

Toll, John BSc Economics 1956

Umpleby, Thomas Bachelor of Commerce 1948

Williams, Michael
BSc Geography 1952

Baroness Miller of Hendon
LLB 1957

David, Sir Marc QC LLB 1950



Professor Simon Roberts 1941-2014

Simon Roberts (LLB 1962, PhD Law 1968, Honorary Fellow) first arrived at the School as an undergraduate in 1959 and, after a short period lecturing in Malawi in the early 1960s, from 1964 he forged an academic career of great distinction at LSE. He produced

pioneering scholarship in such fields as anthropology of law, family law, property law and alternative dispute resolution processes. He also served the School in many ways, including as convenor of the Law Department and as vice-chair of the School's Academic Board, and was elected an Honorary Fellow in 2012. Although he formally retired in 2006, he continued to teach, especially on the anthropology and law degree programme, the establishment of which was his own initiative. He will be greatly missed by many generations of his students and colleagues.

The Law Department has a page of tributes at lse.ac.uk/collections/law/simon-roberts.htm

LSE BOOKS



A selection of recent books by LSE academics and alumni. For more information on books by LSE authors, see lse.ac.uk. For books by alumni, and to let us know about books you have coming out, visit alumni.lse.ac.uk

FEATURED BOOK

An Introduction to the English School of International Relations

Barry Buzan

Polity Press, 256pp £51.97 h/b £17.99 p/b

Barry Buzan's book provides a contemporary overview of the English School and guides readers through its formative ideas, intellectual and historical roots. The following is an edited version of a review by Adrian Gallagher for the *LSE Review of Books* blog.

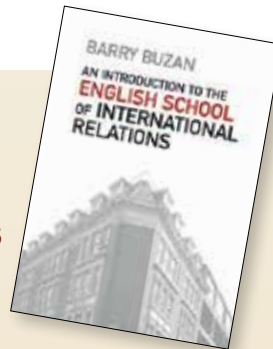
Barry Buzan has been at the vanguard of the English School (ES) renaissance since his seminal call to reconvene the ES at the turn of the 21st century. With this book, Buzan provides an outstanding overview which, primarily, provides an easy accessible introduction to the ES and, secondarily, guides the reader step-by-step into more complicated material.

Three important points underpin this book. First, although this is a brilliant teaching text, it actually goes deeper than this. Even those with a good knowledge of ES will undoubtedly be pushed to engage with new issues and questions which arise as Buzan engages with contemporary debates. Second, the book helps

explain the role of ES as a *via media*, as it explains what it is and what it is not in relation to other International Relations approaches such as Realism, Liberalism, Constructivism, Marxism, Feminism, and Post-Colonialism. Third, it goes beyond merely identifying the ES as a *via media*, as it clearly sets out the independent contribution that the ES makes in its own right.

Buzan's book provides the reader with a clear explanation of how the ES relates to the other approaches. From a teaching perspective this is extremely helpful. At the same time, it delves deeper into cutting edge debates. Overall, this is an outstanding contemporary overview of the English School, a must read for all those interested in using, or critiquing, the ES approach. It sits at the apex of the pyramid of ES introductory scholarship.

Adrian Gallagher is a Lecturer in Security Studies and Research Methods at the University of Leeds. You can read his full review at <http://blogs.lse.ac.uk/lsereviewofbooks/category/lse-book>



Atoms, Bytes and Genes: public resistance and techno-scientific responses

Martin W Bauer

Routledge, 298pp £85 h/b

This book traces historical debates over atoms, bytes and genes which raised controversy with consequences, and argues that public opinion is a factor of the development of modern techno-science.



The Social Life of Money

Nigel Dodd

Princeton University Press, 456pp £24.95 h/b

Questions about the nature of money have gained a new urgency in the aftermath of the global financial crisis. New kinds of money are proliferating but our understanding of what money is – and what it might be – hasn't kept pace.



Happiness by Design: finding pleasure and purpose in everyday life

Paul Dolan

Penguin, 256pp £20 h/b

The author brings together the latest research in behavioural science and happiness studies to create a new concept of happiness – it's not just how you think, it's how you act. By "deciding, designing and doing", we can overcome the biases that make us miserable and re-design our environments to make it easier to experience happiness.

LSE AUTHORS



Illegality, Inc

Ruben Andersson

University of California Press, 360pp £44.95 h/b £19.95 p/b

In this vivid ethnography, the author travels along the clandestine migration trail from Senegal and Mali to the Spanish North African enclaves of Ceuta and Melilla. Through the voices of his informants, he explores how Europe's increasingly powerful border regime meets and interacts with its target – the clandestine migrant.

Cutting the Gordian Knot of Economic Reform

Leonardo Baccini with Johannes Urpelainen

Oxford University Press, 280pp £47.99 h/b

Why do leaders of countries opt to sign on to international institutions that constrain their freedom to enact domestic policy? Combining quantitative analysis and case studies, the authors provide a theory on the design of international institutions, the circumstances that cause leaders to form international institutions, and the effects of international institutions on economic reform.



Siberia: a history of the people

Janet Hartley

Yale University Press, 312pp £25 h/b

From the Cossack adventurers' first incursions into "Sibir" in the late 16th century, to the exiled criminals and political prisoners of the Soviet era, to present-day impoverished Russians and entrepreneurs seeking opportunities in the oil-rich north, this comprehensive history offers a vibrant, profoundly human, account of Siberia's development.



Thrive: the power of evidence-based psychological therapies

Richard Layard with David M Clark
Allen Lane, 357pp £20 h/b

Despite recent advances in mental health policy, the majority of people who need help still aren't getting treatment because the most effective therapies are deemed too expensive. This book argues that spending more money on helping people to recover – and stay well – would actually strengthen the economy.

Transparency in Global Environmental Governance

Eds: **Michael Mason** with Aarti Gupta
MIT Press, 368pp £19.95 p/b

Transparency – openness, secured through greater availability of information – is increasingly seen as part of the solution to a complex array of economic, political, and ethical problems in an interconnected world. This is the first book to investigate whether transparency in global environmental governance is in fact a broadly transformative force or plays a more limited, instrumental role.



Stalin's Agent: the life and death of Alexander Orlov

Boris Volodarsky
Oxford University Press, 784pp
£30 h/b

In this meticulous new biography, Boris Volodarsky, himself a former Soviet intelligence officer, tells the true story behind General Alexander Orlov, Stalin's most loyal and trusted henchman during the Spanish Civil War. It is an intriguing tale of Russian espionage and deception, stretching from the time of Lenin to the Putin era.



Pressed for Time: the acceleration of life in digital capitalism

Judy Wajcman
The University of Chicago Press, 224pp £17 h/b

Bringing together empirical research on time use and theoretical debates about dramatic digital developments, the author explains why we interpret our experiences with digital technology as inexorably accelerating everyday life. She offers a bracing historical perspective, exploring the commodification of clock time, and how the speed of the industrial age became identified with progress.

ALUMNI BOOKS

Human Rights and the Criminal Justice System

Anthony Amatrudo (MPhil/PhD Government 2004) with Leslie William Blake
Routledge 182pp £80 h/b

We now live in a world which thinks through the legislative implications of criminal justice with one eye on human rights. This book explores topics such as terrorism, race, and the rights of prisoners, in order to critically review the relationship between human rights theory and practice, and the criminal justice system.



Flash Boys

Michael Lewis (MSc Economics 1985) Allen Lane, 288pp £20 h/b

If you thought Wall Street was about alpha males standing in trading pits hollering at each other, think again.

Now, the world's money is traded by computer code, inside black boxes in heavily guarded buildings. This is a market that's rigged, out of control and out of sight. *Flash Boys* tells the explosive story of how one group of ingenious oddballs set out to expose what was going on.

Orthodox Christianity and Nationalism in Nineteenth-century Southeastern Europe

Ed: **Lucian Leustean** (MPhil/PhD Government 2007) Fordham University Press, 288pp £36 h/b

Nation-building processes in the Orthodox commonwealth brought together political institutions and religious communities in their shared aims of achieving national sovereignty. This book explores the impact of nationalism on Orthodox Christianity in 19th century Southeastern Europe.



Emerging Africa: how the global economy's 'last frontier' can prosper and matter

Kingsley Chiedu Moghalu (MPhil/PhD International Relations 2005)
Penguin, 432pp £9.99 p/b

Africa is seen as offering limitless opportunities for wealth creation, but what is Africa to today's Africans? Are its economies on the rise? And what is its likely future? The author challenges conventional wisdoms about Africa's quest for growth, drawing on philosophy, economics and strategy. Ultimately

he demonstrates how Africa's progress in the 21st century will require nothing short of a reinvention of the African mindset.



Shooting Space: architecture in contemporary photography

Elias Redstone (MSc City Design and Social Science 2003)
Phaidon Press, 240pp h/b £49.95

Ever since the first cameras were invented, changing how we record our imagery of the world, architecture has proved a worthy subject for a long succession of photographers. In his book, Redstone showcases the relationship between the two practices and presents work from renowned and emerging artists such as Annie Leibovitz, James Welling and Walter Niedermayr.

Innovation and Inequality: emerging technologies in an unequal world

Ed: **Dhanaraj Thakur** (MSc Development Studies 2001) with Susan Cozzens
Edward Elgar, 360pp £145 h/b

Inequality is one of the main features of globalisation. Do emerging technologies, as they spread around the world, contribute to more inequality or less? This book examines the relationships between emerging technologies and social, economic and other forms of inequality through five case studies carried out across eight countries in Africa, Europe and the Americas.



The Life of a Banana

PP Wong (BA Anthropology and Law 2005)
Legend Press, 272pp £7.99 p/b

Xing Li is what some Chinese people call a banana; yellow on the outside and white on the inside. Although born and raised in London, she never feels like she fits in. When her mother dies, she moves with her older brother to live with her venomous Grandma, strange Uncle Ho and Hollywood actress Auntie Mei. Her happy childhood becomes a distant memory as her new life is infiltrated with the harsh reality of being an ethnic minority, and to find her identity, she must discover what it means to be both Chinese and British. *An interview with PP Wong can be found at alumni.lse.ac.uk/PP_Wong in which she discusses how her days at LSE helped her to realise her ambition of becoming a published novelist.*

The LSE logo, consisting of the letters 'LSE' in white on a red square background.

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