

## Books & publications

Welcome to another *Books & publications* special of books recently published by LSE academics. All the books are now available except where specified.

We are always happy to feature new books by LSE academics. If you

have a book you would like to see featured in a future special, please contact Toni Sym, email: [t.sym@lse.ac.uk](mailto:t.sym@lse.ac.uk), for further details.

Details of these books also appear online. Click **New Books** on the LSE homepage: [www.lse.ac.uk](http://www.lse.ac.uk)

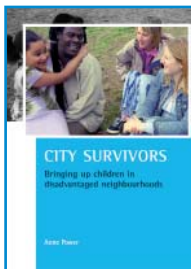
### ***City Survivors: bringing up children in disadvantaged neighbourhoods***

ANNE POWER

Policy Press

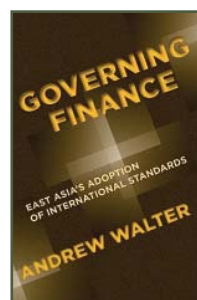
Seen through the eyes of parents, mainly mothers, this work tells the eye-opening story of what it is like to bring up children in troubled city neighbourhoods. The author provides a unique insider view on the impact of neighbourhood conditions on family life and explores the prospects for families from the point of view of equality, integration, schools, work, community, regeneration and public services.

The book is based on yearly visits over seven years to two hundred families living in four highly disadvantaged city neighbourhoods, two in east London and two in northern inner and outer city areas. Twenty four families, six from each area, explain over time from the inside, how neighbourhoods in and of themselves directly affect family survival. These 24 stories convey powerful messages from parents about the problems they want tackled, and the things that would help them. The main themes explored in the book are neighbourhood, community, family, parenting, incomes and locals, the need for civic intervention.



performed in one sector are now undertaken in another and financial techniques are emerging which combine characteristics of different traditional transaction types.

Investment banks increasingly offer new structured products in a range of alternative legal 'wrappers'. Securitisation continues to be a dominant force, drawing ever more categories of business into the capital markets. Innovations such as these have been associated with a high level of legal risk, and the cross-sectoral freedoms offered by deregulation have not been fully exploited.



### ***Governing Finance: East Asia's adoption of international standards***

ANDREW WALTER

Cornell University Press

This book examines the quality of compliance with international regulatory standards in

Indonesia, Malaysia, South Korea and Thailand since the Asian financial crisis of 1997-1998.

It finds that actual compliance outcomes vary widely and shows why policymakers, international organisations, and many academics have often overestimated the ability of international institutions and market forces to promote compliance and real institutional convergence. The author argues that domestic political economy factors best explain the variation of compliance outcomes and the very modest successes of the international standards project. Enduring aspects of Asian capitalism made substantive compliance with international standards very costly for the private sector and hence politically difficult for governments to achieve. Therefore, despite international compliance pressure, the result was varying degrees of cosmetic or 'mock' compliance. International institutions and financial markets often found mock compliance difficult to detect, and when they could detect it they had powerful incentives not to punish it. The

author emphasises the limits of global regulatory convergence in the absence of support from domestic politicians, institutions, and firms.



### ***Journalism, Science and Society. Science Communication between News and Public Relations***

MARTIN BAUER, MASSIMIANO

BUCCHI, EDS

Routledge

This book analyses the role of journalists

in science communication and presents a perspective on how this is going to evolve in the twenty-first century.

It takes three distinct perspectives on the subject. Firstly, science journalists reflect on their 'operating rules' (science news values and news making routines). Secondly, a brief history of science journalism puts things into context, characterising the changing output of science writing in newspapers over time. Finally, the book invites several international journalists or communication scholars to comment on these observations thereby opening the global perspective.

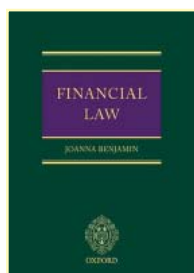
### ***Locke's Second Treatise of Government***

PAUL KELLY

Continuum International Publishing Group Ltd

In this book, Paul Kelly offers a clear and thorough account of Locke's key philosophical work. He gives a detailed review of Locke's key themes and a lucid commentary that will enable readers to rapidly navigate the text.

Geared towards the specific requirements of students who need a sound understanding of the text as a whole, the guide explores the complex and important ideas inherent in the text and provides a cogent survey of the reception and influence of Locke's seminal work.



### ***Financial Law***

JOANNA BENJAMIN

Oxford University Press

The traditional financial market sectors of insurance, commercial banking, derivatives, capital markets and asset management are converging in practice,

but their analysis is still largely sector-based.

This book offers a cross-sectoral, functional approach, highlighting anomalies in the different legal treatment of the respective sectors and identifying key trends. Functions traditionally



## **Market, Class, and Employment**

**PATRICK MCGOVERN, STEPHEN HILL, COLIN MILLS, MICHAEL WHITE**

Oxford University Press

Much of the received wisdom about the world of work emphasises the marketisation of

the employment relationship; the decline of class-based forms of inequality, and the individualisation of employment relations. Non-standard forms of employment, the de-layering of organisational hierarchies, and the use of individual performance-based payment systems are all held up as examples of a new neo-liberal order in which employers and employees no longer feel a sense of obligation to each other.

Drawing on a range of employee and employer surveys, including the authors' own *Working in Britain 2000* survey, this study presents a comprehensive examination of the conditions, attitudes, and experiences of British employees from the mid-1980s to the early years of this century. The authors' analyses provide a compelling critique of the received wisdom, while also providing an original, alternative account of recent developments in work and labour markets.

## **The Other Invisible Hand: delivering public services through choice and competition**

**JULIAN LE GRAND**

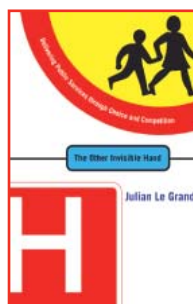
Princeton University Press

Governments spend huge amounts of public money on public services and yet the services

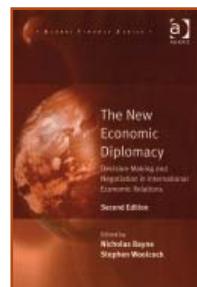
that are actually delivered are often low quality, inefficiently run, unresponsive to their users, and inequitable in their distribution. The author argues that the best solution is to offer choice to users and to encourage competition among providers.

Julian Le Grand has recently completed a period as policy advisor working within the British government at the highest levels. From this, he has gained evidence to support his earlier theoretical work and has experienced the political reality of putting public policy theory into practice.

In this book, he examines four ways of delivering public services: trust; targets and performance management; 'voice'; and choice and competition. He argues that, although all of these have their merits, in most situations policies that rely on extending choice and



competition among providers have the most potential for delivering high-quality, efficient, responsive, and equitable services. But it is important that the relevant policies be appropriately designed, and this book provides a detailed discussion of the principal features that these policies should have in the context of health care and education. It concludes with a discussion of the politics of choice.



## **The New Economic Diplomacy: decision-making and negotiation in international economic relations** (second edition)

**NICHOLAS BAYNE, STEPHEN WOOLCOCK, EDS**

Ashgate

This book explains how states conduct their external economic relations in the 21st century, how they make decisions domestically, how they negotiate internationally and how these processes interact.

It documents the transformation of economic diplomacy in the 1990s and early 2000s in response to the end of the Cold War, the advance of globalisation and the growing influence of non-state actors like private business and civil society.

Fully updated, this second edition reflects the impact of the campaign against terrorism, the war in Iraq and the rise of major developing countries like China and India.

## **Power in World Politics**

**FELIX BERENSKOETTER, MICHAEL J WILLIAMS, EDS**  
Routledge

This volume provides a much needed up-to-date and analytical overview of the role of power in our understanding of international relations. It ventures beyond the (neo)realist reading by offering a different way of thinking about the distribution of power.

Featuring contributions from leading scholars such as Steven Lukes, Joseph Grieco Stefano Guzzini and Joseph Nye Jr, the book covers such issues as: the nature of power relationships in international relations today and how they have changed the sources and agents of power; the impact and the limitations of specific forms of power and how they can be measured traditional realist notions of power constructivist interpretations; and the role of soft power directions for future research.



## **Questions of Anthropology**

**CHARLES STAFFORD, JONATHAN PARRY, RITA ASTUTI, EDS**  
Berg Publishers Ltd

Anthropology today seems to shy away from the big, comparative questions that ordinary people in many societies

find compelling. This book brings these issues back to the centre of anthropological concerns.

Individual essays explore birth, death and sexuality, puzzles about the relationship between science and religion, questions about the nature of ritual, work, political leadership and genocide. It also looks at our personal fears and desires – from the quest to control the future and to find one's 'true' identity to the fear of being alone.

Each essay starts with a question posed by individual ethnographic experience and then goes on to frame this question in a broader, comparative context. Written in an engaging and accessible style, this book presents an exciting introduction to the purpose and value of anthropology today.

## **What's Wrong with the European Union and How to Fix It**

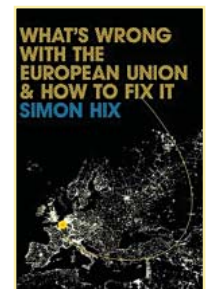
**SIMON HIX**  
Polity Press

The EU seems incapable of undertaking economic reforms and defining its place in the world. Public apathy towards the EU is also increasing, as citizens feel isolated from the institutions in Brussels and see no way to influence European level decisions.

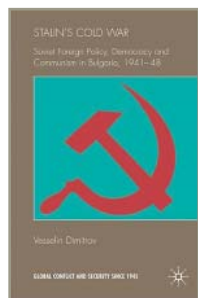
The author tackles these problems with clarity and open-mindedness contends the EU needs more open political competition. This would promote policy innovation, foster coalitions across the institutions, provide incentives for the media to cover developments in Brussels, and enable citizens to identify who governs in the EU and to take sides in policy debates.

The EU is ready for this new challenge. The institutional reforms since the 1980s have transformed it into a more competitive polity, and political battles and coalitions are developing inside and between the European Parliament, the Council, and the Commission. This emerging politics should be more central to the Brussels policy process, with clearer coalitions and identifiable winners and losers, at least in the short term.

The risks are low because the EU has multiple checks and balances. Yet the potential benefits



are high, as more open politics could enable the EU to overcome policy gridlock, rebuild public support, and reduce the democratic deficit.



**Stalin's Cold War: Soviet foreign policy, democracy and communism in Bulgaria, 1941-48**

VESSELIN DIMITROV

[Palgrave Macmillan](#)

This book gives a textured and incisive analysis of Stalin's

policies and actions in Eastern Europe.

Using the newest archival materials in Moscow and Sofia, the author portrays Stalin's ambivalence, equivocation, and inconsistencies, as well as his paranoia and brutality. He captures the competing strains of thinking in Moscow and vividly portrays how local dynamics in Bulgaria and the Balkans helped shape the diplomacy of the great powers.

Stalin had no master plan; his actions were contingent, but they were also determinative. This book paints a complex and vivid picture of local circumstances that enables us to see why the grand alliance of World War II collapsed and is indispensable for understanding the origins of the Cold War and the division of Europe.

**Understanding Alternative Media**

OLGA BAILEY, BART

CAMMAERTS, NICO

CARPENTIER

[Open University Press](#)

What are alternative media? What roles

do alternative media play in pluralistic, democratic societies? What are the similarities and differences between alternative media, community media, civil society media and rhizomatic media? How do alternative media work in practice?

This clear and concise text offers a one-stop guide through the complex political, social and economic debates that surround alternative media and provides a fresh and insightful look at the renewed importance of this form of communication. Combining diverse case studies from countries including the UK, North America and Brazil, the authors propose an original theoretical framework to help understand the subject. Looking at both 'old' and 'new' media, the book argues for the importance of an alternative media and suggests a political agenda as a way of broadening its scope.



**Russia, 1762-1825: military power, the state and the people**

JANET M. HARTLEY

[Praeger Publishers Inc.](#)

[US](#)

This study of the Russian Empire at the peak of its military power and success examines how a

country with none of the obvious trappings of modernisation was able to significantly expand its territory. Russia's military and naval victories culminated in the triumphal entrance of Russian forces into Paris in 1814 in celebration of the defeat of Napoleon.

The author's treatment is wide ranging and discusses many aspects of the nature of the Russian state and society. It not only discusses issues such as recruitment, it also looks at the institutional, legal and fiscal structures of the state, the unique nature of Russian industrialisation and social organisation at the urban and village level, and the impact on cultural life. The book covers the reign of two of Russia's most prominent rulers: Catherine II (1762-1796) and Alexander I (1801-25).

**The Development Reader**

SHARAD CHARI, STUART

CORBRIDGE, EDS

[Routledge](#)

This book brings together 54 key readings on development history, theory and policy. It shows how debates around development have been structured by different readings of the roles played by markets, empire, nature and difference in the organisation of world affairs.

For example, today's concerns about economic liberalisation echo long standing debates around free trade, extended divisions of labour and national economic policy. Likewise, old debates about empire are reappearing in critical perspectives on US policy in the Middle East.

While there is little room these days for old fashioned environmental or cultural determinism, the attention now being given to climate change and a clash of civilisations shows that questions of nature and difference remain at the centre of development politics.

Organised chronologically as well as thematically, the book offers an intellectual history of the debates and political struggles that swirl around development.



**Forest Guardians, Forest Destroyers: the politics of environmental knowledge in northern Thailand**

TIM FORSYTH, ANDREW

WALKER

[University of Washington](#)

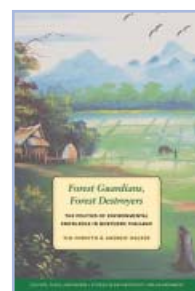
[Press](#)

This far-reaching examination of environmental problems and politics in northern Thailand analyses deforestation, water supply, soil erosion, use of agrochemicals, and biodiversity in order to challenge popularly held notions of environmental crisis. The authors argue that such crises have been used to support political objectives of state expansion and control in the uplands as well as to justify the alternative directions advocated by an array of NGOs.

The peoples of Thailand's hill country have typically been cast as either guardians or destroyers of forest resources, often depending on their ethnicity. Political and historical factors have created a simplistic, misleading, and often scientifically inaccurate environmental narrative: Hmong farmers, for example, are thought to exhibit environmentally destructive practices, whereas the Karen are seen as linked to and protective of their ancestral home. The authors reveal a much more complex relationship of hill farmers to the land, to other ethnic groups, and to the state.

They conclude that current explanations fail to address the real causes of environmental problems and unnecessarily restrict the livelihoods of local people.

The authors' redefinition of northern Thailand's environmental problems, and their analysis of how political influences have reinforced inappropriate policies, demonstrate new ways of analysing how environmental science and knowledge are important arenas for political control.



**Making Social Policy Work**

JOHN HILLS, JULIAN LE GRAND,

DAVID PIACHAUD, EDS

[Policy Press](#)

Social policy is now central to political debate in Britain. What has been achieved by efforts to improve

services and reduce poverty? What is needed to deliver more effective and popular services to all and increasing social justice? These are some of the questions discussed in this collection of essays by a distinguished panel of leading social policy academics.





The papers cover key issues and recent changes in social policy. They have been specially written in honour of the 70th birthday of Howard Glennerster whose work is concerned not only with the theoretical, historical and political foundations of social policies but, crucially, with how they work in practice. All too often, services delivered at street level fall far short of planners' dreams and politicians' rhetoric. The essays examine the history and goals of social policy and the delivery of social policy focussing on the family, the state, schools, higher education, healthcare, social care, communities and housing. Then, redistribution is examined focussing on child poverty, pension reform and resources for welfare.



### ***The Craftsman***

**RICHARD SENNETT**

Allen Lane

This book asks us to think about the true meaning of skill in the 'skills society' and argues that pure competition is a poor way to achieve quality work. The author

suggests, instead, that there is a craftsman in every human being. He shows how history has drawn fault lines between craftsman and artist, maker and user, and that individuals' pride in their work, as well as modern society in general, suffers from these historical divisions. But the past shows us rewarding alternative ways for people to utilise their talents.

The book divides into three parts. The first addresses the craftsman at work where masters and apprentices work together but not as equals. The second explores the development of skill. The third part argues that motivation counts for more than talent.

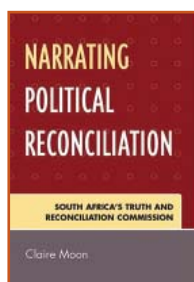
Enlightenment thinkers believed that everyone possesses the ability to do good work, and that we are more likely to fail as craftsmen due to our motivation than because of our lack of ability. The book assesses and challenges this belief.

### ***Narrating Political Reconciliation: South Africa's Truth and Reconciliation Commission***

**CLAIRE MOON**

Lexington Books

The author examines the politics and practice of national history writing by looking at the way the TRC (Truth and Reconciliation Commission) reconstructed South Africa's apartheid past as a sequence of gross



violations of human rights. Thus, the violent past was transformed into an 'objective' technical discourse of violations. This construction has particular implications for thinking about and ascribing agency and responsibility.

The author also examines the politics and practice of confessional and testimonial styles of truth, and to the ways these invoked the new political subjects of South Africa as 'victim' and 'perpetrator'. She investigates the construction of reconciliation as both theology, in relation to forgiveness and Judeo-Christian interpretations of it, and therapy, as a discourse of healing both the individual and the national body politic.

The book shows how South Africa's particular reconciliation narrative shaped and promoted the norms and practices central to a subsequent 'reconciliation industry', now global in its reach (having been deployed in contexts as diverse as, for example, Ghana, Peru, Sierra Leone, and East Timor), and to the appearance of a new human right, the 'right to truth'.



### ***European Union: policies and priorities 2008***

**MAURICE FRASER**

Financial Time and Agora Projects (email: eufocus@ft.com)

The argument over the EU's reform treaty is over – at least between its political leaders. Now the spotlight moves away from institutions and back towards the policies, outputs and 'deliverables' on which the EU's legitimacy depends.

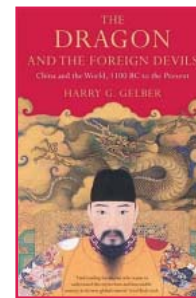
The agenda for 2008 is a packed one. The Slovenian Presidency which began on 1 January, and the French Presidency from 1 July, have a pressing set of challenges to address – challenges which know no borders.

Can the EU deliver on its targets for tackling climate change? How is it to strengthen its energy security? Can it manage migration to its own advantage? Will it keep faith with the developing world and its membership hopefuls? And crucially, does it have the political will to see through vital economic reforms and an overhaul of its budget?

The EU has changed beyond recognition in the last 50 years. With its far-reaching policies, it touches over 400 million citizens and has ambitions to be an influential player and partner in the lives of another 5.5 billion.

In this book, the policy areas are:

- economic reform (including the budget and making markets work)
- climate change and energy security
- research and innovation
- freedom, justice and security
- Europe in the world



### ***The Dragon and the Foreign Devils: China and the world, 1100 BC to the present***

**HARRY GELBER**

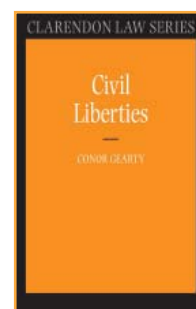
Bloomsbury Publishing PLC

China is the most exciting rising power in the world today.

The explosive growth of its economy and the possibility that it might soon become the next superpower, dominant in East Asia and influential in every part of the world, has attracted universal interest, admiration and envy.

This book is the first history for the general reader to tell the story of China from the outside as well as from the inside. It explores the relationships involved, from the incursions into China of steppe horsemen around 200 BC, to the Mongol conquests of the thirteenth century AD; from the first arrival of European travellers, to China's decline, after 1911, into an object of the policies of the major powers. It then goes on to cover the 1949 Revolution and the Tiananmen Square protest of 1989.

The author explains what moved these minor and major foreign societies and how concerns with China fitted into their own major interests and views of the world. It also outlines the recurring cycles of Chinese history, from turmoil and disorder to strong central government and back again.



### ***Civil Liberties***

**CONOR GEARTY**

Oxford University Press

This book provides a fresh, clear, and stimulating approach to civil liberties by tying the law and practice of the subject firmly to both democratic and political rights.

The author examines the key civil liberties of our democratic age: the right to vote; the rights to life, liberty and security of the person; the freedoms of thought, conscience, expression, association and assembly; and the prohibition on torture and inhuman and degrading treatment. He also discusses the contemporary challenges that civil liberties face, including globalisation and the war on terror.