



LSE

Connect

*For alumni of the London School
of Economics and Political Science*
Vol 23, number 2, winter 2011

Paul Dolan

Are you really happy?

Paul Strong

What matters to the Greeks

FEARING THE FUTURE

Anne Power on childhood and poverty



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Editor's message



LSE has always sought to share with the wider world the important intellectual debates that take place on this crowded campus. Earlier this year we undertook to do this through an unusual experiment.

For two balmy nights in early summer three LSE professors delivered interactive lectures which were filmed in front of a live audience. Called the Burning Issue series, these included video clips from people deeply affected by the issues discussed.

So Professor Conor Gearty, in a lecture on the "DNA of human rights", spoke to a torture victim and a survivor from the 7/7 tube bombings in London. In an equally powerful lecture on "The right to die", Professor Emily Jackson spoke to those suffering terminal illnesses, while Professor Tim Allen introduced the audience to neglected diseases in a lecture called "Parasites – enemy of the poor".

The lectures were generously supported by the Annual Fund and alumnus Cato Stonex, and we are now seeking to interest broadcasters. We will bring you news on these when possible. In the meantime, the headline news section of this magazine gives an update on an equally experimental lecture, Big Questions, delivered by Professor Danny Quah to an audience of secondary school pupils.

The lectures are a timely reminder of the power of LSE academics to shape debate. This engagement with the wider world is expected to come under scrutiny when Lord Woolf's inquiry into LSE's links with Libya is published. The School is awaiting the deliberations of the University of London on the academic authenticity of Saif Gaddafi's PhD before publishing Woolf. At the time of writing, the date for publication is not yet confirmed. In the meantime, research and teaching have continued apace at the School.

This magazine highlights just some of the exciting research produced here at LSE, from Dr Paul Strong's interviews in Greece and Dr Andrew Sanchez's reflections on researching corruption in India to Professor Anne Power's work over ten years with some of the UK's most disadvantaged families and Charlie Beckett's endorsement of the power of social media.

It only remains for me to remind you, as I have done in the last few issues, that we now offer *LSE Connect* online as an alternative to receiving the magazine in print. In this way we hope to save on freight and print costs, reducing our environmental impact.

Claire Sanders

LSE Connect is available online at lse.ac.uk/LSEConnect

LSE Connect

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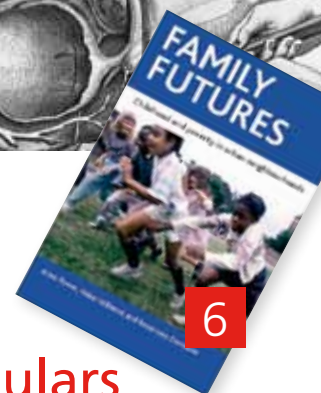
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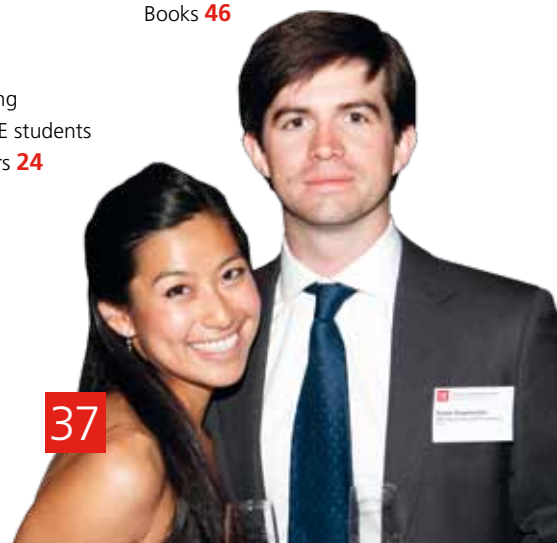
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HEADLINE NEWS

Asking the big questions

Lectures at LSE are rarely the scene of whooping and cheering but **Professor Danny Quah's** Big Questions lecture was something of a departure for the School.

In June 150 secondary school children, from nine London schools, took part in a pilot lecture designed to introduce the social sciences to a younger audience (aged 11 to 14) in an interactive, informative and fun way.

In the lecture, called "East beats West? Is the East taking over the world?", Professor Quah (pictured), Department of Economics, tackled the issue of the rising economic power of China and other Asian countries and asked whether we should be fearful of this.

Using audience participation games, demonstrations, films and interviews

with experts, Professor Quah explained what the economy is, why it matters, how global trade is changing the world and how we will need to adapt to this.

"I found it hugely enriching to work at communicating to young people the excitement and the close-to-home relevance of one of the biggest economic issues of our times," he said. "It was completely different from talking to students who, among other things, always remember they have to pass a final examination that you set. I think this kind of public lecture is an important market test for one's ideas, and I would guess has a significance that is long-lasting regardless of what the young people in the audience go on to do in their lives."

Special thanks go to Michael-George Hemus, co-director of the electronics company Hulger, who was

interviewed by Professor Quah as part of the lecture. Hulger makes the award-winning Plumen low-energy light bulb. Mr Hemus explained why companies such as his get their products made in China and what the challenges of this are.

Dr Jonathan Leape, director of LSE 100 and project director of the Big Questions lecture said: "In developing this lecture, we worked hard to simplify economic concepts and issues and convey them in interesting and novel ways. Ultimately, we want to inspire young people about the power of the social sciences to help them understand the world around them."

The lecture was filmed, which provided an extra element of excitement for the "studio audience". The video of the lecture is available at lse.ac.uk/videoandAudio ■

“In developing this lecture, we worked hard to simplify economic concepts and issues and convey them in interesting and novel ways”



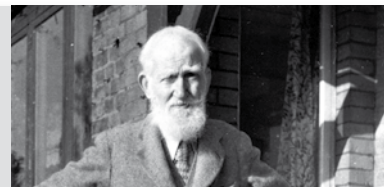
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School wins an award for widening participation p **30**



LSE rises in the rankings p **31**



Life through a lens: George Bernard Shaw's photographs p **33**

LSE EVENTS

MANY EMINENT SPEAKERS HAVE VISITED THE SCHOOL RECENTLY



1 Empowering women to meet new challenges was the topic explored by **Michelle Bachelet**, under-secretary-general and executive director of UN Women and former president of Chile.

2 Imran Khan, founder of Pakistan political party Tehreek-e-Insaf, discussed his new book, *Pakistan: a personal journey*.

3 Prime minister of Slovakia **Iveta Radičová** examined fiscal discipline in the EU.

4 Deputy prime minister **Nick Clegg MP** gave a speech entitled “The road to recovery: what can government do in the current economic crisis?”.

5 “Beyond the crisis: lessons for the future of the eurozone” was the topic of a lecture by president of

the European Council **Herman Van Rompuy**.

6 “It’s all about the people”, claimed **Sheryl Sandberg**, chief operating officer at Facebook.

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

Fearing for the future

For ten years researchers from the Centre for Analysis of Social Exclusion visited the same 200 families in some of the most disadvantaged areas of the UK. The findings – now published in a new book, *Family Futures* – provide a clue to the many frustrations that led to the riots this summer, argues **Anne Power**.



After rioting erupted in several English cities this summer the country searched for explanations. Why was this happening? How could people destroy their own streets like this? What could stop it happening again?

Most explanations did not make sense of such complex and contradictory events. The massive and repeat disorders were described as “uncontrolled criminal lawlessness”; or “an inevitable consequence of the brutal funding cuts”, hitting young, out-of-work, out-of-school teenagers particularly hard. Yet the reality is more complex, for these are neither “feral children” nor “helpless victims”. They are frustrated, worried young citizens who see their futures closed off from them.

Family Futures: childhood and poverty in urban neighbourhoods (2011), which I co-wrote with Helen Willmot and Rosemary Davidson, highlights parents’ dominant worry: their children’s future. The book is based on ten years’ research visiting the same 200 families each year, in highly disadvantaged neighbourhoods. We wanted to find out about obstacles and progress in bringing up children in difficult areas. Which parts of their lives involved the biggest struggle? Which policy changes actually improved things in the country’s most deprived areas?

Our research illuminates clearly that even small improvements to the fabric of a community can

dramatically improve the lives and chances of people who live there, particularly for families with children. For instance, keeping the local swimming pool open, secure entrances on a housing estate, or reclaiming an open space where young people can let off steam – these are relatively modest improvements that have a profound impact on confidence, optimism and well-being.

And it is this clear cause and effect between physical or environmental improvements to an area and the well-being of its families that suggests one simple way of explaining social disorder. Rather than reaching for moral or metaphysical terms such as “feckless” or “evil”, it may make more sense to look at the components of everyday life – housing, jobs, schools, transport, leisure, health and policing – and how they help or hinder a community. Where they fail, they leave it on the verge of collapse.

Family Futures was published a month before the riots broke out. In the conclusion, we asked “How far have poor neighbourhoods come in a decade of special initiatives, and how much further do they have to go before all young people have an equal chance of succeeding?” We found that the financial pressure to cut support to areas like these risked pushing them over the cliff edge. The spectacle of arson and looting that erupted in London, Manchester, Birmingham and other cities in early August was

“ Regeneration of a deprived area, even though it may involve big spending by government or local authorities, is often a cause of unease for residents ”



shocking, but it is hard not to see events as, at least in part, connected to the pressures faced by our most deprived communities and young people.

It is these pressures that *Family Futures* tries to understand. We talked to families (usually mothers) from Hackney and Newham in London and from large estates in Leeds and Sheffield. Often, what they told us was surprising.

For example, regeneration of a deprived area, even though it may involve big spending by government or local authorities, is often a cause of unease for residents. The promise of new facilities is outweighed by the pain of upheaval and a fear that they will have no say in the reshaping of their community, increasing a sense of powerlessness to control events around them. As one woman put it: "I'm sure there's some connection between all the changes that are happening, all the building and development and people not being listened to ... not feeling part of what's going on." This sense of exclusion has a devastating impact, particularly on young people.

People's attitudes to jobs were strikingly positive. Although most parents did relatively low-skilled jobs they valued the income and confidence that the work added to their lives. Unlike more professional people, they almost never used terms like "crap jobs" to devalue vital work in cleaning, caring, security or retail, and were keen to advance through further

training and experience. One mother working as a cleaner told us: "I like the job but personally I think I'm capable of doing more, something better."

For these families, work is not just a source of income but also one of self-esteem and a route to better things. Their attitude reflects the fact that their community is more important to them than for those of us who have more choice over where we live. Like all of us, they worry about schools, play spaces, the need for children to let off steam, crime, health, housing and their environment. Yet because they have little control over most of these things they rely on government and the wider society to help them improve their lives.

Our study was conducted from 1998 to 2008. Over that time many parents agreed that their lives had improved in some ways. Fear of crime, for instance, had lessened with the introduction of community police support officers and with better management of run-down or damaged homes and streets. Most parents agreed that housing, education and the environment had improved over the ten years. But there were also entrenched problems that bothered all parents. Top of their list of problems were disaffected young people, gangs and drugs; too few play areas and sports facilities for young people to let off steam; and too few job opportunities.

Lurking behind all these problems are cuts in spending. With the worst recession since the 1930s

hitting communities at the bottom, it was clear by 2008 that the support that society invests in Britain's most disadvantaged areas was at risk. Yet these are the types of intervention that can help glue communities together. This is why in *Family Futures* we warned: "Without the wider social, physical and governance infrastructure to support families, disadvantaged neighbourhoods will over time fall apart."

This summer's riots could hardly have been a starker illustration of what is at stake. Whatever the multiple causes of the riots – deprivation, boredom, greed or grievance – the consequences of social fracture fall hardest on the communities that went up in flames during that terrifying week in August. The people who live in these neighbourhoods need a web of support to allow them to contribute as fully as they can to society. This does not mean that we should treat rioters as victims, but we should collectively understand what investment in a shared future can achieve – and what it can prevent. ■



Anne Power is a professor of social policy at LSE.



Family Futures: childhood and poverty in urban neighbourhoods by Anne Power, Helen Willmot and Rosemary Davidson was published by Policy Press in July 2011, price £24.99.

It can be ordered at 20 per cent discount from their website: policypress.co.uk/display.asp?K=9781847429704. The study was funded by the Economic and Social Research Council, Nuffield and Esmée Fairburn Foundations, Sport England, Defra and an anonymous donor.

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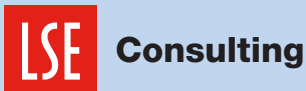


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Pillars of prosperity

As the new year beckons, a timely book by LSE economists Tim Besley and Torsten Persson offers pointers to a peaceful future but warns that unhappy or fragile states come in many different forms. **Joanna Bale** reports.

“Little else is requisite to carry a state to the highest degree of opulence from the lowest barbarism, but peace, easy taxes, and a tolerable administration of justice; all the rest being brought about by the natural course of things.” So wrote Adam Smith nearly 250 years ago. In an ambitious new book by two leading LSE economists, Smith’s pillars of prosperity have been reinterpreted using the tools of modern economics to explain why some countries are rich and peaceful while others are poor and prone to political violence. *Pillars of Prosperity: the political economics of development clusters* (2011) builds on the authors’ joint research programme of the past five years.

Unlike Smith, who wrote before the advent of democracy and the Industrial Revolution, Tim Besley and Torsten Persson have been able to draw powerful insights from the divergent paths that countries have

taken in the past quarter of a millennium and make some surprising predictions about supposedly stable states like China.

As famine once again stalks the Horn of Africa, it is clear that, for most of the world’s poorest countries, economic development is not about resources but about the effectiveness of the state. Weak, corrupt governments embroiled in civil war are unable to prevent or respond to food crises caused by severe drought despite sophisticated early warning systems and foreign aid.

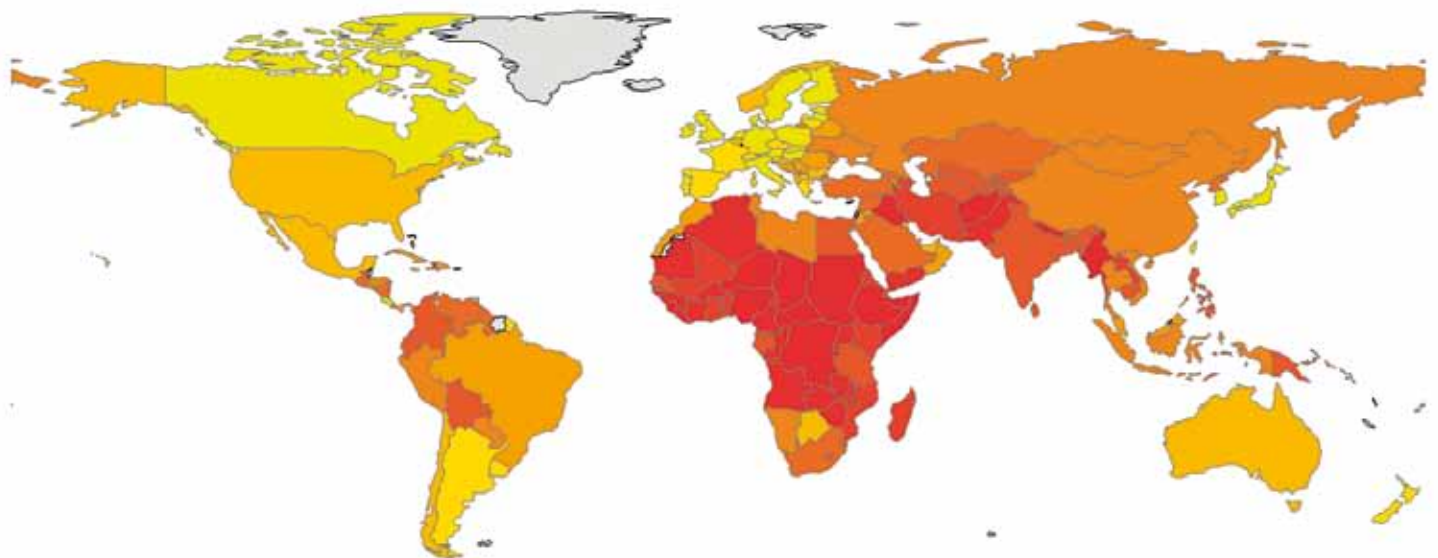
To achieve the first pillar of prosperity, peace, the authors emphasise the avoidance of repressive government and civil conflict. The second, easy taxes, they argue, refers not to low taxes but to a tax system with widespread compliance that collects taxes at a reasonable cost from a broad base, like income. The

third, tolerable administration of justice, is about legal infrastructure that can support the enforcement of contracts and property rights in line with the rule of law. The authors show that countries tend to enjoy all three pillars of prosperity when they have evolved cohesive political institutions.

According to two recent studies, around 40 to 50 states suffer from serious weakness or fragility, with the strongest concentrations in sub-Saharan Africa and South and Central Asia. Of course, there is no general agreement on exactly what defines a weak or fragile state.

Besley and Persson’s analysis of Polity IV, a 2009 study of state fragility, argues that, while it is strongly related to the prevalence of civil war, repressive government is generally given insufficient prominence. A deeper understanding of state fragility, they argue, requires a

Polity IV state fragility index



“Heat map” for greater state fragility – deeper shading represents greater fragility
(see www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm)

framework that explicitly considers government decisions that determine state effectiveness and the use of political violence as a tool for retaining or acquiring political office. Although things are much more complex in practice, they put forward the idea that the world can usefully be categorised into three kinds of state: the common-interest state, the redistributive state and the weak state.

In a common-interest state, such as the UK or Sweden, government revenue is mainly used for common purposes and there is considerable investment in state effectiveness. Willingness to invest in this is largely immune to political instability because ruling groups do not have a strong motive for using the state to serve their own private interests, or find it difficult to do so.

In a redistributive state, like China or Saudi Arabia, government revenue is predominantly used to please the government's own support groups, those in power being relatively unconstrained by political institutions. Ruling groups still invest in creating an effective state, but only if there is sufficient political stability to make this worthwhile. The motives are predominantly based on maintaining power rather than on the common good. Thus, the expression "redistributive state" has nothing to do with the traditional notion of redistributing wealth from rich to poor.

In a weak state, such as Haiti or Somalia, institutions are non-cohesive and political instability is high. Under these conditions, those in power have no incentive to invest in creating an effective state because the resulting benefits are likely to be appropriated by future ruling groups.

This framework, which emphasises the importance of a cohesive state, may offer an interesting perspective on the Arab Spring, where repressive regimes could either be replaced with peace or civil conflict. Besley comments: "The Arab Spring is a great opportunity for the international community to realise the virtues of building cohesive institutions so that these countries move onto the path of common interests and not onto the path of fragility."

Putting things together, the authors suggest an Anna Karenina Principle of fragile states, paraphrasing the first line of Leo Tolstoy's 1870s novel: "All happy families resemble each other; every unhappy family is unhappy in its own way."

In their analysis, common-interest states are the happy families, with peace as well as high state effectiveness. As in the Tolstoy quote, the unhappy families come in many forms. This principle reflects a real, practical difficulty in dealing with fragile states.

In diagnosing state fragility and thinking about its consequences, they suggest a wider definition than is often used. It could even be used to encompass some apparently stable states like China. This is because such states continue to give a central role to the use of political violence, in the form of repression, in the allocation of political power. Redistributive/repressive states like China and Saudi Arabia are an important and interesting class

“ The Arab Spring is a great opportunity for the international community to realise the virtues of building cohesive institutions ”

The state space

| | Weak | Redistributive | Common interest |
|------------|--|--|--|
| Peace | Weak common interests Non-cohesive institutions High military effectiveness Poorly-organised opposition | Strong common interests Non-cohesive institutions Low natural turnover | Strong common interests Cohesive institutions |
| Repression | Weak common interests Non-cohesive institutions Low military effectiveness Poorly-organised opposition | Weak common interests Non-cohesive institutions High military effectiveness Poorly-organised opposition | N/a |
| Civil war | Weak common interests Non-cohesive institutions Low military effectiveness Well-organised opposition | Weak common interests Non-cohesive institutions High military effectiveness Well-organised opposition | N/a |

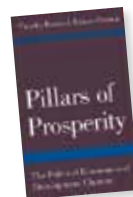
of states: while they may be developing state institutions, they may also be storing up future sources of fragility unless they can make a transition towards cohesive institutions. Until this uncertainty is resolved, a cloud hangs over their future. The risk is that, as holding power becomes ever more attractive owing to political stability and easy access to government revenue, repression will become ever more expensive and difficult due to the growing likelihood that they will be challenged for power. Some stable oil-rich states appear, however, to have been able to sustain this approach for a long period of time. And other states have anticipated these issues with judicious political reform.

Besley and Persson argue that too often the mantra of the international community has been to navigate around political constraints rather than try to move them. But just giving aid, rather than trying to change states, may be doomed to failure and could make the situation worse by entrenching the situation. The formation of cohesive political institutions is essential, they insist. However, the historical picture is far from encouraging. To illustrate this, they looked at all of the 113 countries that were created in the 50 years between 1945 and 1995 – mostly former colonies in Africa and Asia and previous members of the Soviet block. Only a small minority of these states, 27 out of 112, ever acquired cohesive political institutions. Only four countries – Israel, Jamaica, Mauritius and Trinidad-Tobago – have continuous histories of cohesive political institutions from their inception up to 30 years after independence. Of course, it is too early to tell if some of the initial adopters in Eastern Europe will continue for this long.

In their concluding remarks, Besley and Persson explain: "We make no claim to have delivered any definitive insights and much of our analysis is synthetic, building on the contribution of prior research. In this area, there is more unexplored territory than settled ground. Our hope is that this book will help open up a whole new research programme, and we invite development researchers and graduate students to join us in pursuing these issues. Whether or not this happens is the metric of success on which we would like to be judged." ■



Jonna Bale is a senior press officer at LSE.



Timothy Besley is the Kuwait Professor of Economics and Political Science, and director of the Suntory and Toyota International Centres for Economics and Related Disciplines at LSE. **Torsten Persson** is a centennial professor in

the Department of Economics at LSE, and Torsten and Ragnar Söderberg Chair in Economic Sciences at the Institute for International Economic Studies, Stockholm University. *Pillars of Prosperity: the political economics of development clusters* is published by Princeton University Press (2011).

See www.pillarsofprosperity.org

Take me to your leader

When leaders fail, we all suffer. But LSE's growing range of master's programmes can offer vital leadership skills to mid-career professionals, argues **Sue Onslow**.

Discussion about leadership – or the lack of it – has been much in the news recently, whether it be the News International scandal rocking the Murdoch empire, the stand-off between the Turkish political and military hierarchy, Nick Clegg's leadership of the Liberal Democrats versus grass-roots opinion, Obama's presidency and US congressional opinion, or the challenges confronting the post-Gaddafi Libyan leaders.

The agonising deficit drama on Capitol Hill in July and August culminated in a plan that left few American leaders with their credibility and influence intact. Yet the basis of the final financial fudge was established through classic negotiation skills – lines of communication, regular talks during negotiations, personal relationships and compromise to establish common ground to win bipartisan support. Team selection and management were paradoxically both stumbling blocks and the solution. As the impasse on Capitol Hill proved, leadership skills require managing up as well as down to create that necessary positive working environment.

When business and political leaders fail to achieve their goals, the fallout in today's media-conscious world is massive. Thus leaders in the limelight grope for quick-fix successful models, sometimes applying lessons gleaned from elsewhere

in unique or radically different circumstances. National cultural diversity affects organisational behaviour. Generational formative experiences are also a factor in the

equation. Ideas matter either more or less. The one constant lesson is that leadership skills and the ability to appraise and apply the right solutions to a crisis are essential. And, to paraphrase the former prime minister Tony Blair – communication, communication, communication.

These are all qualities that LSE seeks to cultivate with its expanding range of executive master's programmes for mid-career professionals. Because we can educate individuals who have already reached a level of success and influence in their careers, LSE is further enriched by an experienced cadre of professional students who contribute their own perspectives and insights to our learning community.

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LSE's executive degrees don't pretend to have all the answers – but they encourage students to ask the right questions and enhance our already rich network of socially and globally conscious scholars. ■



Sue Onslow is co-head of the Africa International Affairs programme and executive programme administrator at LSE IDEAS.



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For more information, please see:

lse.ac.uk/study/executiveEducation

CRIMINAL CAPITAL

Corruption among India's ruling elite has been headline news this year. For **Andrew Sanchez**, who has undertaken research into the "semi-criminal entrepreneurs" operating in the company town of Jamshedpur, it is a particularly complex issue. As the people he interviewed grew to trust him, he was offered deals – from UK visa fraud to the sale of tiger bones and gold. Here he reports on the challenges faced by ethnographers of crime.



Since the early 1990s, Indian economic liberalisation has had a profound effect on the nation's productive and commercial infrastructures. The relaxing of import tariffs and monopolies legislation has expanded domestic markets for commercial goods and allowed private foreign investment on a scale not seen for a century. One of the much-publicised effects of this process is the establishment of a large middle class employed in the technology and white collar service sectors. These global citizens consume status-conferring commodities, credit and higher education; they are the national champions of economic liberalisation and their existence suggests that India has finally completed the long and painful march out of colonialism.

However, as might be expected, the rewards of this transformation are in fact rather unevenly distributed among the Indian populace. The cracks in the neo-liberal edifice are displayed particularly clearly in the nation's heavy industrial areas, where a huge volume of South Asia's coal, steel and automobiles are produced. Apparent in these regions is a relationship between state corruption, organised crime and industrial capitalism that is integral to the functioning of the economy.

The incorporation of industrial Indian company towns into the global economy over the past 20 years has been characterised by increased competition for state and judicial influence, natural resources and market share. Many of the victors in this struggle are, logically enough, those who have the capacity to negotiate the vagaries of state bureaucracy, the mechanics of labour politics and the seamier side of credit markets.

In the eastern state of Jharkhand, where I presently conduct ethnographic research, the political economy of corruption and organised crime warrants a sustained and serious analysis. Understanding the ways in which these processes operate and how citizens conceptualise them has the capacity to shed light on the relationship between the formal and informal sectors, the role played by violence in certain forms of entrepreneurship, and the depth to which the Indian citizenry has faith in the democratic, political and legal structures of the state.

Recent popular movements against corruption in India demonstrate that a large proportion of Indian citizens regard corruption to be a ubiquitous feature of state and business negotiations, and that this tendency is the subject of a popular political critique. Mass support for Kisan "Anna" Hazare's anti-corruption hunger strike earlier this year was encouraging; however, international media portrayals of the problems against which Hazare campaigns are often overly simplistic. The implicit assumption that corruption operates parasitically at the margins of society is misleading. Rather than diverting wealth and political power from their intended paths, corruption and criminality are often integral, rather than incidental, to the functioning of capitalist economies.

While conducting research in the Indian company town of Jamshedpur during 2006 and 2007, I determined to give the question of criminal entrepreneurship a closer level of political attention than many anthropologists had previously accorded it. In an effort to trace the lines along which power and capital flowed in the city, for 15 months I built close relationships with semi-criminal

entrepreneurs of varying degrees of success. Trust, understanding and commitment are the foundations upon which the relationship between ethnographer and research participant is built, and this research method has served all fields of social anthropology well. However, the ethnography of corruption and criminality stretches the ethical and methodological underpinnings of the discipline almost to its limits. That the method does not quite collapse under such strain vindicates its utility, and I defend the use of ethnography to interrogate any subject so fraught with moral and legal complexity. It is only through patience and sensitivity that an accurate understanding of such a difficult subject may be broached; at the very least, ethnographers have these qualities in abundance. Nonetheless, conducting research of this kind is not without its problems.

After some months of carefully nurturing relationships with a number of actual and aspiring criminals in India, I found somewhat to my surprise that my own ethnographic patience had begun to reap rewards. My awkward and uncertain interactions blossomed into trusting friendships, and I was able to collect extensive data on areas of the city's economy upon which I had hitherto only speculated. I began to think more systematically about the city's consumer credit markets and traced important lines between liberalisation, consumerism, money-lending and debt collection. However, as any friend is apt to do, my research participants were inclined to consider what it was that our relationship could offer them. One research participant and his father saw me as the lynchpin in their

“Corruption and criminality are often integral, rather than incidental, to the functioning of capitalist economies”



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plan to engage in UK visa fraud. They hoped that I would solicit British women to wed large numbers of Indian men in sham marriages for which they would act as commission agents. Another participant proposed that I smuggle readily available 9-carat gold from the UK to India, where we could use contacts among local jewellers to sell it fraudulently as 18-carat gold to consumers. Yet another individual asked that I approach Chinese organised criminals in London to broker the sale of a consignment of tiger bones, of which he anticipated receiving immediate delivery.

It was relatively easy to decline such proposals; however it was nigh on impossible to ensure that my research participants did not continue to make them. The ubiquity of these incidences raised a number of absolute ethical problems, and an even greater number of highly personal introspections. Operating on the implicit assumption that neo-liberal capitalism has a productive relationship with corruption and organised crime that disenfranchises the vast majority of people, I found it troubling to consider the possibility that I could have somehow fallen through the cracks into this economy. However, the fact that I, too, could become the villain in this drama was ultimately an important realisation that highlighted some key characteristics of the type of criminal enterprise that I was studying.

Ethnographic research can claim a number of excellent studies of criminality in which the cultural dimensions of crime are explored with sophistication and depth (I would recommend Philippe Bourgois' 2003 study of New York drug dealers, *In Search of Respect*:

selling crack in El Barrio). However, many of these works are best understood as ethnographies of "street" or gang cultures and therefore entail very different ethical quandaries to those raised when studying the political economy of crime. In contrast to the experiences of researchers in the often closed spheres of gang activity, I could be regarded as a potential interlocutor in eastern Indian criminal enterprise precisely because the crime in question was neither culturally defined nor culturally limited. Neither was my potential participation in criminality dependent upon a commitment to a given criminal organisation. On the contrary, such organisations did not truly exist in any substantive sense and certainly could not be joined. Organised crime in India's liberalised industrial belt is best understood as a series of ongoing business partnerships that not only transgress national, cultural and institutional boundaries but also exploit the spaces between them. Since such criminality is motivated by a tenaciously economic logic, participation within the enterprise is not culturally inaccessible to parties who may seem distant or distinct from any apparent "culture" of crime. This dynamic is especially pronounced in environments marked by rapid programmes of economic liberalisation; for an excellent discussion of such a context, see Vadim Volkov's 2002 study *Violent Entrepreneurs: the use of force in the making of Russian capitalism*.

For organised criminal entrepreneurs, the pursuit of economic goals increasingly involves exploiting relationships with a wide range of individuals of varying degrees of legitimacy. This observation raises important

methodological questions for researchers, but more importantly should invite a deconstruction of any easy distinctions that we may like to make between corruption, organised crime and capitalism. What my time among criminal entrepreneurs highlighted was that business proposals of the type made to me were also presented with considerable success to senior state politicians, trade unionists, industrial magnates, police officers, judges and a whole array of governmental bureaucrats. These business relationships suggest a co-dependence between corruption, organised crime and capitalism that it was disconcerting to have come so close to experiencing personally, yet the experience itself was fundamentally an enlightening one. Being asked to engage in acts of criminal entrepreneurship, such as the trafficking of tiger bones or the fraudulent sale of gold, brought with it an array of new research questions. As generations of ethnographers have doubtless concluded from methodological dilemmas of their own, some degree of critical self-evaluation is often integral to reaching the most significant of analytic insights. ■



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英语

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VOICES from the EDGE

As the economic problems of Greece dominated headlines, **Paul Strong** and his translator, Dimitra Gkerdouki, conducted a series of interviews over the summer in two contrasting Greek regions, trying to put contemporary events into historical context, thinking about real people, the real economy and its implications for personal histories. Here he reports on his initial findings.



“In the past, in 1974, in 1967, in the dictatorship we didn't have anything. It was not life”

TASOS, FARMER, AGED 48

A qualitative study of people's perceptions of the good and bad times in Greece's recent past was an enticing project. We just had time and resources to do a simple snapshot in two regions of Greece – the highest and the lowest unemployment regions, starting in the villages in the south-western tip and finishing in the north-eastern corner (the border

with Turkey and Bulgaria). These two areas, Messinia and Evros, also took in modern Greece's oldest and its second newest parts, its historically most ethnically and least ethnically diverse regions.

We approached people in public places and asked them the same series of questions: about personal, family, cultural and economic location and development

going back three generations. This naturally led to questions on when were the good and the bad times for them and their family in Greece. We found that this elicited a hugely diverse response, which was in no way predicted or predictable given the contemporary context. Diverse it may be, but a distinct pattern has seemed to emerge, which is consistent across these two very different regions but which is relatively neatly separated much more by age and socio-economic background than by political affiliation.

What we detected more than any great fear and frustration bubbling up through the current economic austerity was an anger and despair, a dissatisfaction with rule from the centre (whether Athens, Brussels, Berlin, ►

“Now is the best period, because in the past we didn't have anything, no roads, electricity or running water”

ILIAS, PENSIONER AND FORMER FARMER

London or Washington). We also detected a resigned depression at the slow and solid sidelining of the rural economy, the drip, drip decline of regional diversity and relative economic autonomy. The rural economy in Greece has always sat uneasily in its relationship with the wider global economy and with the urban elite, but this uneasy relationship now seems to be exacerbated.

The methodology was a little unconventional, partly because the subject matter is not easy. Greeks in the villages don't want to talk about the current crisis and they particularly don't want to talk about it to *xeni* (strangers). There is certainly blame for corruption – the corruption of politicians in general and a kind of “other lot” in the Greek civil service. However, there is also hostility to foreigners – because of a history of foreign intervention (and areas of influence) that is perceived to have persisted into the age of the EU. This recent crisis is seen as a largely foreigner-derived crisis, admittedly made worse locally.

But underneath the costs of foreign intervention (which are seen as significant) lies an embarrassing awareness that Greece has suffered because of Greeks, more than at the hands of foreigners – and that this has been the case at significant points in Greek history. It is important to remember that as many Greeks died during the civil war in the mid to late 1940s as under German occupation. The Greek on Greek violence that persisted until the 1970s is painful and not to be discussed.

There is also the language. Despite generations of measures to encourage ethnic consolidation, diversity undermines the myth of homogeneity at the periphery. Although Greek is the majority language and the *lingua franca*, not everyone on the periphery speaks it or speaks it well. This is a little embarrassing and not to be brought up with foreigners, but more than this it has serious strategic significance: family, language and ethnicity all matter.

“If we compare my father's era with my era, it's like day and night. Logically it's better now, but we've started to have difficulties with the financial crisis. We have everything we need in the village, but development has brought with it many costs”

DIMITRIS, AGED 28

So, methodologically and speedily, how did we conduct a qualitative survey that no-one wanted to participate in? We used a “papaki” (a small motorcycle), or more accurately a “michanaki” (a slightly bigger small motorcycle). Greece has the highest per capita motorcycle usage of any European country; everyone has one or has had one. In many ways motorcycle ownership is another manifestation of that deep, recent, lingering poverty (or the only very recent wealth that has been far from pervasive). Turn up in a village on a michanaki (literally, a “small engine”), and no-one really notices, or if they do they look at you with sympathetic curiosity. “Curious way for a stranger to arrive” – and then villagers seem to want to ask you as many questions as you want to ask them. Riding a michanaki you have the appearance of being grounded. Once conversation started we were completely upfront, spelling out who we were and what we were doing. Then a few people refused to talk to us. We even had peanuts thrown at us. Mostly people did talk though and even the people who threw peanuts ended up buying us our coffees.

I speak enough Greek to have coped with it at this level, but it is foreigners' Greek, which does not help with access. Then there are the other languages of the periphery: Bulgarian, Albanian, Turkish and dialects that seem to pick and mix. I needed a skilled translator and found one locally. It helped that she was a woman, with the women as much as with the men. Again it added to the village gossipy vitality, which meant we both had to answer questions before we'd even had a chance to ask them. This made our survey more natural, more of a dialogue and less of an artificial random series of alien-sounding questions. The resulting methodology was transparent and scientific; it was just its delivery system that seemed a little unconventional, even as it proved effective. People talked, and talked openly

about things that many may have initially felt were best left unsaid.

This was meant to be reconnaissance, to see whether it was practicable to extend the work across Greece. Previously the macro numbers seemed doubtful. In terms of making sense of Greece's past crisis, many of the archives seem highly politicised. The civil war lives on in where they are stored and what has been recorded and saved. So, if both the quantitative data are misleading and the qualitative data are selective, what is left?

There is the generation who grew up during German occupation and during the civil war, when

“My best years were in dictatorship. Then I had a lot of money, because raisins and olive oil had a market price of 2.5 to 5 drachmas and suddenly the prices rose to 500 drachmas in 1966”

FARMER, AGED 71

almost Soviet proportions died of starvation (as many of those interviewed reminded us). Civil war followed German occupation, which followed the 1930s, and they followed the Asia Minor disaster (when 30 per cent of the Greek population were suddenly penniless refugees), which followed the First World War, which followed various Balkan wars Greece has had its own Hundred Years War and it is not ancient history. It didn't really recover until the 1980s.

So to reflect and work out just how bad things are, or are likely to get, and what the popular response might be, dogged by dodgy data, there is now this opportunity to interview the rapidly diminishing living archive of old people. Again this would be a sample survey, just bigger. It would allow us to explore beyond these two peripheries of Greece, and enable a dwindling generation to offer their observations on this, the latest trauma to hit the country. ■



Paul Strong is a teaching fellow in the Department of Economic History. “Still lives”, a short video about his interviews in Greece, is available at: [youtube.com/watch?v=qPDB10o_YcA](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qPDB10o_YcA).



Moving forward

In my first column for *LSE Connect*, written within a few weeks of taking up the post of director of the School following the much-regretted resignation of Sir Howard Davies in March, I made it clear that my intention was to get LSE back onto an even keel.

With the support of the School community I believe that this has been possible, and I wish to report on a number of interesting developments over the summer.

Woolf inquiry

But first, I need to update you on the Woolf Inquiry into LSE's links with Libya, which occasioned the resignation of Sir Howard. The report has just been delivered to the School but cannot be put into the public domain until the University of London has completed its inquiry into the academic authenticity of Saif Gaddafi's PhD. Alumni may be aware that Gaddafi's PhD was awarded by the University of London before degree awarding powers were transferred to LSE, and has to be assessed carefully in accordance with University of London procedures. It could well be the case that by the time you receive this magazine, we will have been able to honour our promise that the report would be published in full; rest assured that as soon as this happens I will communicate the findings to staff, students and alumni.

New director

You will also wish to know that the search process for a new permanent director is moving along apace, with interviews provisionally scheduled for late November. Once again it is possible that, before *LSE Connect* emerges from the printers in December, a decision will have been made and, of course, alumni will be kept fully informed.

Tuition fees

In the meantime, major policy decisions have been taken and teaching and research continues – all with their normal vigour. In May, just after the summer issue of *LSE Connect* had gone to the printers, the LSE Council decided that from 2012/13 the annual tuition fee for UK and EU undergraduates at the School will be £8,500, making LSE the only Russell Group University not to charge the full £9,000 fee. The decision took place after an extensive and thorough debate here at LSE. By the 2014-15 session, LSE will receive virtually no government funding for its teaching. The new fee package will enable

us to replace this funding and increase the money spent on bursaries and widening participation.

Teaching and learning

The School's faculty and management are acutely aware that LSE's long term sustainability depends on its ability to continue to attract high quality students into our teaching programmes and that we are operating in an increasingly competitive environment. We are, therefore, monitoring carefully the effect on recruitment of the new funding regime and of other government measures, such as changes to migration policy. In addition we continue to work hard to improve teaching quality, the teaching infrastructure and the overall student experience. In this context it is very pleasing to be able to report that the efforts of Professor Janet Hartley, the pro director for teaching and learning, and the

“Major policy decisions have been taken and teaching and research continues – all with their normal vigour”

Teaching Task Force have already borne fruit with the announcement of the School's improved showing in the National Student Survey.

The survey measures how highly students rate their university, and LSE performed strongly with overall satisfaction levels of 84 per cent. This was a good result in itself, putting LSE above the national average and in line with most of its Russell group peers. Even more impressive, however, was that our levels of student satisfaction rose more sharply in the last two years than almost anywhere else – from 76 per cent in 2009. Despite this success we are not, and cannot afford to be, complacent.

Campus

The student experience and working conditions for staff are also being improved by our continued efforts to upgrade the School's estate. Some of you might remember the old St Philips Building and its very basic teaching rooms. As I write, this is just a hole in the ground but in 2013 an exciting new building, developed to the highest standards of environmental

sustainability, will hopefully have been completed and functioning as the new Students' Centre. Additionally, we have been able to purchase another building on Lincoln's Inn Fields which will give us significant additional space for academic accommodation, teaching, student break-out and conferences.

League tables

The last few months have seen us performing very strongly in all the national league tables and we have also jumped 39 places in the ranking of world universities published by *Times Higher Education* (see page 31). LSE came 47th in the global league table – a dramatic improvement from its 86th position last year. The change is partly explained by improvements to the methodology, which gave a truer picture of the relative strength of very different universities.

Research

Preparations for the Research Excellence Framework have also continued apace, with Professor Stuart Corbridge, the pro director for research and external

relations, working with academics across the School and the Research Division to prepare for this assessment of our research. The exercise will determine our future core research funding and will take into account not only research quality but also the “impact” of research. As LSE has a strong tradition of research in policy relevant areas we would hope to do well on impact measures, although we recognise that there are considerable measurement difficulties. We have benefited from the work of Professor Patrick Dunleavy, featured in the summer 2010 issue of *LSE Connect*, on how to evaluate the ways that academic research in the social sciences impacts on public policy, contributes to economic prosperity, and informs public understanding of policy issues and economic and social change.

I would like to conclude by thanking the many alumni who have offered me, and my colleagues, support over the last few months. This has been invaluable and made my job enjoyable – at a time of great change and uncertainty for both LSE and higher education as a whole. ■

Judith Rees, director of LSE

CAPTURING THE *Cut*

Early surgical illustrations transformed the art of the surgeon, and paved the way for the use of anaesthesia a century later. Here, **Christelle Rabier** explains her fascination.



2



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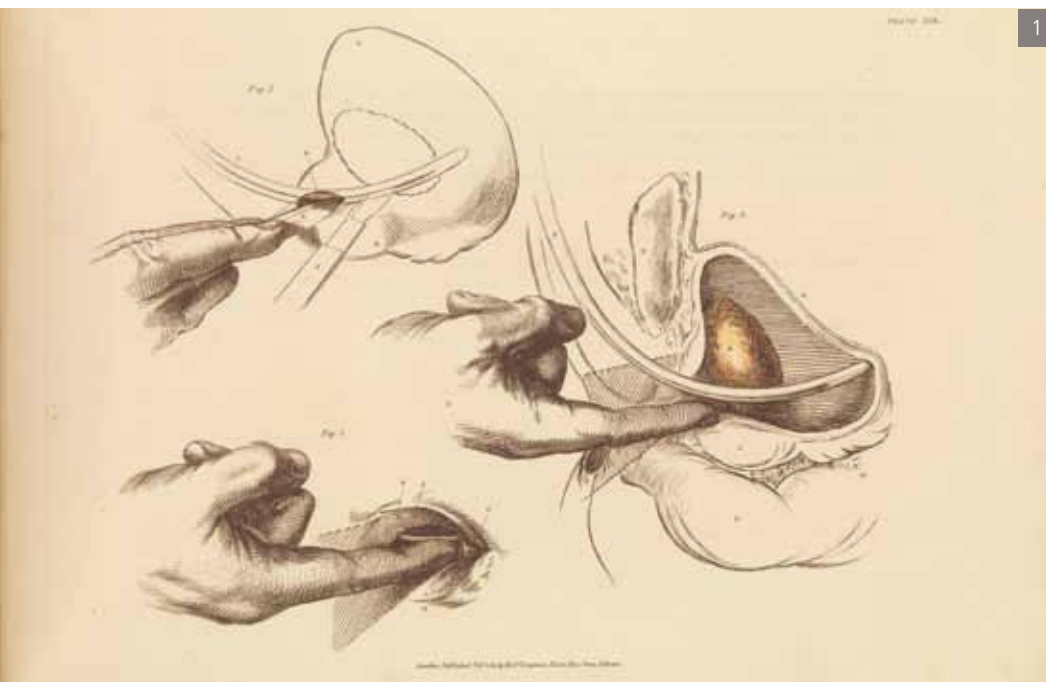


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The modernity of the *Illustrations of the Great Operations of Surgery*, published in 1820–1, is striking (figure 1): the Scottish surgeon and anatomist Charles Bell carefully drew organs and instruments with straight and dotted lines and shadows – all of which painstakingly set out the procedures required for major operations. His work was the culmination of a century of developments in illustrative techniques – techniques that allowed

surgeons to develop, reinvent or refine the cures they practised on their patients' bodies.

My research into early modern surgical images stemmed from my interest in understanding whether the medium of print was an apt means for the dissemination of technological procedures, at a time when practitioners learnt hands on, through apprenticeship and training with a master. In England and on the Continent, surgeons treated fractures, cured wounds or applied healing



ointments to venereal diseases, playing very much the role of ER practitioners in cities or on battlefields.

Although early modern surgeons explored various ways to pass on their techniques and treatments – via public courses on dissection, hospital practice or professional libraries – periodicals were increasingly used in the late 18th century as they enabled surgeons to share information more quickly. The images that surgeons used in print proved extremely powerful, and quickly both transformed old techniques and spread new ones.

Let us take one example: lithotomy, or extraction of bladder stones. A painful condition, bladder stones affected young children as well as elderly men in particular, and could be fatal. Cutting out the stone developed as a cure and was practised by a few itinerant operators for money, or else by court practitioners, such as the Colot family at the court of King Louis XIV. When the French surgeon François Tolet published his *Traité de la Lithotomie* in 1701, he hoped that his work would entice individual surgeons to take up the operation and, accordingly, let poorer patients access it, by reading his careful descriptions. His images (figure 2) portrayed the assisting staff and instruments required, but could not depict the gestures beneath the skin.

However, his work triggered further developments. The following years saw a great deal of experimentation in the techniques underpinning these illustrations and in the illustrations themselves. Different approaches to reaching the bladder and new instruments were tried out. In the 1720s, for instance, William Cheselden, surgeon at Chelsea Hospital, developed a procedure that saw surgeons trying to reach the stone from above

the pubic symphysis. Drawing on dissection of corpses, his illustrations reflected the protusion of the bladder from the dead body (figure 3): his drawing carefully outlined the organ, made visible by being inflated with water. Although the technique was soon abandoned, surgeons adopted his use of close-ups of body parts to be operated on, later called the “operative field”.

Surgeons borrowed. First, they borrowed from one another: images passed the European borders with ease, and were eagerly and carefully copied, although their meaning could be adapted by slight details or distinctive lettering. Second, some surgeons used occupational draughtsmen to complete their work,



and these artists resorted to classical representation of antique male bodies for the drawing of opened corpses in sequences. Others borrowed from mechanical design: familiar with instrument delineation, which they used for patenting their own inventions, surgeons imported sections, adding hatching or dotted lines to anatomical figures. Increasingly, the mechanistic tradition of drawing contributed to change bodily depictions.

This can be seen as illustrations moved from one reference book to another. The first volume of the *Mémoires of the Académie Royale de Chirurgie*, for example, published in 1743, contained a series of etchings capturing the critical moments in a procedure (figure 4). The *Encyclopédie*, when it reproduced the series, fused two stages on one plate, by means of dotted lines, thus introducing time in a fixed image, much in the way of a thought experiment (figure 5). Rather than presenting a corpse classically drawn cut open, surgeons and illustrators innovated in representing forms and actions.

Surgical authors cared for their illustrations in print. When they did not draw themselves, they frequently referred to the fact that they had directed the drawing: from drawing to printing, every stage could impact on the surgeon’s reputation. Most of all, a few surgeons, including William Hunter or Charles Bell, endowed images with huge significance. As Charles Bell stated, students, if they did not draw themselves, ought to learn to read and understand images: “for there is much professional knowledge, which [they] cannot easily attain by any other means”.

By the early 19th century, a European consensus had emerged: surgeons had tamed anatomical illustrations into their representations of surgical procedures. Inheriting and interpreting several traditions of illustration, ranging from anatomy to mechanics, they carved in brass, by means of hatching, dotted lines and sections, knowledge that had at one time belonged to a few by touch. Printed images critically contributed to opening human bodies to treatment – and paved the way for modern invasive techniques and the use of anaesthetics. ■



Christelle Rabier is a Wellcome Trust fellow at LSE. A short film on the invention of medical illustration is available at <http://tinyurl.com/5sduqg9>

1 C Bell, *Illustrations of the Great Operations of Surgery* (London, 1820–1), pl XIX “Holding the knife”; **2** F Tolet, *Traité de la Lithotomie* (Paris, 1708), pl V; **3** W Cheselden. *A Treatise on the High Operation for the Stone* (London, 1723), pl IV; **4** *Mémoires de l’Académie Royale de Chirurgie*, volume 1 (Paris, 1743), pl VII; **5** *Encyclopédie, Recueil des Planches* (Paris, 1757) seconde pl XIV.

All pictures © Wellcome Library

PLEASE DON'T PAY ATTENTION

To assess accurately how important different things are in our lives, we need to measure happiness. **Paul Dolan** explains.

Imagine being asked how much pleasure you get from driving your car on a scale of one to ten. You answer that question and then we find out what car you drive, its make, model and age, and then we estimate its value. Evidence tells us that these two numbers – the pleasure you get from driving your car and its value – would correlate pretty well with one another. If we instead ask the question “How much pleasure did you get the last time you drove your car?” and correlate that with the value of your car, there would be no correlation at all. Why is that?

The simple answer is attention. When you are asked how much pleasure you get from driving your car, you think directly about the car you drive – and the nicer (more expensive) it is, the more pleasure you get from thinking about driving it. But the actual experience of driving is very different, and you rarely think about the car itself; rather, you will be attending to the idiot in front of you or arguing with your husband or wife, etc – thinking about all those other things that have nothing to do with the car that you drive.

Most of the questions that we ask for policy purposes are of the “How much pleasure do you get from your car?” kind. How much does something matter to you when you think about how much it matters? Consider how we do economic appraisal for the Treasury Green Book or for trying to value health states. We ask people to imagine such things as “some problems walking about” and “moderate anxiety or depression” and then to tell us how many years of life they would trade off in order to be in good health. On average, people are willing to give up around 15 per cent of their life expectancy to alleviate problems walking and around the same amount to alleviate anxiety or depression.

Policymakers would then consider these two states to be equally bad. But they are not. The experience of



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“ The important thing about happiness data is that they allow us to say what is important in people’s lives when they are not thinking about how important those things are ”

anxiety or depression is worse because these states constantly draw attention to themselves – depression affects all activities: work, rest and play. In contrast, attention is not constantly drawn to problems walking about. They do not affect your enjoyment of *X Factor* (unless you wanted to jump up and hit the screen). And that is a problem. It is a problem for all valuation studies that require attention to be directed in ways that do not correspond to how attention is allocated in the experiences of life.

Fortunately, we can measure experience directly. We can ask people how happy they are and how satisfied they are with their lives. The important thing about happiness data is that they allow us to say what is important in people’s lives when they are not thinking about how important those things are. I can’t overstate how significant that is. We ask about happiness and then we find out loads of other things about people (such as their income, health and marital status). And then we look at how important those other things are in explaining happiness. So we can find out how much problems walking matter without directly asking how much problems walking matter.

The main message from this work is that we all display lots of adaptation – lots of getting used to stuff. We get used to things because we withdraw attention from them. Something that at first is novel and new (a job, a car, a spouse) gets our attention. But we soon get used to it and our attention soon finds something else new at which to direct itself.

So, for example, if we look at the effects of 9/11 on mental well-being in the UK, we see a significant effect in 2001 through September and into October, but by November and December it has almost disappeared. Something that is an attention-seeking phenomenon ceases to be so over time – and in that case we get used to it relatively quickly. Note that we are not looking at the effects of 9/11 when people think about those effects. We are using regression analysis to tell us how important it is when people are not necessarily thinking about it.

We also have data to show that as individuals put on weight they shift attention away from the domains of life that are associated with weight, like health, towards domains of life where their weight is less important, like work. So this might help to explain some of the things we actually observe in the real world. Not everybody loses weight and the effort needed to lose weight may be greater than the effort required to shift the

attention you give to your health and weight compared to other things.

We need more research – and obviously more research money – to relate behaviour to happiness. Perhaps some of the best behaviour-changing policies will be the ones that improve happiness – a direct feedback between behaviour and happiness. We have recently been doing some work looking at the intrusive thoughts that people have about their health, finances, etc. These “pop-ups” (sometimes good, sometimes bad) affect people’s happiness and they explain people’s preferences – for example, the frequency and intensity of health pop-ups and the value of health states. So they could be used to join up behaviour and happiness.

With support from the ESRC, we are going to look at the happiness impacts of the 2012 Olympic Games in London, Paris and Berlin. And through the Office of National Statistics, we are now measuring happiness more systematically and widely on samples we could have only dreamed of a few years ago. We need more good research and evidence that will allow us to establish causality and to control for selection effects, so as to properly tell the chicken from the egg in happiness research.

To use happiness data in economic appraisal, we would ideally like to monetise the impacts so that we could say how much money changing health status is worth compared to, for example, crime rates or parks. In order to do that, we need accurately to attribute the effects of income on happiness and on the determinants of happiness. We need to show the direct effects of income on happiness but also its indirect effects on health, etc, which then affect happiness. We have been developing methods that allow us to do this.

Ultimately, we need to think about how to design policy in ways that give us the best chance to make ourselves and other people happier, as we experience our lives. ■



Paul Dolan is a professor of behavioural science in the Department of Social Policy at LSE. A podcast of his inaugural lecture “Absolute beginners: behavioural economics and human happiness” (8 February 2011) is available at lse.ac.uk/events



A tablet computer is shown at an angle, displaying a social media interface. At the top left, there is a Facebook 'Share' button with a '1 tweet' counter and a 'retweet' button. The main text on the screen reads 'To blog or not to blog...'. Below the text are several social media icons: an orange RSS feed icon, a blue envelope icon with a red notification bubble, a blue Facebook 'f' icon, and a blue Twitter bird icon. In the background, a 'Blogroll' section is visible with several links and titles, including 'Disability Arts Online', 'LSE Media Policy Project', 'LSE Public Events', 'Challenging Architecture: The', 'A Saudi Spring of Sand Storms: signs of domestic turbulence', 'Is the European Union Becoming a Market State?', 'New Mobile Technologies: privacy and policy, threats and opportunities', and 'Is Happiness the Right Measure of Social Progress?'.

To blog or not to blog...

Charlie Beckett says universities should not be afraid of social media, but should learn to distinguish their “hashtags” from their “likes” and engage online.

The internet is a vast space full of stupidity, malice and falsehood. Social media platforms such as Twitter, blogs, Facebook and even mobile phone texting spread misinformation and distract us from intelligent debate about the real world. This is precisely why universities need to make a much bigger effort to be online.

Of course, the digital environment is also packed full of wonders. A resource like Wikipedia might not be perfect but it is an extraordinary achievement and a powerful (free!) resource that would simply have been impossible before Tim Berners-Lee’s creation of the world wide web. Every hour of every day I thank the internet for making my life easier and more interesting. But I want it to be much better.

So there are positive and negative reasons for digital engagement. Look at the recent democratic uprisings in the Arab world. Then consider the recent riots in England. They are both examples of the power and pleasure of social media.

Underlying both were profound social and economic causes and contexts. People don’t revolt or riot because of a tweet or a “like” on Facebook. But it was clear that the digital communications tools – combined with traditional media such as radio and new mainstream players like Al Jazeera – had a decisive effect in catalysing and then spreading the discontent.

In Tunisia and Egypt we welcomed the use of social media to bypass the censors and give voice to millions of individuals who connected their anger to others to create a diffuse but effective movement. The images of protest that appeared on YouTube gave visibility to the dissent. It told protesters that they were not alone and it signalled to the army and government that they were facing a genuine popular opposition.

In England, as the summer boiled over into unprecedented scenes of arson and looting, social media also added to the speed and efficacy of the perpetrators. These young criminals used Twitter, Facebook and Blackberry Messenger to organise and celebrate their appalling actions.

There were also people who were using the same platforms to call for calm and to help organise campaigns to heal the communities damaged by the violence. The Twitter @riotcleanup account accumulated nearly 100,000 followers within days. It helped generate a whole series of positive real-world actions.

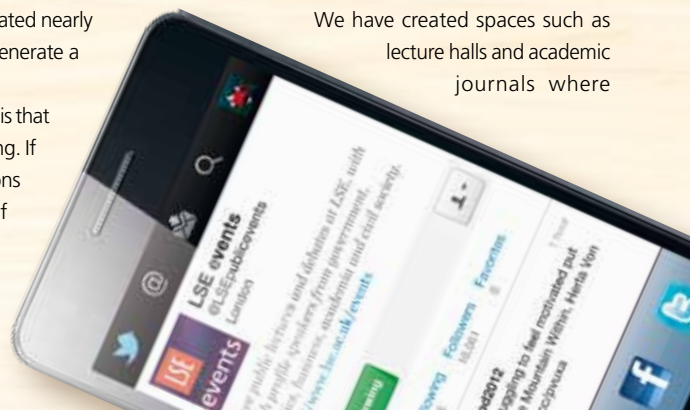
What all these examples have in common is that they tell us where people are communicating. If you want to be part of people’s conversations then you have to be on social networks. If you want to influence people’s actions then you have to be part of social media. That is where the people are.

It is risky. In fact, the evidence I have from using social media to engage with different groups of people is that social media are by their very nature experimental. This is a relationship that needs to evolve. It is inevitable that you will make mistakes, but the great thing about the digital world – as opposed to, say, a book – is that you can and should correct after publication.

Social media platforms have a different etiquette. Some of this is concerned with the often-confusing jargon and “text speak”. What is a hashtag? How do I “like” something? The language and the manners are fairly easily learnt. Anyone intelligent enough to work at a university who can’t manage it really hasn’t tried. The bigger issue is the attitudinal shift.

At universities we are used to preaching – sorry, teaching. We expect to be listened to and for people to value our insight and learning.

We have created spaces such as lecture halls and academic journals where



our values and knowledge are in authority. That all changes online.

The internet is a vast space full of clever people saying profound things. If you are going to be part of the conversation you have to listen as well as speak. Social media work so well because they allow interactivity. People want to comment on and question what they consume. They also want to be able to share and add to what they view. If you don't facilitate that, then people will move on rapidly to somewhere else. It is easily done online.

This does not mean abandoning traditional practices. It certainly does not mean diluting standards. Social media are in addition to current work. But it will have an exponential effect. POLIS attracts about 4,000 people to its events every year. But we multiply that interaction thanks to our Twitter Account (7,000 followers), blog (3,000 views per week) and podcasts (12,000 downloads for one lecture alone), plus the Facebook page, website and email newsletter.

But the numbers tell only part of the impact story. We are about quality not quantity. The great thing about social media is that they directly reach the various individuals and groups who are interested in different aspects of our research and events. And then those people pass on the links to their networks – again in a very targeted way. And all automatically and at very low marginal cost.

The quality of the interaction can also be high. A tweet of 140 characters might not have the complexity of an academic essay, but it might contain a link to an article that will inform your work. Likewise, publishing something on Facebook may not have the kudos of an Oxford University Press hardback but it allows you to be topical, relevant and responsive. Suddenly, your research can be part of the debate and the policymaking process today.

You should not engage with social media if you don't have the time or something to say. If you don't want to have impact and you don't enjoy interaction then it is not the place to go. It requires commitment, time and investment in skills and properly designed and maintained platforms. It also needs a shift in thinking. But surely this is what universities are all about? My experience is that there are vast numbers of people on the internet looking for exactly the kind of intelligence that universities possess. We look into the causes of things, but we also want to change the world as well as interpret it. For good and ill, that world is now online and using social media. So should we. ■



Charlie Beckett is founding director of POLIS, the journalism and society think tank in the Department of Media and Communications at LSE. You can read his blog at blogs.lse.ac.uk/polis, or follow him on twitter: @charliebeckett.

Social media at LSE

LSE has sought to be a leader in the field of social media, whether through podcasts, blogs, Twitter or Facebook.

Podcasts of the public events programme attracted millions of hits. The podcasts can now be found on both iTunes U (apple.com/education/itunes-u) and YouTube, as well as on the LSE website. In addition, LSE's audio and video pages carry online research videos from our in-house producer Dr Jon Adams, as well as the Stories from LSE videos.

Our Facebook site now has nearly 35,000 followers and can be found at facebook.com/lseps. The Alumni Association Facebook group has 6,492 members, and 7,456 alumni have joined the LSE Alumni LinkedIn group. In addition, the alumni and press offices tweet, as does the events office – recently found to be

the most popular of all UK universities' Twitter accounts.

LSE's growing number of blogs are also proving hugely influential. As well as the POLIS blog (blogs.lse.ac.uk/polis), the British politics and policy blog (blogs.lse.ac.uk/politicsandpolicy/tag/blogs) attracted nearly 120,000 visits from May to October and has 317 contributors. The Impact of social sciences blog (blogs.lse.ac.uk/impactofsocialsciences) currently receives around 3,000 hits a week.

Africa at LSE (blogs.lse.ac.uk/africaatlse) was set up in June 2011 to promote African research from LSE. It also features opinion pieces from LSE academics and students and all African-related activity taking place at the School. It had almost 20,000 hits in its first three months and has around 400 followers on Twitter.

ALUMNI VIEWPOINT



Rachel Witalec on social media

Twitter just hit 100 million active users, connecting users in over 17

languages around the globe. Facebook has over 800 million users – an amount well over twice that of the population of the United States. There's over a day's worth of YouTube content uploaded every single minute.

The pace of the growth of digital communication is stunning and so is the scale: the number of internet users, the number of mobile subscribers, the sheer amount of digital information is exploding. We have moved into a digital revolution that we have been leading up to for 15 years. In the first phase of the internet we learned how to read. Google (and Yahoo, and others) taught us how to see and absorb information online. It was brand new, but still a one-way, mostly passive form of interacting.

The second phase kicked in soon after – we learned how to spend. Sites like Amazon, Expedia and eBay made us comfortable handing over our credit card details, buying online. The third phase came more recently, where we learned how to talk, genuinely to communicate. Skype, Facebook, YouTube and others taught us that two-way communication is possible online.

There are obvious positive and negative implications of giving the entire world a stage. Take the Egyptian Revolution, for example, or, at the other end of the spectrum, the riots in the UK. Just because something has social media stamped all over it, does not mean it's cheap. In reality, it's accessible, powerful and should not be underestimated. This is where universities have the ability to get in the driver's seat and allow their students to connect, engage and provoke in a way they never have before. It should be encouraged – but be careful. If the world has learned anything from social media, it is that it's unbelievable what one person can start with just a few clicks in the digital world.

Rachel Witalec (General Course Economics 2006) is an analytics and attribution project lead at Google.

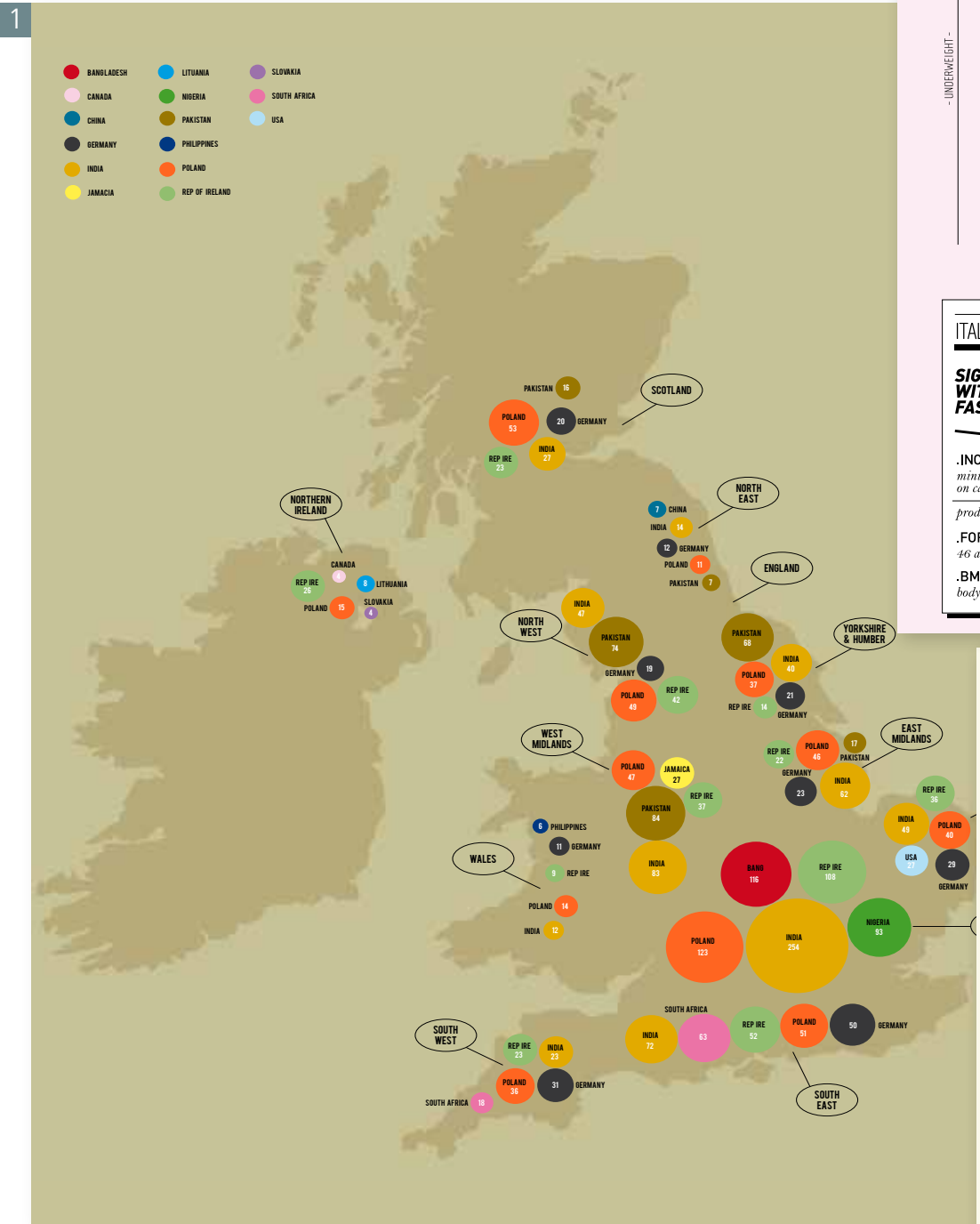
Design and data

Computer processing has revolutionised the social sciences, enabling the collection and processing of vast quantities of data. Amid the consequent information glut, effective presentation of data is more important than ever – even good research can't do any work if the right people can't access its conclusions. A new project, organised by LSE and the London College of Communication (LCC), entitled Visual Rhetoric: Using Graphic Design in Research, is seeking to address this.

Each year, social science students from LSE partner up with graphic designers from LCC to produce data presentations that are as visually striking as they are epistemically credible.

Professor Martin Bauer, director of the MSc in Social Policy Communication at LSE and Dr Stavroula Tsirogianni, a research fellow in the Methodology Institute, set up the collaboration with LCC postgraduate course directors Penny Hilton and Tony Pritchard. Dr Tsirogianni, whose own research focuses on complex methodologies in the study of social values in Europe, said: "It has been very exciting to work with LCC on exploring how aesthetic methods can help us portray the complexity of social life in simple ways. The aim is to stimulate knowledge exchange between graphic designers and LSE researchers."

The project is open to any member of academic or research staff, but is particularly targeted at LSE PhD students approaching the end of their studies. The real data supplied by the LSE students and staff provides students on MA Graphic Design courses at LCC with material to form the basis for their various design projects. In return, the LSE participants gain a unique opportunity to see a designer understand and present their work in a creative way.



"The collaboration allows designers and social scientists to explore ways to better disseminate their work to a broader audience," said Dr Tsirogianni. After initial meetings and discussions, the

end results are shown in an exhibition. LSE has also produced a film highlighting this project, which is available to view at <http://tinyurl.com/6lcfkw1>

Western industrialized societies

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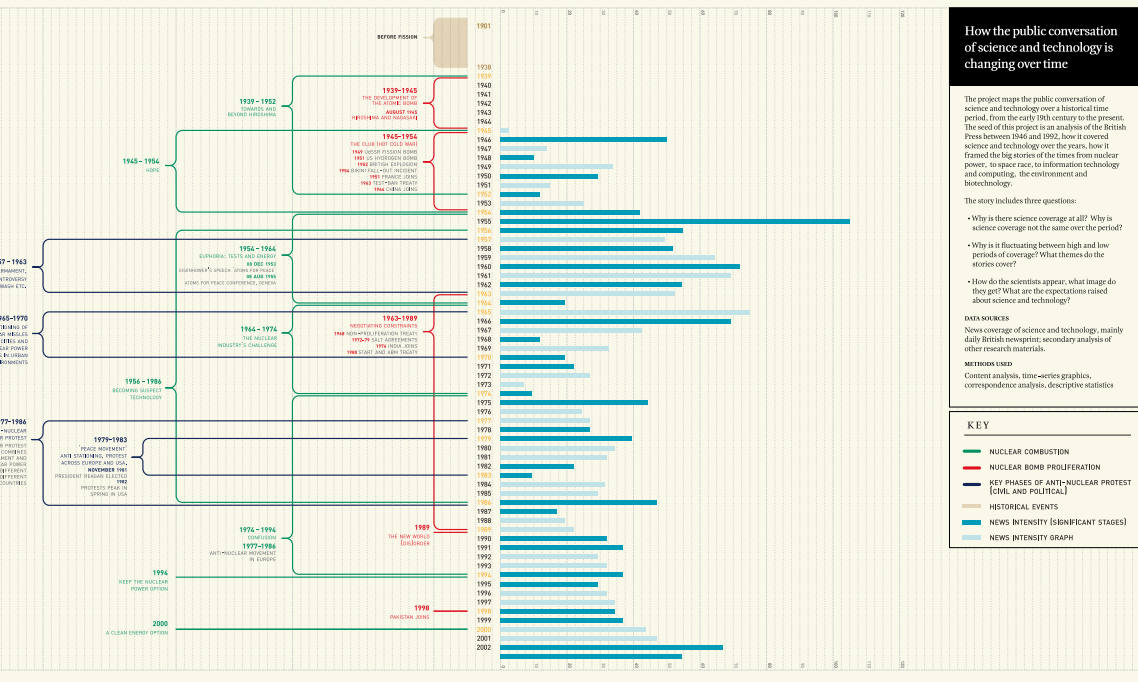
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MARTIN BAUER (2011)

The Atom and Nuclear Power

GENES & GENES - PUBLIC RESISTANCE AND THE TECHNO-SCIENTIFIC RESPONSES, NEW YORK, ROUTLEDGE



1. Foreign born population in Britain. LSE researcher: Ben Wilson; LCC designer: Jonathan Holmes
2. Eating behaviour. LSE researcher: Luca Savorelli, Economics; LCC designer: Tomas Lauro
3. International migration. LSE researcher: Ben Wilson, Methodology Institute; LCC designer: Tamisha Harris
4. The atom and nuclear power. LSE researcher: Professor Martin Bauer; LCC designer: Pradnya Dighe

A passion for music

Roy McEwan explains why LSE was perfect for a young man with a love of music.

Ending up at LSE was a fortunate accident for me. I left school unclear what to do, but studying politics and economics seemed as good as anything. I couldn't really have landed more squarely on my feet at LSE. Not only was I studying at this prestigious institution, but its city centre buildings were incomparably placed to allow me to indulge my passion: music. Just a short walk across Waterloo Bridge was the Royal Festival Hall (RFH). What began with records and local amateur orchestras at home in Dumfries and Carlisle exploded as I stretched my student grant as far as humanly possible to hear as many great orchestras, conductors and instrumentalists as I could. Whether LSE or RFH was more influential on my eventual career is maybe a moot point.

On leaving LSE, many of my contemporaries donned suits and headed into some form of public service. I wanted this too but rather simplistically thought it would be good to go into an area that I loved – music. I applied for many jobs and wasn't really qualified for any of them, but this did lead to a postgraduate course in arts administration at Central London Polytechnic. The course lacked rigour and the standard of teaching and facilities were quite a shock after LSE, but it provided a grounding in the cultural sector, some contacts and a piece of paper that magically increased the frequency of interviews when the time came. This was crucial. "The Arts" is still a small business sector: even major cultural institutions have modest turnovers compared with commerce and industry. Career development was (and largely still is) a matter of learning on the job and moving around to gain advancement.

I did not get to work in music for many years, a blessing in disguise as I had a rich and varied career. First, I held a junior position in a London theatre; then, gallery manager at Whitechapel Art Gallery (working with Nick Serota in the days before the Tate). Eventually I returned to Scotland, and the MacRobert Arts Centre at Stirling University. I started as business manager and eventually became director. Programming work across the spectrum of performing arts, visual arts and film was fulfilling. I also had the annual pleasure of casting and producing the panto



PICTURE COURTESY OF SCO


– not always as much fun behind the scenes as it was in front, but it has left me with memories and bad gags that reduce me to tears (of laughter) even now.

Enjoyable as the MacRobert was, I knew when the time came to move on. Here luck really came into play. After a short spell in Manchester in the funding sector, I found that a dream job had come up and I got it: chief executive of the Scottish Chamber Orchestra (SCO). I have remained in it since because it so fully satisfies my passion for music and commitment to public service.

As one of Scotland's National Performing Companies, the SCO (pictured) works closely with government and holds a clear responsibility to serve the whole nation, as well as representing it internationally. This may sound worthy but, for me, cultural organisations need to keep a strong focus on their social responsibility, never forgetting who their stakeholders are and always remembering to articulate what they do as a benefit to the community that supports them. It grounds us in a sense of purpose while not in any way inhibiting our ability to make great music.

Art and making art happen are two very different things. Maybe it is here that the benefit of an LSE education seems clearest. I can't say, as another recent contributor did, that I would not have ended up where I have, had I not gone to LSE. But the intellectual framework I learned there has served me exceptionally well in the arts sector and enabled me to approach its challenges from a usefully different perspective to that of many colleagues who entered arts administration from being artists or performers or with arts degrees.

After all these years, my great motivation remains the music. If I can contribute to the enrichment of people's lives through the part I play in making it possible, I will, eventually, retire happy. ■



Roy McEwan (BSc Economics 1973) is chief executive of the Scottish Chamber Orchestra. He was awarded an OBE for services to music in the Queen's Birthday Honours List 2011.

Nelson Mandela at LSE

On 6 April 2000 Nelson Mandela spoke at the School on change, peace and the dawn of an African century. He is shown here wearing the LSE baseball cap presented to him on the occasion by Professor Anthony Giddens, then LSE director.

Mandela said: "LSE, as part of the University of London, was in the vanguard of the great army of men and women across the world who responded to the call to isolate the apartheid regime."

The School's engagement with Africa remains today through the extensive research and teaching of our academics. To find out more, visit lse.ac.uk/africaninitiative

Africa at LSE is a new blog set up to promote African research here at the School. <http://blogs.lse.ac.uk/africaatlse/about>



LSE THANKYOU



Sutherland Chair in European Institutions

On 1 January 2012, Dr Sara B Hobolt will join the European Institute as the first holder of the Sutherland Chair in European Institutions. The chair is named after LSE chairman Peter Sutherland KCMG (pictured) whose generous support will fund the post for ten years. This generous donation reflects the contribution of Mr Sutherland as a former EU commissioner and his lifelong commitment to the European ideal.

Dr Hobolt is currently university lecturer in comparative European politics at the University of Oxford. She is one of the leading scholars on public opinion, voter behaviour and determinants of support for European Institutions and the European integration process more generally. She plays a leading role in the collaborative European Elections Study, an EU-wide project studying voters, parties, candidates and the media in European parliamentary elections.

Dr Hobolt's appointment strengthens the significant body of LSE scholars working on the European Union, which includes Professors Damian Chalmers, Kevin Featherstone, Simon Hix and Karen Smith. Dr Hobolt will be a leading member of the Europe@LSE group and the European Union Politics, Law and Policy research stream. Once in post, she will continue her work on electoral democracy and political behaviour in the European Union.

Professor Featherstone, head of the European Institute said: "Thanks to the generosity of Mr Sutherland, we will be able to strengthen our teaching and research on the European Union. This could hardly be more timely given the worldwide attention being given to the current eurozone crisis and the questions that raises about Europe's future."



Philippe Roman Chair in History and International Affairs

The Philippe Roman Chair in History and International Affairs, based in LSE IDEAS, aims to bring world renowned scholars from outside the United Kingdom to LSE for research, teaching and discussion. The chair has been supported for the last five years by a private donation illustrating the importance of philanthropy to academic life at the School. Ramachandra Guha succeeded Professor Niall Ferguson as holder of the chair in history and international affairs for the 2011-2012 academic year.

Dr Guha is a historian and biographer based in Bangalore, India. He has taught at the universities of Yale and Stanford, held the Arné Naess Chair at the University of Oslo, and been the Indo-American Community visiting

professor at the University of California at Berkeley.

His book *India after Gandhi* (2007) was chosen as book of the year by *The Economist*, and as book of the decade by the *Times of India*. In 2008, *Prospect* and *Foreign Policy* magazines nominated Dr Guha as one of the world's 100 most influential intellectuals. In 2009, he was awarded the Padma Bhushan, the Republic of India's third highest civilian honour.

Dr Guha said: "I am honoured and delighted at the opportunity to be part of LSE IDEAS. My intellectual evolution was profoundly shaped by several generations of scholars associated with LSE and this debt will surely be increased further by the year spent among the brilliant minds at the School."

Professor Michael Cox, co-director of LSE IDEAS, said: "The sheer breadth of Ramachandra's work, as well as its insight and depth, mark him out as one of the leading thinkers of our time. We look forward to bringing him to the School and learning more about democracy, the environment, India, and possibly even cricket too!"

LSE IDEAS is a centre for the study of international affairs, diplomacy and grand strategy. Its mission is to help train skilled and open-minded leaders and to study international affairs through world-class scholarship and engagement with practitioners and decision-makers. It aims at understanding how today's world came into being and how it may be changed.

Annual Fund and Matched Funding Scheme

The UK government's Matched Funding Scheme ended on 31 July 2011, marking the end of the most successful year the LSE Annual Fund has had to date. During the 2010-11 financial year the Annual Fund received £902,196 in donations from over 3,250 alumni and friends of the School, an impressive increase when compared with the year leading up to the scheme when the fund raised £665,358.

Introduced in 2008 to encourage philanthropic

support to UK universities, the Matched Funding Scheme has certainly achieved its ambition. The number of donors supporting the Annual Fund has increased by 13 per cent with the average gift increasing by 27 per cent to £267 over the three year duration of the initiative. The UK government matched every £3 donated to the Annual Fund with a further £1, meaning that the Annual Fund has been able to make an even greater impact on life at the School thanks to the support of its donors.

Each year, through the generosity of alumni, staff, governors, parents

and friends of the School, the Annual Fund is able to support a wide variety of projects that may not otherwise receive funding, helping to transform the student experience and maintain the School's global reputation. Projects include those that support LSE's estates strategy; provide financial support to talented students who may not otherwise be able to attend the School; and enhance teaching and research – all of which help to ensure that LSE continues to attract the best and brightest students and academics from around the globe.

Thank you to everyone who supported the fund during the Matched Funding Scheme, helping us to raise £2,479,415 over the three years even before the extra funding is added.

Building on this success, the Annual Fund is seeking the ongoing and further support of alumni and friends of the School to ensure that it can continue to offer the same level of funding to worthy LSE projects.

To find out more about the Annual Fund and the projects that it supports, visit lse.ac.uk/annualfund.



Burning Issue lecture series

Seeking to bring the high quality of LSE's lectures to a wider audience, the Burning Issue lecture series featured some of the School's leading academics and is being produced to broadcast quality. LSE hopes to interest major broadcasters in the series and, once negotiations are complete, to showcase the lectures on the LSE website, LSE's iTunesU channel and YouTube.

The Burning Issue lecture series was filmed over two nights in May and addressed some of the prominent issues concerning today's society. The series began with a lecture on the DNA of human rights by Professor Conor Gearty, followed by a lecture by Professor Emily Jackson on the right to die (pictured). It ended with a lecture by Professor Tim Allen entitled "Parasites – enemy of the poor".

The Burning Issue lecture series was made possible through funding received from the LSE Annual Fund and additional support by Cato Stonex (BSC International Relations 1986).

Dahrendorf Symposium



LSE, in partnership with the Hertie School of Governance in Berlin, has received support totalling €498,000 from Stiftung Mercator. Mercator is one of the largest private foundations in Germany and pursues clearly defined objectives in its thematic clusters of integration, climate change and arts education. The donation has been made in support of the organisation and delivery of the first Dahrendorf

Symposium, which brought together leading academics, policymakers and the media from across Europe and beyond, and in doing so, honours the legacy of former LSE director Professor Lord Ralf Dahrendorf.

Lord Dahrendorf was the eighth director of LSE, serving between 1974 and 1984, having previously won a Leverhulme scholarship to study at the School in the 1950s, and subsequently obtaining a doctorate in 1956 for his thesis on unskilled labour in British industry. Lord Dahrendorf then followed a prolific academic and political career in a number of roles throughout Europe and North America.

The Dahrendorf Symposium took place in Berlin on 9 and 10 November, iconic dates which mark the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989 and with that, the commencement of the reunification of Europe. Its main theme was "Changing the debate on Europe: moving beyond conventional wisdoms".

Professor Timothy Garton Ash spoke at the symposium dinner. He is the author of nine books of political writing or "history of the present" which have charted the transformation of Europe over the last 30 years. He is professor of European studies at the University of Oxford, Isaiah Berlin Professorial Fellow at St Antony's College, Oxford, and a senior fellow at the Hoover Institution, Stanford University. In 2006, he was awarded the George Orwell Prize for political writing.

www2.lse.ac.uk/newsAndMedia/videoAndAudio/channels/dahrendorfSymposium/Home.aspx



LSE wins award for widening participation

LSE was presented with a Best Widening Participation Programme award in July for its work in encouraging inner-city students to go to university. The ceremony was held at the House of Lords and co-hosted by Lord Wei and the charity Excellence in Education.

LSE has been involved in widening participation and access initiatives since 1998 and the activities aim to address the differences in take-up of higher education opportunities across different social groups. Under-representation is directly linked with broader issues of equity and social inclusion and the School works to ensure equal

opportunities for disabled students, mature students, women, men and BME students in higher education.

Alexandra Smith, widening participation coordinator, said: "Inner-city pupils often face considerable barriers to higher education, so we focus on attainment and aspiration raising activities. We have delivered various widening participation initiatives for over ten years and this award recognises our contribution to widening access to top institutions like LSE."

lse.ac.uk/newsAndMedia/aroundLSE/2011/WPAward.aspx

Reading the riots



The causes and consequences of the English riots this summer, the most serious bout of civil unrest in a generation, will be examined in an innovative study – Reading the Riots – by LSE and the *Guardian* newspaper.

Professor Tim Newburn, head of the Social Policy department at LSE, will give academic direction to the project, which is the first empirical study into the widespread rioting and looting. Under his guidance, researchers are interviewing hundreds of people who were involved alongside residents, police and the judiciary. More than 2.5 million riot-related Twitter messages will also be analysed.

Professor Newburn, a former president of the British Society of Criminology and an adviser to the Metropolitan police and Home Office, said: "There is an urgent need for some rigorous social research which will look, without prejudice, at the causes and the consequences of the recent riots. Crucially, it is vital that we speak with those involved in the disturbances and those affected by them to try to understand any lessons for public policy."

lse.ac.uk/newsAndMedia/news/archives/2011/09/riots.aspx

LSE rises in the rankings

LSE has risen in four league tables published this year.

The School jumped 39 places in the ranking of world universities published by the *Times Higher Education* in October. LSE was ranked 47th in the global league table, which is a dramatic improvement from its 86th position last year. The School is the sixth most highly-placed in the country. timeshighereducation.co.uk/world-university-rankings

The *Guardian's 2012 University Guide* ranked LSE as fourth best in the UK and the top university in London, a rise of four places compared to its position in the 2011 guide. This result was particularly

notable as the *Guardian* rankings do not take into account research quality, an area where LSE performs very strongly. guardian.co.uk/education/universityguide

Meanwhile, the *Times Good Universities Guide* ranked LSE as the third best university in the UK, only behind Oxford and Cambridge, and the top university in London. This is a climb of two places, from its position as fifth best university in the same league table in 2010. lse.ac.uk/newsAndMedia/news/archives/2011/06/gooduniversityguide.aspx

LSE also improved its position in the World University Rankings published by data consultants QS in September. These placed LSE 64th in the table, which is an improvement from 80th in 2010.

There is no universally agreed methodology for such a comparison and all three tables have their particular critics. LSE has long argued, and produced empirical evidence to back its claim, that its small size and exclusive focus on the social sciences result in rankings underestimating its strengths.

lse.ac.uk/newsAndMedia/aroundLSE/2011/QStable.aspx

© STANALINDREAMTIME



Cyprus gives LSE professor the stamp of approval

Nobel Prize winner and LSE professor Christopher Pissarides (pictured) has been honoured by the Cyprus Postal Service in a set of new stamps.

The stamp, which came into circulation in June, costs €1,71 and can be used

for letters sent locally but also the rest of Europe and other countries.

Professor Pissarides won the Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences last autumn and has been hailed as a national hero in Cyprus, both for his work and for promoting Cyprus abroad. He is the first Cypriot to have been awarded a Nobel Prize.

lse.ac.uk/newsAndMedia/aroundLSE/2011/PissaridesStamps.aspx

NEW honorary fellows

Honorary fellowships are awarded by LSE each year to people who have attained distinction in the arts, science, or public life, or who have rendered outstanding services to the School or its concerns. Four honorary fellows were elected in 2011.

Professor Eileen Barker OBE, FBA



Emeritus professor of sociology with special reference to the study of religion, LSE

The Hon Audrey Eu SC, JP



Member, Legislative Council of Hong Kong

Angela Mason CBE



Commissioner, Equality and Human Rights Commission

Tharman Shanmugaratnam



Deputy prime minister and minister for finance, Singapore

LSE keeps its GREEN CREDENTIALS

LSE has been awarded a First for its commitment to systemic environmental management and its environmental performance in the 2011 People & Planet Green League.

This is the third year that the School has achieved a First in the Green League, which ranked LSE as 22nd out of the 142 institutions in this year's table.

The Green League is People & Planet's award winning environmental ranking of the UK's universities which ranks universities according to 13 environmental policy and performance-related criteria.

LSE director Judith Rees said: "It is pleasing that the hard work of our enthusiastic and committed staff and students has been recognised but we must not rest on our laurels. Carbon emissions for the sector are still rising and there are still significant challenges to overcome if LSE is to successfully meet government targets."

lse.ac.uk/newsAndMedia/news/archives/2011/06/peopleAndPlanet.aspx

The graduation day story... now available on iTunes

Graduation is one of the best and busiest times of the year for students and staff at LSE, and the latest film from the Stories from LSE series tells the story of a graduation day through the eyes of Rachel Leighton and her family.

A student in social policy, Rachel graduated last year with a 2:1 and was joint winner of the Janet Beveridge award for conspicuous achievement in final examinations. The film takes viewers through the day, from gown fitting and graduation photograph to getting her degree from Howard Davies, then director of the School.

This Stories from LSE film and other videos by LSE can now be downloaded from iTunes U, a dedicated area of the iTunes Store. More than 1,000 recordings from LSE's public lectures programme, and nearly 400 videos are now available.

lse.ac.uk/newsAndMedia/news/archives/2011/07/LSEitunesu.aspx



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LSE PEOPLE

Four LSE academics have been elected Fellows of the British Academy.

Professor Simon Hix, Department of Government, **Professor Martin Loughlin**, Department of Law, **Professor Andrea Prat**, Department of Economics, and **Professor Odd Arne Westad**, IDEAS, were four of only 38 academics to be elected this year.



Dr Jon Adams, External Relations Division, was one of ten winners of the New Generation Thinkers Scheme,

a nationwide search for the brightest academic minds with the potential to turn their ideas into fascinating broadcasts by the Arts and Humanities Research Council and BBC Radio 3.



Professor Timothy Besley, Suntory and Toyota International Centres for Economics and Related Disciplines

(STICERD), has been elected to the 2011 class of new fellows and foreign honorary members of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Dr Konstantina Davki, LSE Health, spoke at the first European Parliament debate on paternity leave in June. She was the only academic speaker invited to present at the debate.

Dr David Lane, Department of Management, has been invited to join the editorial board of new journal *Operations Research for Health Care*.

Professor Elias Mossialos, LSE Health, has been appointed state minister and government spokesman in the new Greek cabinet, leading a task force to reform the Greek health system.



Professor Eileen Munro, Department of Social Policy, published her review of child protection in

England and gave evidence to the Select Committee on Education about her recommendations in June.

Maria do Mar Pereira, a teaching fellow with LSE100 and alumna of the Gender Institute, has been shortlisted by the Feminist and Women's Studies Association in its annual essay competition.

Dr Hyun Bang Shin, Department of Geography and Environment, has won the Urban Studies Foundation and Urban Studies journal seminar series competition with a joint proposal on the geography of gentrification in the Global South.

Dr Charlotte Werndle, Department of Philosophy, Logic and Scientific Method, has been awarded the Cushing Memorial Prize for 2011 for her paper on the implications of chaos and unpredictability, published in *The British Journal for the Philosophy of Science* in 2009.

Richard Wright, editor in chief of LSE's *British Journal of Sociology*, has been awarded the Chancellor's Award for Excellence in Service at the University of Missouri–St Louis.

MPs adopt LSE recommendations on UK foreign policy

The House of Commons' Foreign Affairs Committee has drawn heavily on evidence presented by an LSE team in a new report which calls for the role of the Foreign Office (FCO) to be protected and strengthened.

LSE IDEAS had presented MPs with written evidence that Britain's standing abroad would suffer unless the FCO was put back at the centre of UK government. The submission, edited by Professor Michael Cox and Dr Nicholas Kitchen, is quoted extensively in the Committee's report *The Role of the FCO in UK Government*.

IDEAS first set out its analysis of the problems in its own special report *The Future of UK Foreign Policy*, published in November 2010. One of its key suggestions was the importance of maintaining embassies and consulates abroad as they are effective and influential. Many of the report's conclusions were echoed in the Foreign Affairs Committee's report.

lse.ac.uk/newsAndMedia/news/archives/2011/05/foreignaffairs.aspx



Life through a lens



A selection of the photographic collection of the playwright, critic and polemicist George Bernard Shaw (1856–1950) can now be viewed online as the partnership between the National Trust and LSE to conserve, catalogue and digitise Shaw's collection reaches

its final stages. The first tranche of these images, around 5,000, is available to view through the online exhibition *Through the lens: the photographic world of GB Shaw*.

A founder of LSE, Shaw was an active amateur photographer from at least 1898, the date of his first surviving negative. A pioneer of photography as a serious art form, his photographs document a prolific literary and political life offering glimpses into Shaw's inner world. They also record his experiments with photography and for the photographic historian the collection provides a record of the development of photographic and processing techniques available from the 1890s.

In total the archive comprises approximately 20,000 photographs and negatives and 14 photograph albums compiled by Shaw. The collection is in remarkable condition considering its age, only tears and one binding had to be repaired on the albums and 13 per cent of the negatives underwent conservation.

lse.ac.uk/newsAndMedia/news/archives/2011/07/gbsphotos.aspx

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.

Promotion, prevention and early intervention cut mental health costs

Every pound spent on parenting programmes to prevent conduct disorder in young children saves the UK £8 over a child's lifetime, research led by LSE's Professor Martin Knapp has found. This economic impact is over and above the positive effects on the child's well-being. And the economic returns from school-based programmes to deal with bullying and other behavioural problems are even larger. *Mental Health Promotion and Mental Illness Prevention: the economic case* also found that early intervention psychosis teams, which work with young people in their first episode of schizophrenia or bipolar disorder, save the economy a total of £18 for every pound spent on them. Suicide training for GPs saves £44 for every pound while bridge safety barriers save £54. lse.ac.uk/newsAndMedia/news/archives/2011/04/Department_of_Health.aspx

On your bike

Cycling contributes almost £3 billion to the UK economy, a report by Dr Alexander Grous of LSE's Department of Management has shown. The study, which quantifies for the first time the full economic success story of the UK's cycling sector, reveals that almost a quarter of the population are now cyclists. The UK's cycling sector now generates £2.9 billion for the British economy, equating to a value of £230 for every biking Briton in the country. Dr Grous calculated a "Gross Cycling Product" by taking into account factors such as bicycle manufacturing, cycle and accessory retail and cycle related employment. A 28 per cent jump in retail sales last year led to 3.7 million bikes being sold at an average price of £439 each. Accessory sales also made a significant contribution, followed by a further £500 million through the 23,000 people employed in the sector.

lse.ac.uk/newsAndMedia/news/archives/2011/08/cycling.aspx



Great Recession to have long-term effects on incomes

Ordinary households have yet to feel the worst effects of the recession on their income, a study of 21 wealthier countries has revealed. In the two years following the financial crash of 2007, household income distributions hardly changed, even where national GDP fell sharply. Over this period, and for most countries studied, average disposable household income levels generally fell slightly and poverty rates and income inequality changed little. However the report, entitled *The Great Recession and the Distribution of Household Income* and produced by a research team led by Professor Stephen Jenkins of LSE, predicts that as governments cut public spending and raise taxes to confront structural deficits, household incomes will be hit for up to five or ten years, or even longer, depending on when economic growth returns. lse.ac.uk/newsAndMedia/news/archives/2011/09/Greatrecession.aspx



New study is first to identify a "happiness gene"

People tend to be happier if they possess a more efficient version of a gene which regulates the transport of serotonin in the brain, research by behavioural economist Jan-Emmanuel

De Neve has shown. The findings, published in the *Journal of Human Genetics*, are the first to show a direct link between a specific genetic condition and a person's happiness, as measured by their satisfaction with life. Jan-Emmanuel De Neve, Centre for Economic Performance, examined genetic data from more than 2,500 participants in the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (a representative population sample in the US). In particular, he looked at which functional variant of the 5-HTT gene they possess. The 5-HTT gene, which provides the operating code for serotonin transporters in our neuron cell walls, has a variation (or allele) which can be either long or short. The long allele is more efficient, resulting in increased gene expression and thus more serotonin transporters in the cell membrane. The study compared the subject's genetic type with their answer to the question: "How satisfied are you with your life as a whole?". The results showed that a much higher proportion of those with the efficient version of the gene were either very satisfied or satisfied with their life – compared to those with the less efficient form. lse.ac.uk/newsAndMedia/news/archives/2011/05/happiness_gene.aspx

Top ten myths of internet safety for children

Researchers have published a list of the top ten myths about internet safety for children to show how many people's knowledge of online dangers are out of date. Among common mistakes is the belief that putting a computer in the family living room will help keep young people away from risky behaviour. In fact, say the team from EU Kids Online, children find it so easy to go online at a friend's house or on a smartphone that this advice is out of date. Parents are better advised to talk to their children about their internet habits or join them in some online activity. The top ten list is published as part of the final report of EU Kids Online – a research project based at LSE which surveyed 25,000 children and their parents across Europe to understand where the true online risks and opportunities lie. The report makes a series of recommendations, which range from a call for more user-friendly parental controls and online safety features, to ensuring children also lead a rich life away from the computer.

lse.ac.uk/newsAndMedia/news/archives/2011/09/toptenmyths.aspx





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



Onwards and upwards

What an improved magazine! Please keep it up.

Iqbal Haji (BSc Economics 1966)

New York, USA

ANY ANSWERS?

Motto musings

"To know the causes of things" is a noble aim and one which has served us well in the 20th century and of which all alumni have been proud. The social sciences

were in their infancy at that time and research, the accumulation of data and the testing of hypotheses was a necessary first step, which the School has achieved with outstanding success.

Recent correspondence in *LSE Connect* initiated by Professor

Top of the tree

It was interesting to see the guest list for the 50 Plus reunion earlier this year, with sadly no-one from the Cambridge days. I suppose there are not many of us left.

I was there from 1943-45 reading history but did not want to start again in London when the School returned there the following year, so got a London external degree later on. I came back to LSE for a social science certificate (long gone) and

ended up as a medical social worker in hospitals.

I'm delighted that LSE has retained its place in the top of the academic tree. My old headmistress warned me that I might have difficulty getting employment if I went to such a place (ie, to such a den of socialist iniquity!).

Joan Julius (BA History 1945, Certificate in Social Science)

London, UK

Taylor has suggested that the motto might be extended, and I should like to support his idea. The present motto is a necessary aim but not a sufficient one. Knowledge alone is not enough – it has to be used to promote and advance well-being (the subject of Professor Layard's recent

address to the 50 Plus reunion). I am sure our founders, all social reformers, would have approved such an amendment as being appropriate for the 21st century.

Denis Greenald (BSc Government 1950)

Chester, UK



A London memento with a touch of class



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

Where did you live? What was it like around LSE? Discover at lse.ac.uk/booth

To purchase please visit <http://eshop.lse.ac.uk> and choose the Booth@LSE section. To order by phone, please call +44 (0)20 7955 7223.

The price is £17.95 per map sheet, including UK postage and packing (overseas postage is £4 extra). A full set of all 12 maps is available at the discounted price of £95.95, including UK postage and packing (overseas postage £10 extra).

Thank you for supporting the Library's work

1 East: Isle of Dogs

Millwall, Limehouse, Bromley, Stepney [485 x 623 mm]

2 North East: South Hackney

Clapton, Stoke Newington, Dalston [421 x 400 mm]

3 North: Stoke Newington

Highbury, Islington, Finsbury Park, Tufnell Park, Barnsbury [502 x 460 mm]

4 North West: Somers Town

Camden Town, Kentish Town, Belsize Park, Primrose Hill, Hampstead, St John's Wood, West Hampstead, Kilburn, Maida Vale [531 x 485 mm]

5 East Central: Stepney

Whitechapel, Spitalfields, Bethnal Green, Shoreditch, Haggerston [368 x 485 mm]

6 West Central: Hoxton

Clerkenwell, Bloomsbury, Fitzrovia, Holborn, Covent Garden, Soho [525 x 425 mm]

7 Inner West: Westminster, Marylebone

Mayfair, Paddington, Bayswater, Kensington, Chelsea [554 x 485 mm]

8 Outer West: Kilburn

Kensal Green, Notting Hill, West Kensington, Fulham, Hammersmith, Shepherd's Bush [609 x 430 mm]

9 Inner South: Rotherhithe

Camberwell, Southwark, Walworth, Kennington, Lambeth, Vauxhall [670 x 382 mm]

10 South West: Wandsworth

Battersea, Clapham, Putney, Fulham [700 x 388 mm]

11 Outside South: Peckham

Camberwell, Dulwich, Brixton, South Lambeth [574 x 417 mm]

12 South East: Blackheath

Greenwich, Lewisham, Hatcham Park [485 x 535 mm]



MESSAGE FROM THE

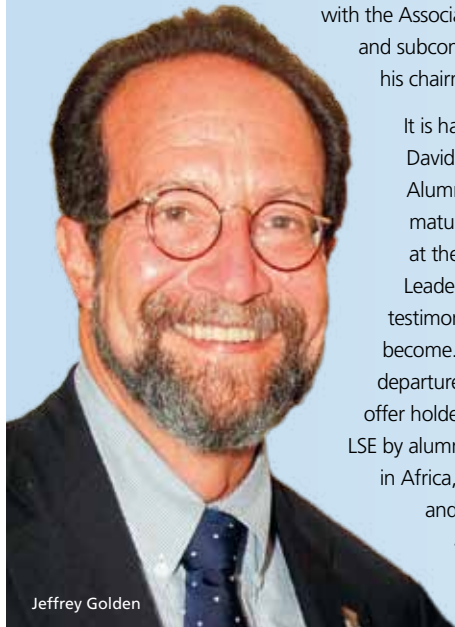
Alumni Association chair

LSE changed my life and I'm sure it probably changed your life too. I remember the unqualified joy I experienced when I opened that letter offering me a place at LSE and swelling up a bit with pride when asked as a student: "Which is your university?" We have never had to apologise or give an excuse for our decision to attend LSE and we should not take that for granted.

Following George Davidson

I have been following my good friend George Davidson, chair of the LSE Alumni Association 2007 to 2011, for years. We were students together on the General Course at LSE more than 40 years ago. I then followed George to an Ivy League law school and then to Wall Street where we both began our legal careers. We both later returned to London and to the City. So perhaps it shouldn't be a surprise that I am now following George as the chair of the LSE Alumni Association; it is certainly a pleasure as well as a privilege to do so and to build on the foundations that George, together with the Association's executive committee and subcommittees, established during his chairmanship.

It is hard to believe that George Davidson has been only our second Alumni Association chair. The mature and vibrant group I met at the LSE Alumni Association Leadership Forum in September is testimony to what the Association has become. George championed the pre-departure events and in 2011, overseas offer holders were warmly welcomed to LSE by alumni at 78 events in 47 countries in Africa, the Americas, Asia, Europe and the Middle East. (See pages 40-41 for a roundup of the 2011 programme.)



Jeffrey Golden

Houghton Street Online (HSO), our online alumni community, went live during George's first term and like the pre-departure events, we must aim to realise the full potential of this venture.

During George's terms, the number of alumni country groups, special interest groups and contact networks has grown, become more international and more reflective of the wonderful diversity that is LSE's hallmark.

These are all things that we must continue. As for George... he will be, as they say, a hard act to follow.

Coming home to LSE

LSE is my home again, more than 40 years after I arrived as a student. They let me back last year as a member of the faculty. I am a visiting professor in the Law Department, teaching financial markets law and regulation. I'm also developing a course on the relevance of all that to sustainable development.

Our greatest priority should be to ensure that LSE remains the special institution that we attended. But now may be the time to polish our pride a bit. And that, if you ask me, should be our agenda.

You have heard and read about the challenges of the past year. But we all know that from these challenges there can be opportunities. The world will be watching when LSE appoints its next director. There will be an important opportunity for this Association to make a positive difference when that happens and we want to be ready to seize that opportunity.

Jeffrey Golden

(General Course 1971, PhD International Relations 1972-75)
Chair, LSE Alumni Association

Do you want to get in touch with us?
You can contact the Alumni Relations team by emailing alumni@lse.ac.uk or telephoning +44 (0) 20 7955 7361.

UPCOMING ALUMNI EVENTS

SPRING CONCERT

Join fellow alumni for the annual LSE Choir and Orchestra Spring Concert at St Clement Dane's Church, The Strand
www.alumni.lse.ac.uk/events



HOUSE OF LORDS

Our annual summer alumni reception takes place at the House of Lords in Westminster on 22 May 2012 www.alumni.lse.ac.uk/events for more details

ALUMNI MONTHLY DRINKS

Held near LSE on the first Wednesday of the month, alumni monthly drinks are a chance to network and catch up with old friends and new www.alumni.lse.ac.uk/events for more details



Events and reunions

In 2011, we welcomed over 700 alumni back to the School for four very special reunions.



1990-94 REUNION



1990-94 REUNION

50 plus reunion

In May, over 220 alumni came back to the School for the 50 Plus reunion for the graduating classes of 1961 and earlier. The highlights included a celebration lunch in the Grand Connaught Rooms, a lecture by Professor Lord Layard (MSc Economics 1967) entitled "Happiness and public policy"; and a jazz concert performed by Wally Fields (BSc Economics 1960), Eddie Matthews (BSc Sociology 1960) and David "Digger" Miller (BSc Economic History 1960). Many thanks to our class chair, Lord Judd of Portsea (BSc Economics 1956), for his tireless efforts with the reunion.

1990s' reunions

2011 also marked the reunions of the 1990s. Over 180 alumni returned to the School in July for the reunion of the graduating classes of 1990-94, while in September, we welcomed 250 alumni from the graduating classes of 1995-99. Both reunions began with an address by the pro-director for research and

external relations, Professor Stuart Corbridge. Following this, alumni enjoyed a welcome reception and The Social at the Three Tuns where guests were able to reconnect with old friends and reminisce about their time at the School.

In July and September, alumni saw the developments on campus during School tours. They also heard from director of estates Julian Robinson, and LSE Students' Union general secretary Alex Peters-Day (BSc Anthropology 2011), about the new Students' Centre and the impact it will have on campus and the student experience.

There was plenty of opportunity to engage in intellectual debate and discussion at the reunions. The School's innovative new course, LSE 100, was showcased at both reunions and gave alumni a taste of what the new students will face on the course. In July, the keynote academic debate was led by Professor Simon Hix (MSc Politics and Government of Western Europe 1992), Michiel Van Hulst (MSc Public Policy and Administration 1992) and Dr Abigail Innes (PhD Government 1997) on "What's wrong with British politics?" The lively session included topics ranging from the professionalisation of politics to Britain's ambiguous relationship with

the European Union. In September, guests joined Dr Alexandra Beauregard (PhD Industrial Relations 2004), Alexandra Basirov (BSc Economics 1998), Erin Hepher (BSc Social Psychology 1997) and Sheetal Mehta (MSc International Relations 1995) for their lecture on "Women, leadership and working life". The panel discussed their pathway to career success, entrepreneurship, leadership and managing human talent.

Other highlights of the reunion included tours of the Houses of Parliament and the Tate Modern in July, while in September a number of alumni headed to the LSE sports ground to play a competitive game of football for the Alumni Games.

The finale of both reunions was the Gala Dinner in the stunning Palm Court of the Waldorf Hilton where prizes were won for those who had travelled the furthest. Reunion class gift totals were also announced with the classes of 1990-94 raising a record breaking £101,149 while the classes of 1995-99 raised a very impressive £64,004.

We would like to thank our dedicated class chairs for all their help with the reunions. For 1990-94, Fiona MacDonald (BSc Social Policy and Administration 1991) and Shami Chakrabarti (LLB 1991)



50 PLUS REUNION

and for 1995-99, Chris Cooper (BSc Economics 1996) and Jonathan Black (BSc Government 1999).

Alumni receptions

On a lovely summer evening in June, we welcomed nearly 280 alumni and guests to our annual reception at the House of Lords to enjoy the stunning views of London from the terrace. Our host, Lord Moore of Lower Marsh (BSc Economics 1961), welcomed guests before introducing the pro-director for resources and planning, Professor George Gaskell, who gave an update on the "State of the School". Our next House of Lords alumni reception will be held on 22 May 2012.

Reunions in 2012

Graduating classes of 1980-84
Friday 6 and Saturday 7 July

Graduating classes of 1985-89
Friday 14 and Saturday 15 September



Canada

The Canadian Friends of the LSE (CFLSE) is the official alumni association of LSE in Canada. With over 3,000 alumni, it is active across Canada, with chapters in Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal and Vancouver.



Each year the CFLSE hosts a number of different events for alumni. Notably, the CFLSE has been pleased to welcome Howard Davies, former LSE director, and Sarah Worthington, former pro-director for research and external relations (pictured above), for an alumni reception in Toronto. In addition the CFLSE has organised topical events with LSE faculty members including a panel discussion in Montreal called “World order – world disorder: a new international system in the mak-

ing?” featuring Professor Mick Cox, Professor Barry Buzan, Dr Lauren Phillips and Professor Kim Hutchings; and “The LSE 100” with Mary Morgan. Social events have ranged from cocktail receptions at the British High Commissioner’s residence in Ottawa and the British Consul General’s residence in Toronto to casual pub nights across the country. Most recently, each chapter has hosted a Bon Voyage pre-departure event for students heading to LSE to begin their studies.

The CFLSE regularly partners with other alumni clubs to organise joint events. In particular, the Ottawa, Montreal and Toronto chapters have held a number of events with the local Oxford and Cambridge alumni clubs. Additionally, the Toronto chapter of the CFLSE is part of the International Universities Club of Toronto (IUCT) – an organisation that hosts joint networking events for Toronto-based alumni from around 17 British and American universities.

The president of the CFLSE is Gregory Sullivan (LLM 2004). Chapter leaders include Tanya Woods (LLB 2006) in Ottawa, Betty Icharia (MSc Economics 1993) in Vancouver, J F Haeck (MSc Finance

2009) in Montreal, and Jamieson Knowlton (MSc Sociology 2007) and Michael Sutherland (MSc Sociology 2006) in Toronto.

The CFLSE website **CFLSE.com** is the virtual meeting place for LSE alumni who reside in Canada and who wish to keep in touch with fellow alumni across the country. Through this website, Canadian alumni can contact chapter leaders, get the latest news, and find out about planned events. The CFLSE also has a presence on Facebook and LinkedIn (both groups can be accessed under the name Canadian Friends of the LSE).

If you have any questions, or if you would like to participate in one of the Canadian chapters, the CFLSE president, Gregory Sullivan, can be reached at cflse.president@gmail.com.



TORONTO EVENT



China

There are over 2,500 LSE alumni on mainland China. There are active alumni groups in Beijing and Shanghai.

The LSE Alumni Group in China was founded in 2004 with the establishment of a programme of alumni activity in Beijing, followed by Shanghai in 2006. All LSE alumni on mainland China are welcome to participate in either group and contribute to the network across the vast country of China.

LSE has a longstanding relationship with China. Over 700 students a year from China come to study at LSE. LSE's alumni can be found in key positions in government, foreign embassies, international and non-governmental organisations, and leading Chinese and multinational companies. The Chinese minister for foreign affairs, Yang Jiechi, is one of LSE's most high profile alumni in China.

The China group organises a range of intellectual, social, networking and professional development activities in Beijing and Shanghai, in which all alumni can participate. The LSE China Alumni Lecture Series has been running for several years now. Past lectures have been given by former LSE director Howard Davies, and Professors Danny Quah, Arne Westad, Bridget Hutter and Terhi Rantanen among others.

LSE Careers Fairs have been held in Beijing and Shanghai since 2006, providing an opportunity for young LSE graduates to get their first step on the employment ladder on mainland China. The alumni group hosted LSE's fifth Asia Forum in Beijing in 2010, with over 500 participants attending from 30 countries and regions around the world. LSE also held its first China Conference, titled "Affluence and influence: changing dynamics in East-West relations" in Beijing in August 2011. The conference was preceded by a presentation ceremony for new LSE alumni, with over 550 attending both events over the afternoon and evening. Since 2010, selected LSE alumni lectures have been recorded with the podcasts going on the LSE China website for all alumni around China and the world to download.

All LSE alumni visiting or staying in China, for a long or short time, are invited to participate at our events and contribute to our vibrant network. For more information contact Brendan Smith at b.p.smith1@lse.ac.uk.

Above: Professor Danny Quah speaks at LSE's first China Conference; inset: new LSE alumni at the presentation ceremony preceding the conference

Banking and Finance Alumni Group

The Banking and Finance Alumni Group was created in July 2010 and held its official launch in February 2011. To date it has nearly 900 members based in the UK and internationally.

Launch event

The event followed the 2011 Lent term LSE Director's Dialogue featuring Carsten Kengeter (MSc International Accounting and Finance 1992), CEO of UBS Investment Bank in conversation with former LSE director Howard Davies. Held on the 8th floor of the New Academic Building, alumni were welcomed to the drinks reception by Howard Davies, and were introduced to the group's committee. The event was a fantastic opportunity to get to know new alumni from all years, as well as take in the stunning views of London from the soaring terrace.

Other events

The group held its inaugural annual dinner in June 2011 with Dr Andrew Sentance (MSc Economics 1982, PhD Economics 1986), former external member of the Monetary Policy Commission (2006-11) as speaker.

In addition to more formal events, group members are able to expand their alumni and professional networks at monthly drinks in the City and also receive invitations to public events taking place at the School.

Committee

The group is led by a committee of alumni who work in the banking and financial sector, including Barclays Wealth and RBS. If you are interested in being involved with the group and its committee please get in touch via the website below.

Future plans

The committee hopes to build on the successful series of events with further informal networking and formal receptions both on and off campus as well as holding its second annual dinner in summer 2012. To enable international group members to get more involved, the committee will also develop links with international alumni groups and student societies, as well as furthering academic links within the School.

How to get involved

For more information and to join the Banking and Finance Alumni Group, see www.alumni.lse.ac.uk/groups or on LinkedIn.

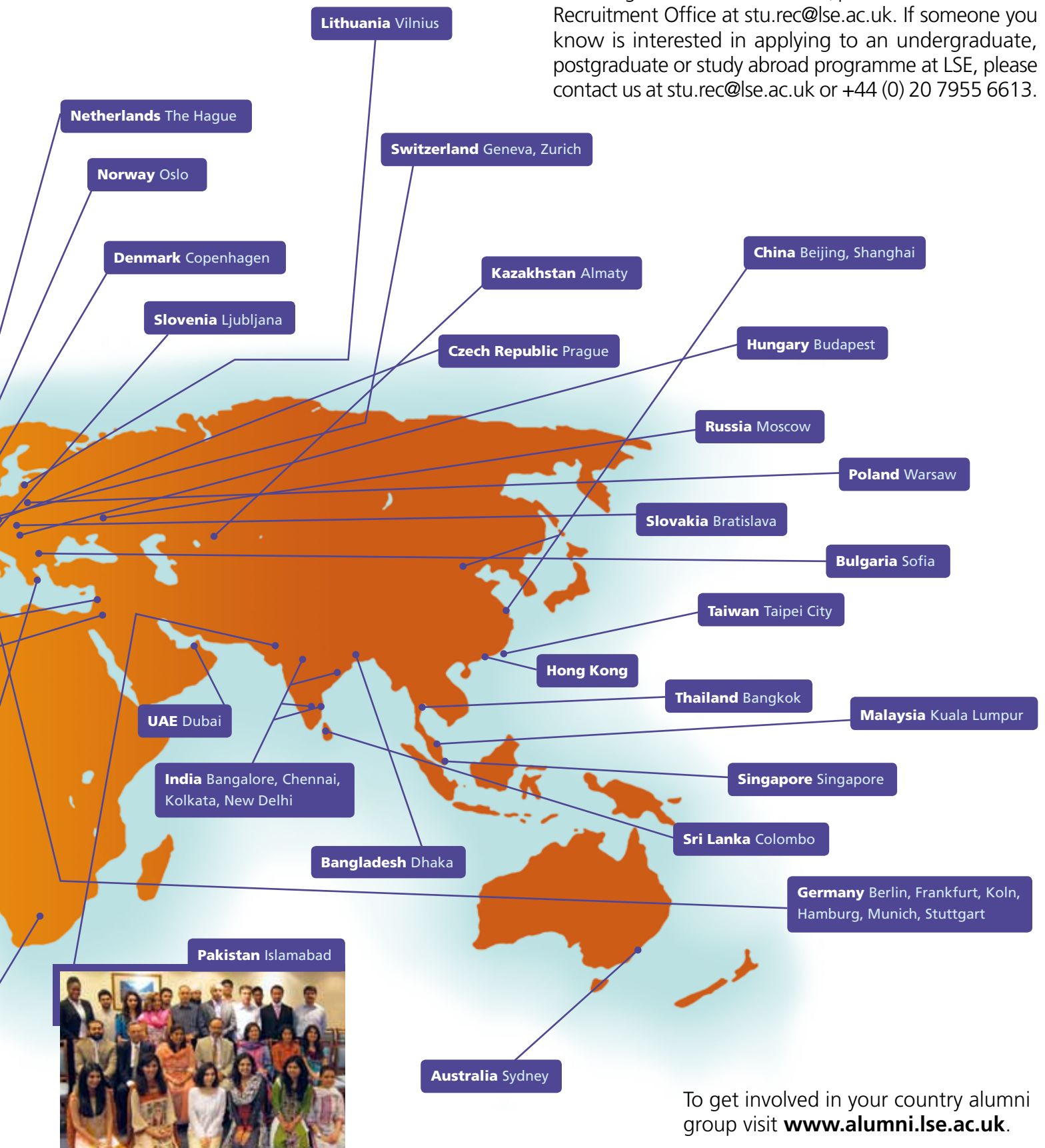


Pre-departure events

Every year the Alumni Association and Student Recruitment Office team up to fund pre-departure events, which allow recent alumni and current students to share their experiences of LSE and life in London with offer holders who are about to start at the School. These events are a great introduction for those who are about to join the LSE community. This year we express enormous thanks to our international alumni groups for planning, preparing and hosting 78 events across 47 countries.



If you would like to support student recruitment by becoming an Alumni Ambassador, please email the Student Recruitment Office at stu.rec@lse.ac.uk. If someone you know is interested in applying to an undergraduate, postgraduate or study abroad programme at LSE, please contact us at stu.rec@lse.ac.uk or +44 (0) 20 7955 6613.



To get involved in your country alumni group visit www.alumni.lse.ac.uk.

LSE Alumni Association Forum 2011



World class

LSE's biennial Alumni Association Leadership Forum took place in September, bringing together more than 70 alumni from over 30 countries in Africa, the Americas, Asia, Europe and the Middle East, representing more than 30 alumni country groups, special interest groups, contact networks, the Association's Executive Committee and its subcommittees.

Alumni ambassador

LSE alumnus, governor and scholarship donor Tim Frost (BSc Government 1987) shared his vision of volunteering in his talk on "A year in the life of a governor". He discussed the various areas of School decision-making in which he had been involved, such as campus development strategy. He spoke about his passion for widening participation and how this had led him and his partners at Cairn Capital to sponsor and teach at LSE's Summer School. He also shared his

enthusiasm for meeting alumni and undertaking alumni activity, citing his experience during a summer trip to China where he gave a talk to alumni in Shanghai and Beijing.

Reliving the public lecture experience

Forum 2011 delegates enjoyed the opportunity to relive the LSE public lecture experience with Nick Barr, professor of economics in the European Institute and Department of Economics. Professor Barr spoke on "The challenges of higher education finance", examining the factors that impact on higher education and how this was reflected in public policy. The lecture was followed by a lively discussion session in the best of LSE traditions.

Sharing knowledge and experience

One of the most requested features of the forum are the group breakout sessions in which panels of group leaders share their knowledge and

experience of the successes and challenges of running their groups.

From enrolment...

Margitta Wuelker-Mirbach (Diploma Economics 1984), leader of the German Friends of LSE, shared the collaborative relationship developed with the German Student Society at LSE. She explored some of the initiatives undertaken such as the annual German Symposium, the seeking of student internships by the alumni group and the participation of the students in pre-departure events for offer holders.

...to organising alumni events

Volunteer leaders Fiona MacDonald (BSc Social Policy and Administration 1991) chair, French Friends of LSE and vice chair, Alumni Association 2009-11; Rosehanna Chowdhury (LLM 2005), chair, Civil Service, Government and Public Policy Alumni group; and Chris Bodell (MSc International Accounting and Finance

1999) chair, regional ambassadors subcommittee 2011-13, were the panellists on the breakout session on organising events.

Fiona shared France's experience of using career-focused events to engage new and young alumni and as a way to leverage the professional expertise of alumni. She also spoke of the group's collaboration in a network of French alumni groups of British universities supported by the British Council in France, which had enabled her group to hold a "welcome back" event for new graduates.

Chris discussed the different ways that groups could use events to engage alumni right across the lifecycle from enrolment to retirement. Drawing on his experience as the social co-ordinator of the New York chapter of the US alumni group, he spoke about their successful monthly mixers as a way to encourage alumni to attend their first event as well as to engage LSE's Wall Street financial alumni community. He also advocated the use of celebration events leveraging national and other holidays as a way to encourage alumni to attend their first event.

Rosehanna shared her group's success in engaging senior alumni through the alignment of volunteering activity to their professional interest. The launch event for the Civil Service, Government and Public Policy Group in November 2010 featured alumni speakers Jeremy Heywood (MSc Economics 1986), permanent secretary at Downing Street, and Margaret Hodge MP (BSc Government 1966). Her top tips were never being afraid to ask and being persistent.

The School says "thank you"

LSE's alumni are the School's global ambassadors and advocates, supporting and representing the School throughout the world. They run alumni groups and contact networks; they mentor alumni and students; they participate and chair School and alumni events on campus and overseas, and they serve on the

LSE Alumni Association Executive Committee and its subcommittees.

Professor George Gaskell, pro-director for resources and learning, joined Forum 2011 delegates in thanking LSE's alumni, student and staff volunteers for the work they do supporting LSE's alumni community and LSE. Guests mingled and chatted over drinks and canapés in the Shaw Library before volunteers were thanked and their support marked by the presentation of a gift by Professor Gaskell followed by a group photograph.

Celebrating the past, shaping the future

Two days of news, updates, sharing knowledge and experience, and networking culminated in the election of the Alumni Association chair, executive committee and subcommittees for 2011 to 2013. The forum closed with an address from the new chair Jeffrey Golden (General Course 1971, PhD International Relations 1975) before delegates got together for the gala reception and dinner at the Waldorf Hotel.

The traditional forum group photograph was a blaze of elegance and colour and the dinner ended with the thanking of the outgoing executive committee members and the presentation of the Association's thanks by chair Jeffrey Golden.



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.

Class of 1954 reunion

In September, over 40 alumni and friends from the graduating class of 1954 came back to the School for their annual reunion lunch organised by Robert Williams (BSc Government). The lunch was held in the much loved Shaw Library and coincided with the 60th anniversary of our alumni entering the School as undergraduates.

1956

Michael Rabin (LLB) spent 35 years in private practice as a solicitor before being appointed a chairman of the Employment Tribunals in 1994, sitting at Central London and Watford until retirement in 2005. He has many interests, among them acting as a senior invigilator at LSE, where he supervised the 2011 end of year and Summer School exams. A happy return to the School after 50 years.

1963

Harry Reasoner (Research Fee Law) has been named the 2011 recipient of the Lola Wright Foundation Award from the Texas Bar Foundation. Harry is a partner at Vinson & Elkins and from 1992-02 was their firm-wide managing partner, during which time he instituted significant changes to the firm's *pro bono* policies and established a strong diversity programme.

1972

Richard McLaren (LLM) has been named the next president of the Basketball Arbitral Tribunal. Richard joined the faculty of Western Ontario in 1972, where he is now professor of law and was called to the Bar in Ontario in 1974. In 1994 he became an arbitrator at the Court of Arbitration for Sport and has been part of the *ad hoc* panel of arbitrators for the past three Olympic Games in Beijing, Athens and Sydney.

1979



Professor Gurharpal Singh (BSc Government and History) was recently appointed as dean of the

Faculty of Arts and Humanities at the School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS). Prior to this Gurharpal held academic posts at Birkbeck College, De Montfort University and the University of Hull, where he was the CR Parekh Chair of Indian Politics.

1980

Hedley Williams (BSc Economics) was recently appointed chief investment officer of Agree Realty Corporation. Previously Hedley served as the chief investment officer for Grand/Sakwa Properties and is currently a member of the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts (NAREIT).

1987



Laretta Vivian Lamptey (LLM) was recently sworn in as the new commissioner for Ghana's Commission

for Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ). Previously Laretta was head of corporate finance at Cal Merchant Bank, held the role of head of the capital markets group at Ecobank Ghana Ltd and was also formerly legal and corporate finance adviser at Loita Capital Partners International, a pan-African investment banking group based in Johannesburg.

1988

Anne Hedenstedt Steffensen (MSc Government) has recently been appointed Danish ambassador to the UK. Previously Anne was state secretary for trade and corporate affairs at the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

1991



Julian Ha (MSc Politics) has been appointed to lead the government affairs practice of Heidrick & Struggles, the global executive search firm. Julian is based in Washington, DC and previously practised law in New York, Singapore and London.

1997

Ariya Banomyong (MSc Management) was recently appointed country manager, Thailand, for Google Southeast Asia. Ariya has over 14 years'

experience in telecommunications, software, management and marketing, and joined Google from TRUE Corporation Plc, where he was chief commercial officer of convergence. He will now take responsibility for Google's sales and business development operations in Thailand.

Ryan Coonerty (MSc History and Theory of International Relations) is the mayor of Santa Cruz, California. In his second term, he was selected by the Aspen Institute to be a Rodel Fellow in Public Leadership. He is also the co-founder and chief strategist for NextSpace Coworking + Innovation and a lecturer in law at UC Santa Cruz.

2003

Matthew Asada (MSc European Politics) was recently selected as the US Department of State's 2011-12 American Political Science Association (APSA) congressional fellow. Matthew was also elected by his peers as a governing board member of the American Foreign Service Association (AFSA).



Klemen Žumer (MSc Politics of the World Economy) has become an adviser to the president of the EPP Group.

Klemen has been working in the European Parliament since the entry of Slovenia into the EU in May 2004. Besides being a member of cabinet, he is currently advising on media and communication and on EU-Ukraine relations.

2010

David Randall (MSc ADMIS) has recently received a Fulbright postgraduate award to undertake a PhD in Information Science at the University of Washington.

RAPID RESUMÉ



Television presenter and chef **Loyd Grossman OBE** (MSc Economic History 1977, MPhil Economic History 1981), emeritus governor of LSE, is a lover of food, antiques and music.

What led you to study at LSE?

I was very keen to study with Jack Fisher who was at that time professor of economic history at LSE. Irascible, witty, demanding and sadly unproductive, Jack was a living link to two of LSE's most heroic economic historians: Eileen Power and R H Tawney. Also, like many other students past and present, the lure of being able to study in the centre of one of the world's most exciting and beautiful cities was pretty strong.

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

LSE then as now prized brainpower and when I was first asked by my family what the place was like I could only describe it as an intellectual slum. Facilities really were very poor in those days. Wright's Bar blissfully remains an unchanged feature of the LSE "campus" – otherwise the whole area around Houghton Street has been transformed in a way that I think really has improved things for staff and students. But what really links

LSE past and present is the constant heat of debate and inquiry.

How did what you learned at LSE influence your career?

I did not go on to be a professional economic historian and I've never wanted to make use of my painfully acquired ability to read 16th century court handwriting. But LSE taught me to rigorously question things, to look really hard at the evidence and to always try to understand, as the School motto tells us, the causes of things.

What have been the highlights of your career so far?

I am so lucky because I get to pursue my love of learning, food, music and old buildings (not necessarily in that or any other order) every day. My career is full of exciting and challenging things to do, a lot of fun and some great people so I really don't think about highlights very much: I just love the process!

Any advice for LSE students today?

What you get out of LSE will become more and more apparent as the years go by. An LSE education is something that stays with you for life. And remember to work very, very, very hard, but not too hard.



LSE OBITUARIES

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

Alderman, Dr Robin Keith

BSc Economics 1961, PhD
Government 1964

Aribiah, Oberu Abiom Oberu

MSc 1969

Baker, Geoffrey Michael Neil

BSc Accounting and Finance 1954

Baxendale, Alan Stanley

MPhil Social Administration 1988

Bellingham, Barbara Jeanne

BSc Geography 1953

Billing, Anthony Garside LLB 1960

Bourne, Hedda BSc Econ 1975

Carter, Dr David Kent

General Course 1959

Collier, Dr Leonard John

PhD Economics 1966

Coupe, Lesley Ann

BSc Industry and Trade 1988

Dube, Basil MSc Industrial Relations

and Personnel Management 1993

Duggal, Rajan Krishan Kumar BSc

Actuarial Science 1987

Eckels, Lucille General Course 1952

Fernandez, Luis Demetrio

MSc Management 2001

Fisk, Peter Reginald

BSc Economics and Statistics 1953

Freeman, Roland John Michael

BSc Government 1956, MPhil
Government 1972

French, Squadron Leader Eric

Geoffrey BSc Geography 1948

Grenville, Professor John Ashley

Soames BA History 1951

Gyles, John Lewis

MPhil Industrial Relations 1980

Hardiman, Margaret

BSc Economics and Sociology 1939

Helps, Peter BSc Accounting and

Finance 1954, MPhil Accounting 1973

Higman, Merle Audrey Elaine

MSc Demography 1969

Hillan, James BSc Economics 1951

Hughes, Helen Fawcett

Bachelor of Commerce 1938

Hurst, Reverend Anthony

MSc Social Policy and Planning 1971

Jefferies, Norman BSc Economics

1948, MSc Economics 1949

Jones, Talei BSc Government and

Economics 2007

Kennedy, Professor Miles

Hartley BSc Economics 1961,

PhD Economics 1971

Kovacs, Professor Aranka Eve

Visiting Research Student 1959

Lines, Peter BSc Computing 1966

Lyon, Dr Peter Hazelip

BSc International Relations 1955,

MSc Economics 1958, PhD

International Relations 1962

Mamujee, Salil LLB 1991

Manzano, Frode Soler

MSc Industrial Relations and

Personnel Management 1997

May, Richard General Course 1952

McCormack, Matthew John Daniel

MSc International Relations 1983

Melnick, Phyllis Ellen

BA History 1959

Melzack, Maurice LLB 1938

Moreau, Paul Felicien BSc Econ 1950

Murphy, Jeanette

MPhil Research Psychology 1971

Mutsiambo, Aineah Sesi

MSc Analysis, Design and Management

of Information Systems 1991

Nankani, Dr Gobind executive

director, International Growth Centre

Ostling, Brenda Sue Diploma in

Social Administration 1974

Pahl, Professor Raymond Edward

PhD Sociology 1964

Pannett, George John Robert

Bachelor of Commerce 1941,

BSc Econ 1948

Phillips, Ceris Mary Certificate in

Social Science and Administration

1952, Certificate in Child Care 1954

Pinkney, Professor Robert

PhD Government 1977

Pressnell, Professor Leslie Sedden

BSc Econ 1947, PhD Economic

History 1953

Pye, Mary Joan BSc Sociology 1949

Raskind, Leo Joseph PhD 1953

Reddin, Michael, John Diploma in

Social Administration 1965, MPhil

Social Administration 1981

Roberts, Professor Benjamin

Charles Certificate in Trade Union

Studies 1946

Savage, Ronald BSc Statistics 1948

Schlee, Philip John Ringland

BSc Econ 1947

Sharan, Shree Shankar

BSc Econ 1953

Shepherd, Ganton An Diploma in

Social Administration 1970

Simon, Peter Walter BSc Econ

1950, PhD Economics 1953

Skinner, Thelma Patricia Diploma

in Social Administration 1967

Speiser, Evelyn Mary MSc 1973

Stock, Roy Macdonald

BSc Economics 1955

Taylor, John Anthony BSc Econ 1954

Wehrwein, Austin Carl

General Course 1949

Wright, Jackson Bonnell LLM 1978

Wright, Michael David

BSc Government 1958

Yeomans, Brian BSc Econ 1959

Zarnecki, Anne Leslie BSc Econ 1947

Professor Kader Asmal (1934-2011)



Kader Asmal, LSE alumnus, politician, lawyer and academic, died on 22 June 2011, at the age of 76. His career saw him take on the development of legal education as well as political and environmental improvement in his native South Africa.

He arrived at LSE in 1959, the year he also founded the Anti-Apartheid Movement (AAM). He graduated

from LSE with an LLB in 1962, before receiving an LLM in 1964. Originally trained as a teacher, he then went on to spend 27 years at Trinity College, Dublin as a lecturer, mainly within their law school. During his many years in Ireland, Kader Asmal founded and chaired the Irish AAM, as well as serving as president of the Irish Council for Civil Liberties between 1976 and 1990. His dedication did not go unnoticed, and in 1983 he was awarded the Prix Unesco in recognition for his work in the advancement of human rights.

In 1990, after the release of Nelson Mandela, he returned to South Africa, becoming professor of human rights at the University of Western Cape and forging a successful political career campaigning for the betterment of the environment and education in South Africa. Even after leaving the ANC in 2008, and just days before his death, he was still fighting for the causes he so believed in.

Professor Asmal believed the world could be changed by sheer willpower and was dedicated to the last. He will be sadly missed by all who knew him, especially his family, wife Louise, their two sons and two grandchildren.



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

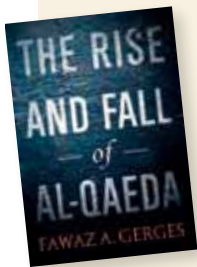
FEATURED BOOK

Debunking the myths

The Rise and Fall of Al-Qaeda

Fawaz A Gerges

Oxford University Press, 272pp, £15.99 h/b



On the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the 9/11 attacks, pundits, politicians and the press alike recalled an idea that has become familiar over the last ten years: 9/11 forever changed the world we live in. What

has repeatedly passed with less scrutiny than it warrants, however, is the fundamental question of why al-Qaeda still matters so much. To put it so bluntly might seem either naïve or an offence to the memories of the thousands who feel victims of the fruit of bin Laden's creation. Yet it is precisely 9/11's bloody legacy that renders this question essential.

Fawaz Gerges, professor of Middle Eastern politics and international relations at LSE, tells us with unrivalled insight how we reached this stage in his new book *The Rise and Fall of Al-Qaeda*. Following on from his earlier work, including hundreds of interviews with current and former jihadists across the Middle East, Gerges aims to contextualise the nature of the threat.

Intimately related with the attempt to draw a line between the perception of al-Qaeda's threat and its real capabilities, another of the essential aims of the book is to debunk some of the myths about al-Qaeda that have taken hold of the American imagination. According to the author, without laying these myths to rest, there will be no closure to the US War on Terror, a war that has been too costly in blood

and money, not to mention the twisting up to breaking point of the values of tolerance and democracy that America claims to live up to. Al-Qaeda is still dangerous. Yet, according to Gerges, the organisation and other local groups represent a security irritant, not a strategic threat to the West. The inability of US policymakers to acknowledge this fact has, in Gerges's view, brought about, or at least precipitated, a power shift in the international system away from unipolarity to a multipolar system. Launched ten years ago, "The War on Terror" – as coined by its creators – has been boomeranging ever since.

Osama bin Laden is gone, there is apparently no-one who can fill that void, the organisation enjoys no real support from the Muslim public, and its remaining members are essentially in hiding or on the run in Yemen and Pakistan. We are thus presented with a case that, more than al-Qaeda's resilience, it is the blindness of those who are obsessed with it that keeps the organisation strategically relevant.

Engaging and convincing in its argument, *The Rise and Fall of Al-Qaeda* leaves one wondering whether the idea of *jihad* against the "far enemy" will perish alongside al-Qaeda Central (if or when that happens), or if it can outlive bin Laden's creation.

Manuel Almeida, PhD candidate in the Department of International Relations at LSE.



LSE AUTHORS

China's Political Economy in Modern Times

Kent Deng

Routledge, 320pp £85 h/b

This book examines changes in China's institutions and their impact on the national economy as well as ordinary people's daily material life from 1800 to 2000.



Derrida: a very short introduction

Simon Glendinning

Oxford University Press, 144pp

£7.99 p/b

The author explores both the difficulty and significance of the work of French philosopher Jacques Derrida. He presents Derrida's challenging ideas as making a significant contribution to, and providing a powerful reading of, our philosophical heritage.



Allende's Chile and the Inter-American Cold War

Tanya Harmer

UNC Press, 384pp £38.95 h/b

Drawing on firsthand interviews and recently declassified documents, the author provides a comprehensive account of Cuban involvement in Latin America in the early 1970s, Chilean foreign relations during Allende's presidency, Brazil's support for counterrevolution in the Southern Cone, and the Nixon administration's Latin American policies.

The Cyprus Problem: what everyone needs to know

James Ker-Lindsay

Oxford University Press 144pp £45 h/b £10.99 p/b

The author – recently appointed as expert adviser to the UN Secretary-General's special adviser on Cyprus – covers all aspects of the Cyprus problem, placing it in historical context, addressing the situation as it now stands, and looking toward its possible resolution. Is partition really the best solution?



Bangladesh: politics, economy and civil society

David Lewis
Cambridge University Press,
232pp £55 h/b £18.99 p/b

Bangladesh has begun to emerge as a fragile, but functioning, parliamentary democracy, relatively self-sufficient in food production and with an economy that has been consistently achieving growth. This book offers an important corrective to the view of Bangladesh as a failed state and sheds light on the lives of a new generation of its citizens.

People's Radio: communicating change across Africa

Linje Manyozo
Southbound Penang, 320pp \$25 p/b

This book is a critique of communication for development that examines radio-based methods and practices employed to engage people in the process of social change. Examining case studies from Africa, the author proposes that more effective radio for development initiatives should be built on participatory action research, local communication needs, and indigenous knowledge systems.



Employment in the Lean Years: policy and prospects for the next decade

Ed: David Marsden
Oxford University Press, 280pp
£60 h/b £24.99 p/b

Over the last 15 years, the deregulation of Britain's labour market has led to economic growth, employment opportunities and a more diverse workforce: the "fat years". Britain now faces its lean years and the "solutions" of previous decades no longer work. This edited volume – in honour of LSE emeritus professor David Metcalf – addresses the major problems faced and examines the policies that could help resolve them.

Policing, Popular Culture and Political Economy: towards a social democratic criminology

Robert Reiner
Ashgate, 478pp £115 h/b

This volume brings together many of Robert Reiner's most important essays on the police written over the last four decades, as well as selected essays on mass media and on the neo-liberal transformation of crime and criminal justice.

ALUMNI BOOKS

Women at the Top: challenges, choices and change

Marianne Coleman (BA Sociology 1967),
Palgrave Macmillan, 288pp £60 h/b

Set in the context of change for women, this book looks back at the historical progress of women at work in modern times and forward with pointers for individual women and the organisations that employ them.



Governing Global Finance: the evolution and reform of the international financial architecture

Anthony Elson (Visiting fellow,
International Relations 2004),
Palgrave Macmillan, 288pp \$95 h/b

This book examines the evolution of financial globalisation and the attempts that have been made at the international level to establish a system of global financial governance to safeguard the functioning of the international financial system.

Immunity, Individuals and International Law

Elizabeth Franey (LLM 2001, PhD Law 2010),
Lambert Academic Publishing, 356pp £67 p/b

This book examines the justifications for immunity and state practice, and includes analysis of the decisions in the Pinochet case.

The Rise of Evo Morales and the MAS

Sven Harten (PhD Government 2008), Zed
Books, 256pp £18.99 p/b

In this insightful and revealing book, Sven Harten explains the success of the MAS and its wider consequences, showing how Evo Morales has become the symbol for a new political consciousness that has entailed de-stigmatising indigenous identities.

Fine Lines and Distinctions: murder, manslaughter and the unlawful taking of human life

Terence Morris (BSc Sociology 1953, PhD 1955)
and others, Waterside Press, 480pp £35 h/b

Building on unrivalled knowledge, extensive research, close practical observation and incisive analysis, the authors trace the development of the law of homicide from early times to the present day.

The Domestic Economy of the Soul: Freud's five case studies

John O'Neill (BSc Sociology 1955), Sage
Publications Ltd, 240pp £79 h/b

This is the first major analysis of Freud's five celebrated case studies of Little Hans, Dora, the Rat Man, the Wolf Man and Schreber. O'Neill critically engages with the narratives using psychoanalytical insight and social theory.

The Political Trial of Benjamin Franklin

Kenneth Penegar (Research Fee student 1958),
Algora Publishing, 266pp £38.99 h/b

The personal side of Franklin's life in London is explored to appreciate both his strong attachment to the place and the inevitable sense of loss from which he reluctantly retreated in the spring of 1775 upon his departure from Britain and return to Philadelphia.

The Network Effect

Judith Perle (MPhil 1978), Management
Advantage Ltd, 240pp £10.99 p/b

This book walks you through everything you need to know about connecting with other people, whether you are an entrepreneur, a consultant, a jobseeker, in sales or business development, or simply want to move your career in the right direction.

The Prison System and its Effects

Dr Anthony Taylor (Certificate Social Science and
Administration 1949), Nova Science Publishers
Inc, 315pp £162.50 p/b

This book is a history and an exploration of complex managerial and social issues concerning crime and its treatment, including the interweaving of different penal policies that have brought us to where we are now.



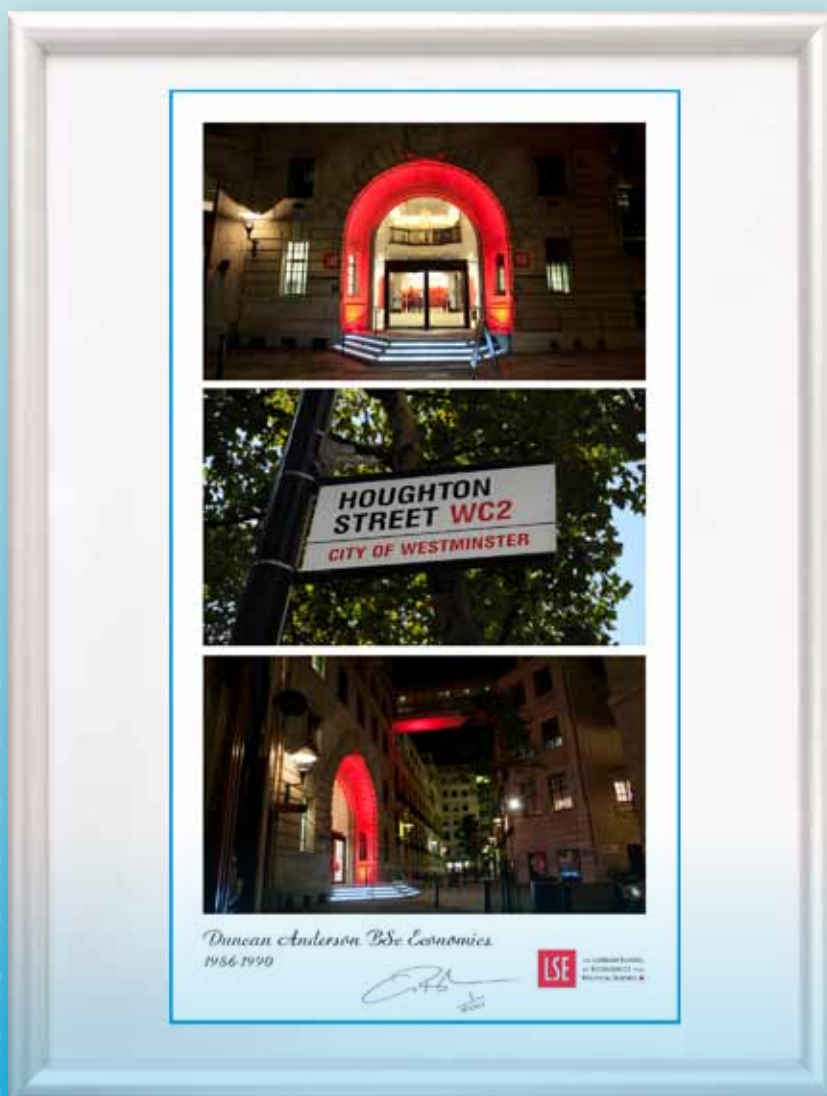
The Good War: NATO and the liberal conscience in Afghanistan

Michael Williams (PhD
International Relations 2006),
Palgrave Macmillan, 224pp
£19.99 p/b

The Good War offers an original and insightful exploration of questions of how international defence has developed and argues that NATO, led by the United States, now seeks to instil democracy into "failed states" as a way of providing global security.

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