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# **Can One Earn a PhD from LSE without a Thesis? The Bizarre Story of President Tsai**

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15 October 2019

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# Can One Earn a PhD from LSE without a Thesis?

## The Bizarre Story of President Tsai

Hwan C. Lin\*

October 15, 2019

### Abstract

This is an independent investigation by a Taiwanese-American scholar, spanning a period of three months. It was inspired by Taiwanese people's deepened worries about whether Taiwan's President Ing-wen Tsai was truly awarded a PhD in law 35 years ago (1984) at the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE). It proceeded with difficulties, such as information asymmetries and data protection of personal data. The Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) of the United Kingdom was helpful to some extent, however. The investigator contacted numerous university staff from the libraries, Diploma Production Office, and Data Protection and Compliance, among others. The investigator also flew to the U.K. this August, visiting the LSE Library for reviewing the mysterious, tardy doctoral thesis that President Tsai submitted recently (June 2019). The report concludes that President Tsai was not awarded a doctoral degree in 1984 and that she was at best a doctoral candidate without passing an oral examination at that time. However, recently, LSE unduly endorsed Tsai's doctoral degree by issuing an unwarranted statement on October 8, reminiscent of the Gaddafi scandal that just happened about a decade ago.

Downloadable at: <https://www.facebook.com/hwanclin/>

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# Acknowledgments

This report is mainly a translation of my earlier Chinese-language report, published on August 27, 2019 on my Facebook page: <https://www.facebook.com/hwanclin/>. The English report is a bit more extensive with additional data, such as the *student record* that Ms. Ing-wen Tsai's presidential office displayed recently on September 4, 2019 and the LSE statement that was issued recently on October 8, 2019. As a professional and pleasant translator, Ms. S. Hu worked out the first draft for me to edit, refine, and extend so as to make possible the final version of this English report. I am grateful for her tremendous effort, patience, and assistance. I also acknowledge gratefully that Jenny Tsai, a Taiwanese-American, offers financial support for the translation. All remaining errors are my own.

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# 1 Introduction

The integrity of a nation's leader is a vital character-trait. Simply put, "integrity" is the practice of being honest and trustworthy. When a leader's integrity is questioned by the public, the democratically-mandated leadership can no longer possess its credibility and authority. Such a leader would find it difficult to push ahead with matter of state, promote national development, and enhance people's well-being.

Has Ms. Ing-wen Tsai, now Taiwan's president, successfully completed her doctoral thesis, defended it in front of a committee, and earned her PhD in law from the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE), as she so claimed? Doubt has been repeatedly cast on the veracity of her doctoral degree in the past couple of years. What should have been a simple, legitimate question has incited more controversy as President Tsai steadily refused to provide a plausible explanation. Doubts and questions have lingered and deepened over time as people began to wonder about president Tsai's integrity and credibility. As such, how would President Tsai convince the people of Taiwan that she can be a strategically capable, morally responsible, and politically visionary leader to inspire reform, tackle corruption, bring about transitional justice, and ward off China's growingly naked aggression to annex Taiwan?

As an economics scholar at University of North Carolina at Charlotte, I embarked on an independent investigation into the myths of Ms. Tsai's thesis and diploma in May, 2019. Subject to information asymmetries, my investigation was fraught with stumbling blocks as soon as it was launched. At the outset, I released some preliminary findings to some media outlets so as to prompt related parties to respond to the thesis/diploma matter, thereby enabling me to acquire more bits of information. In addition, to better understand the process and academic criteria of how to earn a doctoral degree at LSE, I reached out to different parties of interest (including professors and doctoral candidates) back to the early time when President Tsai had been studying in London. To further establish the validity of my findings, I flew to London to visit the LSE Library in early August, 2019 to review the long-missing thesis that

Ms. Tsai submitted on June 28, 2019, while also examining some other doctoral theses cataloged in 1984.

I am not affiliated with any political parties. With a PhD in economics from the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, I have dedicated myself to academic research and teaching at the University of North Carolina at Charlotte, where I teach both undergraduate and graduate courses. My graduate teaching has been devoted to two graduate programs in economics and mathematical finance. My research interests focus on economic growth, international trade, and computational economics. To some extent, they overlap Ms. Tsai's academic pursuit at the LSE. However, unlike Ms. Tsai's dissertation, my dissertation titled "Commercial Policy Intervention in Intra-Industry Trade: A Dual Approach to General Equilibrium Analysis" is searchable even using LSE Library's online inquiry system and its digital copy can also be purchased online.

This investigation is independent from any influences from any political parties. It is not a work of commission by any media, nor is it connected to any red-China interest. I believe that academic honesty and political integrity are universal values in modern civilized society. It is my sincere hope that the investigation be the light shining upon the darkness hanging in Taiwan's political skies so that nothing can cover the truth any more.

The investigation obtained multisource evidence, showing that President Tsai was not awarded a doctoral degree in 1984, in contrast to what she claimed. At that time, she was at best a doctoral candidate who had completed her thesis, but did not pass the thesis's oral examination. This is the central conclusion of the entire investigation, grounded in the following findings:

1. Senate House has never received the final copy of Ms. Tsai's approved thesis for deposit in the designated university libraries.
2. Ms. Tsai's handheld diploma at Dcard was a fake replacement certificate, as it bore an incorrect Vice Chancellor's signature.

3. Ms. Tsai had obtained two replacement certificates in 2010 and 2015, respectively, so they both must be fake for the university policy allows only one replacement certificate ever to be issued to any applicant.
4. All other 108 PhDs of the academic year 1983-84 have their metadata in Senate House Library, but Ms. Tsai is the only exception.
5. While Ms. Tsai's thesis has its metadata in the British Library, it hadn't actually existed prior to June, 2015.
6. Ms. Tsai's student record has nothing entered to indicate that she did pass an oral-defense examination or submit an approved thesis in 1983-84.
7. The student record also indicates that Ms. Tsai withdrew from the course of the Mphil/Phd programme on November 10, 1982 and henceforth became de-registered.

On June 28, 2019, the president of Taiwan sent a facsimile copy of her mysterious thesis to LSE Library. Ironically, this dubious thesis was already 35 years overdue. The library then enforced a unusual restricted access limitation on the thesis, preventing anyone from copying and quoting its contents. On July 9, or 11 days after the tardy thesis's arrival, Ms. Tsai, in a rather flippant manner, flashed a doctoral diploma at Dcard, a social-media company based in Taipei, Taiwan. This diploma is dubious for it bears the signature of Adrian Smith rather than that of Lord Randolph Quirk. Note that Adrian Smith was Vice Chancellor of the University of London from 2012 to 2018, whereas Lord Randolph Quirk was Vice Chancellor from 1981 to 1985 when Ms. Tsai was an LSE graduate student. According to Ms. Tsai's presidential office, the PhD diploma she displayed in person is a replacement certificate issued in 2015, so it bears the signature of Adrian Smith.

However, according to Diploma Production Office of the University of London, any replacement certificate must be identical to the original diploma; i.e. same wordings, same signatures. Further, Ms. Tsai has obtained two replacement certificates for her so-called PhD diploma, but the university policy allows only one replacement certificate

ever to be issued to any applicant. Thus her replacements certificates must have come from unknown sources, and they are fake.

Regardless, if she can, Ms. Tsai is welcome to refute the conclusion of the investigation. But I must remind Ms. Tsai that as she displayed a replacement copy, it is likely that the original PhD certificate was either damaged or lost, or that it never existed. To restore the public trust, we urge Ms. Tsai to come to defend her case by presenting the following three kinds of official documents:

1. A photocopy of her original PhD diploma that Ms. Tsai submitted to National Chengchi University (NCCU) for an associate professor position in 1984. If this document is unfortunately unavailable at NCCU, we shall turn to Soochow University, or the Central Election Commission, or the Ministry of Education for the same document.
2. The notarized replacement application that Ms. Tsai submitted in 2015 to request a replacement certificate from the Diploma Production Office of the University of London as well as the replacement-issuance notification from the same office.
3. The original official letter from the University of London informing that Ms. Tsai had passed the thesis-defense examination (viva) as well as the official receipt verifying that the Senate House Library of the University of London had received a copy of Ms. Tsai's approved thesis.

Worry not, if Ms. Tsai has indeed been awarded a doctorate but has no longer kept the aforementioned documents: The University of London is a top-tier university in the world and must have kept all the related official records and documents in its well-preserved archive. Otherwise, how would the University process, for instance, the issuance of replacement certificates?

However, recently, LSE unduly endorsed Tsai's doctoral degree by issuing a unwarranted statement on October 8, 2019, reminiscent of the notorious Gaddafi scandal that forced the then LSE director Sir Howard Davis to step down in 2011. As such, we do not think that any non-official documents or announcements coming unilaterally

from the University of London or LSE can suffice to substantiate the thesis/diploma issue. If Ms. Tsai indeed earned a bona fide PhD from LSE, we are sure that she would not have any problem presenting the three kinds of documents we mentioned above.

We do not make groundless speculation in this report. All the arguments and proofs will be presented in a systematic manner so that they can speak for themselves. The rest of this report is organized as follows: Section 2 explores the mysteries surrounding Ms. Tsai's Ph.D. thesis, and provides a detailed account of numerous findings from my review of Ms. Tsai's alleged thesis in LSE Library. Section 3 discusses the many riddles in relation to Ms. Tsai's PhD diploma. Section 4 emphasizes the intention of the investigation to challenge the veracity of Ms. Tsai's doctoral diploma. Section 5 describes the North Africa Research Programme, established at LSE, and the Gaddafi scandal that damaged LSE's reputation. Section 6 takes a look at the Taiwan Research Programme established at the LSE. Section 7 explains the PhD-awarding procedure and requirements at LSE. Section 8 presents and analyzes an array of evidence obtained from multiple sources. Section 9 draws conclusions, summarizes some internally conflicting views from London, and highlights the three kinds of formal documents that must be provided if Ms. Tsai chooses to defend her case. Lastly, concluding remarks are given in Section 10.

## **2 Mysteries of Ms. Tsai's PhD Thesis**

For more than three decades, Ms. Tsai has been lauded with an LSE PhD in law in her entire career starting as a university scholar and later escalating to a supreme leader in Taiwan. Ms. Tsai claimed that her doctoral thesis titled "Unfair Trade Practices and Safeguard Actions" was so well-received by the thesis committee after she defended her work. She also claimed that the committee decided not just to award her a PhD in law in 1984, but also to add the remark "she has extraordinarily strong academic background in international trade" to her PhD diploma. She went on to say

that the thesis committee lionized her work as “worthy of 1.5 PhD degrees.”<sup>1</sup> Such an outstanding thesis should have been circulated extensively, but the thesis vanished into thin air. The investigation found in early June that be it in physical or digital form, the so-called “PhD thesis” was never in existence anywhere in the University-of-London and LSE libraries over the past 35 years. This finding was first made public by independent commentator Mr. Cao Changqing on June 10 (EST) on his Facebook and then published on June 11 in Taiwanese media outlets, thereby sending shock waves throughout Taiwan and prompting Ms. Tsai take action to respond.<sup>2</sup>

## 2.1 Tsai submitted 35-year overdue thesis in June, 2019

For instance, Ms. Tsai, at long last, submitted her thesis on June 28, 2019 (Friday, British Summer Time) to the LSE Library. LSE’s Information and Records informed me by email about this thesis submission after I made a Freedom-of-Information-Act (FOIA) request.<sup>3</sup> About two weeks after the submission, the thesis became an online searchable item for it was made into LSE Library’s digital archives system on July 13.<sup>4</sup> To be clear, the thesis being currently in LSE Library’s possession was because the library received a tardy submission that was 35 years overdue, but not because the library found it in its bookcases. Funnily enough, The Liberty Times on July 19 reported that Taipei Representative Office in the U.K, an overseas governmental unit of Taiwan’s Ministry of Education, had checked with the LSE and verified Ms. Tsai’s thesis being archived in LSE Library’s Special Collections. This reportage misled the public on purpose because it did not mention the fact that the thesis was just submitted on June 28, 2019.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>see *From Scrambled Eggs with Onions to her Bento Box: Tsai Ing-wen’s Taste of Life*,” 2011, interview and compilation by Liu Yong-yi, BookLife Publishing.

<sup>2</sup>see *Is Tsai Ing-wen’s Doctoral Degree Bogus?*, Min Pao, June 11, 2019.

<sup>3</sup>It says that anyone has the right to access recorded information held by public sector organizations. (The Freedom of Information Act 2000)

<sup>4</sup>Click on <http://www.lse.ac.uk/library> and type in Ing-Wen Tsai to locate the thesis.

<sup>5</sup>see “*The Education Ministry Verifies Tsai’s Distinction in Scholarship as Her Doctoral Thesis and Faculty Publication for Promotion Successfully Recovered*,” Liberty Times, July 19, 2019

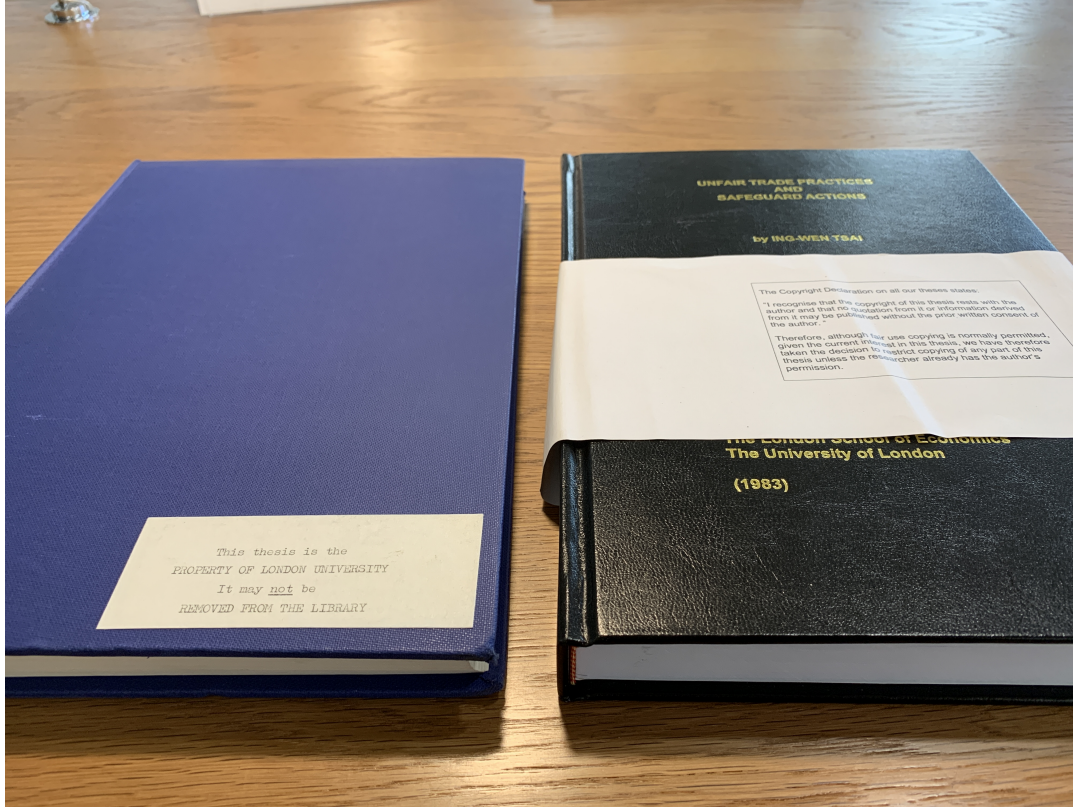


Figure 1: Thesis by N. Rossi (blue) vs. Thesis by Ing-Wen Tsai (black)

## 2.2 Discoveries from my review of theses at LSE

I boarded a flight from the U.S East Coast to London on August 5 (British Summer Time), and spent the next three days, starting from August 6, reviewing the overdue PhD thesis that she had submitted to LSE Library recently. I found this thesis a freshly hard-bound thesis with black covers, including pages copied from another thesis and faxed to LSE for binding. Ms. Tsai's hardcover thesis is in black. In contrast, all other hardcover theses I reviewed in LSE Library are in blue (see Figure 1), and they were formally approved and cataloged in 1984.

### 2.2.1 Why is the thesis so confidential?

We cannot understand why this freshly-bound thesis is so confidential? The thesis is enwrapped with a white strip of sleeve, on which unrealistic restrictions are written as follows (see Figure 2):



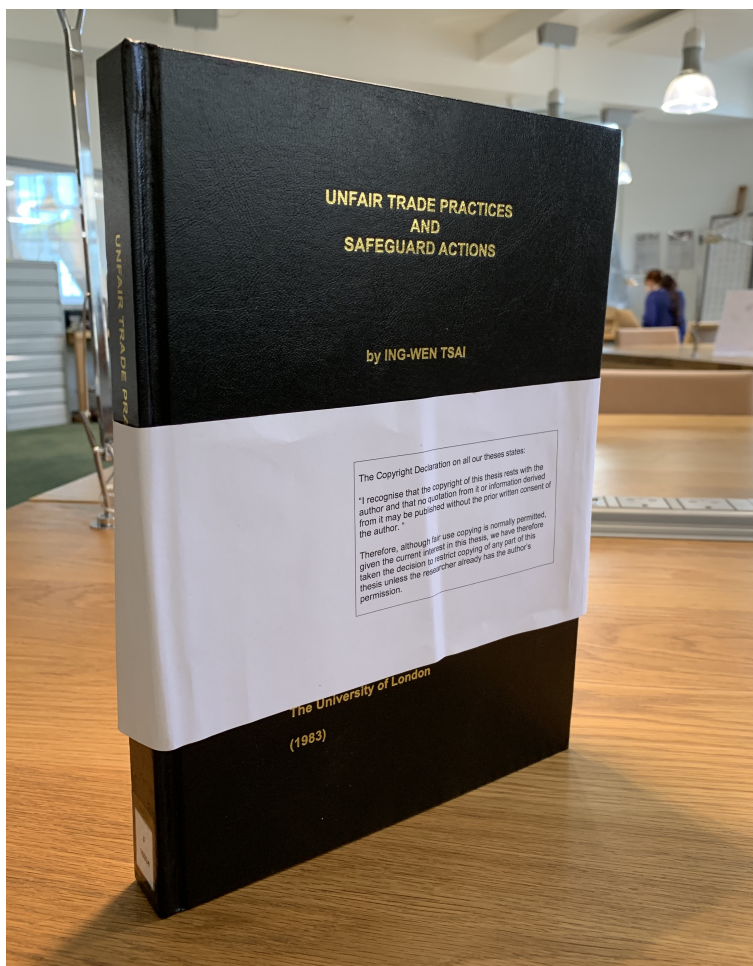


Figure 2: Ing-Wen Tsai’s newly hard-bound PhD thesis in LSE Library

The Copyright Declaration on all our theses states: “I recognise that the copyright of this thesis rests with the author and that no quotation from it or information derived from it may be published without the prior written consent of the author.

Therefore, although fair use copying is normally permitted, given the current interest in this thesis, we have therefore taken the decision to restrict copying of any part of this thesis unless the researcher already has the author’s permission.”

The first paragraph of the statement says that Ms. Tsai is the sole copyright owner of this thesis so that no one is permitted to quote or use information from the thesis

unless the user has the written consent of Ms. Tsai. Furthermore, by adding the second paragraph, the LSE Library took it upon itself to prohibit anyone from copying any part of the thesis unless the user has Ms. Tsai's permission.

I hereby wish to point out that the aforementioned statement by the LSE Library is excessive, a blatant violation of the international dissertation/thesis citation practices and an overt breach of LSE's own copyright guidance.<sup>6</sup>

Stated explicitly on page 3 of LSE's *Copyright Guidance* is that "there are certain so-called 'fair dealing' exceptions which permit copying for a number of specific purposes. These include criticism, review and news reporting."

However, as I sat in the reading room on the 4th floor to have a read of Ms. Tsai's thesis, stashed in Special Collections, I was asked to sit in a pre-designated seat in close proximity to the prying eyes of the librarians. When I reviewed the thesis, I was reminded repeatedly NOT to make copies of the text in any way except that I could take notes with a pencil. In stark contrast, I could freely make copies of all other LSE PhD theses submitted in the same year in the library. Why was Ms. Tsai's tardy thesis the only exception?

### **2.2.2 The Acknowledgments page likely being retyped on purpose**

Added to the mystery of Tsai's tardily-submitted thesis is the suspicion that the page of "Acknowledgments" in the thesis is very likely a retype. As I stated earlier, this particular thesis is in all likelihood a compilation of pages copied from another dissertation and bound into a hardcover book as an imposture. My conjecture is based on the noticeable, dark shadows along the edges of or at the corner of every page, except for the very first two leaves of the thesis, which were free of any dark shadows. The first leaf was the title of the thesis, while the second leaf was "Acknowledgments." Some may want to justify the lack of shadows on the first two leaves by arguing that they are exactly the top two pages of the thesis. Yet, this argument cannot hold at all.

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<sup>6</sup>See LSE's *Copyright Guidance*, page 3: <https://info.lse.ac.uk/staff/services/Policies-and-procedures/Assets/Documents/guiCop.pdf>.

Note that the hard-bound covers of the thesis have a certain degree of thickness. So, it is impossible that coping any page on a printer would not leave any dark shadows on its copied page. Accordingly, I noticed that even for the very last two pages, they were found to have dark shadows clearly on their edges and corners.

Why did I pay special attention to the Acknowledgments page? This is because that page reveals Tsai's thesis supervisor and the other two professors to whom she wished to express her appreciation. This page mentions two LSE professors, including her supervisor Mr. Michael Elliot, who was once listed as a co-author of Tsai's thesis in its metadata created in July, 2019. As if it wasn't coincidental enough, Mr. Elliot is now deceased, and so is the other LSE professor. There is no way to contact the two professors for corroboration. However, since the Acknowledgments page appeared to be a retype, we have every reason to be suspicious of Ms. Tsai's motivation.

Some additional clarifications are necessary here. First, Mr. Michael Elliot held a bachelor degree from the University of Oxford. He did not hold a doctoral degree. Furthermore, Mr. Elliot was a young lad in his early thirties back in 1984. According to a retired LSE professor, Mr. Elliot was on secondment in 1983 to the Central Policy Review Staff (CPRS), a think tank, in the Cabinet Office. This retired professor also mentioned that Michael Elliot actually left LSE at some point in time in 1982.

It is bizarre to imagine that a celebrated university like the London School of Economics would allow a bachelor like Mr. Elliott, who never penned a Ph.D. dissertation, to be the sole supervisor for directing Ms. Tsai's thesis.

### **2.2.3 Tsai's thesis was a draft for oral defense only**

The freshly hard-bound thesis has an embossed year of 1983. Yet, Ms. Tsai claimed that she graduated in 1984. We can therefore logically deduce that the thesis was only a draft completed in 1983 and submitted to the examiners for her oral-defense examination. So, it cannot be the final-version thesis approved for deposit. As I have noticed, all PhD candidates were required to book-bind the drafts of their theses with cardboard covers while delivering them to their examiners for oral-defense examinations.

**London School of Economics & Political Science**

**STUDENT RECORD**

Name: <u>TSAI, Ing-wen</u>		G.S.R. No. <u>803512</u>	
Previous qualifications: <u>B.A. Law National Taiwan Univ 78</u>		Residence: <u>C</u>	S.I.R. No. <u>806397630</u>
<u>U.M. Cornell Univ N.Y. 80.</u>		D.O.B. <u>31/08/56</u>	
Degree and Faculty: <u>MPhil (Law)</u>	Subject: <u>Law</u>	KEY CODE: <u>12</u>	NO. OF SE: <u>21</u>
Regn. Date: <u>Oct 1980</u>	Course Length: <u>21 MONTHS</u>	Exp. Comp. Date: <u>June 82</u>	Nationality: <u>Taiwan</u>
Domicile: <u>Taiwan</u>		Fees: <u>0</u>	

SESSION	SUPERVISOR	FT/PT	MODE & SOURCE OF FINANCE	FEES PAID
<u>1980-81</u>	<u>Mr M.J. Elliot</u>	<u>FT</u>	<u>For Law of Econ History NYU Election Eng NYU ESSO</u>	<u>Y</u> M L S
<u>1981-82</u>	<u>Mr Elliot</u>	<u>FT</u>	<u>History Law Faculty</u>	<u>Y</u> M L S
				<u>Y</u> M L S
				<u>Y</u> M L S
				<u>Y</u> M L S
				<u>Y</u> M L S
				<u>Y</u> M L S

Examination Options/Thesis Title

Law's a non tariff trade barrier

legal control on international

competition in a transitional

market

"Unfair trade practices and

safeguard actions"

Date of entry: June 83 Result: De gree

Date of entry: Marched Result: Feb 84.

**明確標註學位已頒授**

Date of entry: \_\_\_\_\_ Result: \_\_\_\_\_

Date of entry: \_\_\_\_\_ Result: \_\_\_\_\_

Date of approval of Thesis Title: 19/1/83

REMARKS: 10/1/82 WD from course - financial difficulties

Figure 3: Ing-wen Tsai's student record at LSE, supplied on September 4, 2019

This requirement applies to the past and the present as well.

The reportage in Wikipedia notes that Ms. Tsai obtained a Master of Laws at Cornell Law School in 1980 and passed the bar exam as she spent a post-graduation year in the U.S (See Figure 4 ). By our calculation based on this thumbnail bio in Wikipedia, it took just about two years or for her to complete a draft for her doctoral thesis.

Even based on her student record (see Figure 3)), which Ms. Tsai's presidential office showcased in September, 2019, the course length of her MPhil/PhD programme was registered as 21 months only.<sup>7</sup> Finishing a Ph.D. thesis with 365 pages, 778 footnotes, and some unnumbered pages in a two-year time frame, how did Ms. Tsai manage that on top of her class load for the doctoral courses?

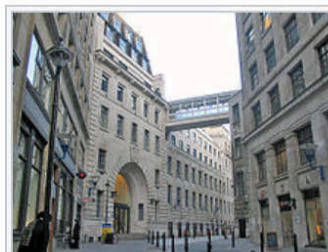
<sup>7</sup>A detailed analysis of Ms. Tsai's student record is given in Subsection 8.5

## 出國留學

1974年，在從高級中學畢業後，父親因為家族企業需要，希望蔡英文能學習法律<sup>[32]</sup>，最終她考取第一志願國立臺灣大學法學院法律學系<sup>[33]</sup>。國立臺灣大學是臺灣最好的高等學校，在就讀時也曾有學科不及格<sup>[5][34]</sup>。1978年，她從法律學系法學組畢業<sup>[16][35][36][37]</sup>，取得法學士學位<sup>[38]</sup>，隨即前往美國、英國就讀<sup>[11][34]</sup>。

在美國康乃爾大學求學時，她查遍所有能學習的法律科目，發現競爭法只有二則法條、也較為容易背誦，決定以此作為碩士專業<sup>[5]</sup>。1979年，高雄市爆發美麗島事件，當時她還在海外求學<sup>[39]</sup>。1980年，從康乃爾法學院畢業<sup>[37]</sup>，獲得法學碩士學位<sup>[5][16][35][36][38][34]</sup>。隨後在美國多待1年，考上該國律師<sup>[5][40]</sup>。

後來她到英國倫敦政治經濟學院攻讀法學博士，這時乾脆選擇完全沒有法條要背誦的國際經濟法，作為專攻領域<sup>[5]</sup>，研究計畫的題目為《不公平貿易行為與保障措施》（Unfair trade practices and safeguard actions）<sup>[41][42]</sup>。1984年，她憑藉國際經濟法專業，從該校畢業<sup>[37]</sup>，獲得法學博士學位<sup>[5][16][35][36][38][43][44]</sup>。



1984年，蔡英文在英國倫敦政治經濟學院獲得法學博士學位，隨後返回臺灣。

Figure 4: An excerpt on Ing-wen Tsai from Wikipedia, August 21, 2019

### 2.2.4 Thesis has six missing pages and other technical oversights

Let me say one more time to emphasize this important finding: the freshly-bound thesis with its black hardcovers should be a preliminary draft for the oral-defense examination, rather than the finalized thesis to be archived in the university's libraries so as to signify the conclusion of Tsai's journey to a PhD in law.

The above emphasis is grounded not only in the discrepancy of the dubious thesis between publication year 1983 and awarding year 1984, but also in a number of technical problems including:

1. The thesis contains a surprisingly large number of typos, which are marked with hand-written corrections by someone (perhaps Ms. Tsai herself) but have never been retyped. Therefore, these typos have remained in the tardy thesis;
2. Throughout the thesis, every footnote is labeled with an asterisk (\*) followed by a corresponding number and the footnote label is not typed as a superscript at all. For instance, footnote 6 is simply typed as “\*6.” The thesis treated in such a shoddy and unprofessional manner should not be a finally approved doctoral-level thesis ready for deposit in university libraries.
3. The thesis has some inconsistencies between the table of contents and the naming

of their corresponding chapters and paragraphs. Most absurd of all, six pages (i.e. pages 5 through 10) are missing in Chapter One.

4. The thesis does not end with an overall concluding chapter. This does not seem to fit in the norm of all PhD dissertations.

Some people might argue that the aforementioned problems are just about typing errors, proofreading and editing oversights, and some other technical negligence in printing and binding. But should we not be gravely concerned about these glitches in a finalized Ph.D. thesis?

What is more, Ms. Tsai always refers to herself, the author, as “this candidate” in third person. This is another evidence that at that time Ms. Tsai was a PhD candidate and the thesis was merely a draft that Ms. Tsai put forward for a likely upcoming oral-defense examination.

Surely, the investigation does not stop at these technical slip-ups. The grand finale of this investigation will reveal whether Ms. Tsai did submit a finalized thesis - or not - to the Senate House Library of the University of London. At that time (1984), this was the very last and necessary step for any PhD candidate to earn a doctoral degree.

## **2.3 The thesis was not cataloged in university libraries**

Let us hypothesize for a minute that the thesis is not a draft for her oral-defense examination, but the finalized edition to be submitted to the Library after Tsai passed her oral defense in 1984. We would still like to ask why it took as long as 35 years for Ms. Tsai to file her work – a magnum opus in her own words – to become a searchable item? Moreover, the KMT raised similar questions in 2015, a year before the 2016 Presidential Election, on the veracity of Tsai’s doctoral thesis. Tsai never provided any clarification at that time, nor did she submit her so-called “thesis” in a timely manner. Shouldn’t we be equally skeptical of her reticence?

Besides, even if the hardcopy of the thesis was lost for good, how come its catalogue information or metadata has vanished simultaneously in every library within the

University of London? The thesis is simply unsearchable online using the thesis search systems of the University of London and LSE. Some university staff (including LSE's public-relation representatives) came to Ms. Tsai's defense, claiming that her thesis can be accessed in the EThOS system of the British Library and that it suffices to substantiate the actuality of Tsai's thesis.

We can nullify these claims, however. Note that EThOS of the British Library is an independent catalog service, not affiliated with any of the libraries under the University of London. Yet how did this library manage to have an archive entry of Ms. Tsai's doctoral thesis? Also, when did that catalog entry appear for the first time? My investigation reveals that the British Library created metadata for Ms. Tsai's then non-existent thesis in June 2015 by consulting LSE Library. Coincidentally enough, the KMT had just launched its own inquiry into the legitimacy of Tsai's thesis in the same year(2015). Yet what is perplexing to readers was that all the libraries under the University of London had no entry record of that thesis at that time – and the time before then. So how could it be possible that the LSE filed something non-existent with the British Library? To verify this, I obtained a proof from the British Library's Manager of Data Protection and Information Compliance by citing the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) of the United Kingdom. Later, I will present and explain this proof.

We let evidence back every conclusion reached and presented in the investigation. However, to expound all the proofs in a systematic fashion, we shall raise an array of related questions and queries, first, before unveiling and analyzing each of these proofs.

### **3 Mysteries of Tsai's Ph.D. diploma**

Another array of mysteries involve the critical question of whether Ms. Tsai was awarded an LSE Ph.D. in law in 1984.

### 3.1 Tsai’s diploma on Prof. Chung-Chih Li’s Facebook

The investigation found a bizarre development involving Chung-Chih Li, a professor of the School of Information Technology with Illinois State University, who displayed Tsai’s so-called “Ph.D. diploma” on his own Facebook page at 12:20 pm on June 10 (Eastern Standard Time), 2019 (See Figure 5). But note that June 10 happened to be the first day of a series of nationwide opinion polls conducted by the DPP for its presidential preliminary, which lasted until June 13. As if that strange declaration of “certificate authenticity” did not suffice, Taiwan’s Taro News and Fount Media published Tsai’s credential on their own outlets. A day later, Democratic Progressive Party’s legislator Wang Ting-yu also posted this diploma of interest, while making an audacious accusation by relating anyone who questioned the diploma’s authenticity either to the action of saboteur against the Preliminary or to the mudslinging of China-controlled media. Mr. Wang had never been reticent about him being a mouthpiece for Ms. Tsai. Yet, these unsupported allegations seemed inadequate and malicious, given Mr. Wang’s standing as a legislator of Taiwan’s legislative branch.

PhD diplomas attest to one’s scholarship and are so personal. Nevertheless, a diploma of such sensitive nature was first made public on professor Li’s Facebook. We have a lot to think over why the diploma was handled this way. This handling approach was in fact in conformity with Tsai’s prudent character: perhaps she wanted to test the waters first, hoping to see how other truth hunters would respond to the initial display of her dubious diploma.

To be certain, we have landed several incriminating proofs against Tsai during DPP’s presidential preliminary. The doctoral certificate showcased on Professor Li’s Facebook was by no means the original copy issued 35 years ago, but a counterfeit, as we will explain later in the report. Going back to the certificate shown on Li’s Facebook: Because Ms. Tsai had never acknowledged her ownership of that credential, the investigation took a wait-and-see approach and decided not to challenge the veracity of that certificate in hopes that Ms. Tsai would make her next move.



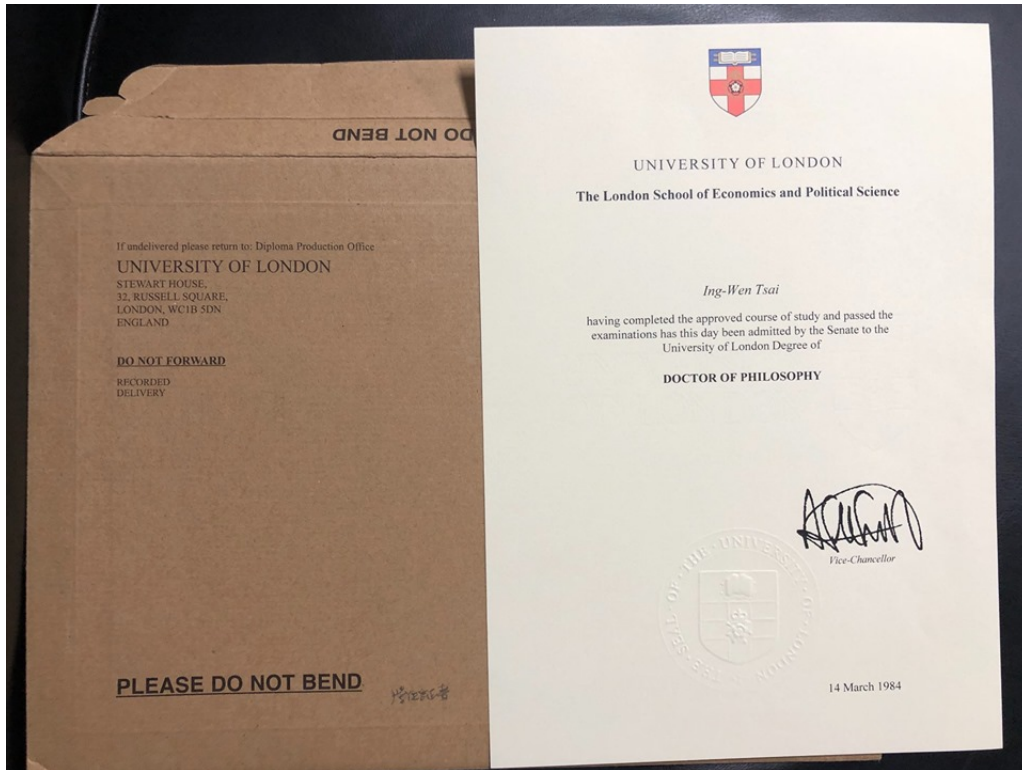


Figure 5: Tsai's PhD diploma on Professor Li's Facebook, June 10, 2019

### 3.2 Tsai's diploma displayed at Dcard

Patience bears fruit. A month later, Dr. Dennis Peng, host of True Voice of Taiwan, declared on his own Facebook and later his popular YouTube talkshow that the credential displayed on professor Li's Facebook bore the wrong signature. This proclamation was an *indirect* challenge to the legitimacy of Ms. Tsai's doctoral degree. A month after professor Li showcased the diploma in question, Ms. Tsai perhaps believed that Dr. Peng's indirect challenge did not truly pose a threat to her. Therefore, at last, she showcased a doctoral certificate bearing an embossed stamp of certificate attestation on July 9 in front of the staff of Dcard, a social-media company based in Taipei, Taiwan. A day after (July 10), she also displayed that certificate on her own Facebook page (see Figure 6 ). The certificate Ms. Tsai showcased at Dcard was contained in a clear plastic bag, which caught glare from light reflection. Yet many photos were taken in the Dcard visit and posted publicly on her Instagram. There, I was able to obtain a clear photo of the same certificate sans the glare (see Figure 7 ) for the purpose of

making comparison below.

It does not take a genius to recognize that the doctoral certificate displayed on Prof. Chung-Chih Li's Facebook on June 10 – and later, reposted on legislator Wang Ting-yu's Facebook – are identical to the one that Ms. Tsai showcased during her visit to Dcard (see Figures 5 & 7). The only difference between these two diplomas is that one was a copy and the other was an original. Be it the logo, the text, the layout, the signature, or the date, the two certificates were demonstrably identical.

However, Professor Li was not on the payroll of the presidential staff, neither was the DPP chairman, the secretary-general, or the spokesman. Why would Ms. Tsai allow a private certificate of hers displayed on Li's Facebook page? What motivated her to do so? Shouldn't Ms. Tsai offer an explanation to Taiwan's general electorate? Was she concerned with the political ramifications and legal risks that might burst immediately if she exhibited the certificate on her own Facebook without going through a testing phase? We have reason to deduce that Ms. Tsai wanted to wait a while to see if truth-seekers were able to disclose fresh proofs compelling enough to threaten the certificate's legitimacy. This is the only explanation for the one-month interval between the two diploma exhibits by Professor Li and Ms. Tsai, respectively.

Alas, Ms. Tsai has finally displayed her doctoral certificate in person, etched with her name, "Ing-Wen Tsai." As far as the progress of this investigation, Ms. Tsai's diploma shown at Dcard was the game-changer. The situation became irreversible in that she acknowledged that the copied certificate from Professor Li's Facebook is her own.

### **3.3 Tsai and Li showed the same diploma**

Here, I'd like to stress one more time that the doctoral certificate Tsai proudly displayed at Dcard was a counterfeit. If it were the genuine article, the signature scribbled on the certificate would be that of Lord Randolph Quirk, Vice Chancellor of the University of London from 1981 to 1985. Nonetheless, the signature on Tsai's certificate was Adrian Smith (see Figure 7), Vice Chancellor of the same university from 2012 to



Figure 6: Tsai's handheld PhD diploma at Dcard (1), July 10, 2019

2018. How did Smith's signature resurrect itself on a diploma awarded 35 years ago? This signature is a telling clue that this certificate is bogus.

Less than a week after Ms. Tsai showcased her certificate at Dcard, Ho De-fen, professor emeritus at National Taiwan University, held a *de facto* press conference on *True Voice of Taiwan* on July 12. There, she accused that the diploma was a counterfeit.<sup>8</sup> Professor Ho's press conference posed a *direct* challenge against the validity of Tsai's PhD diploma. Our investigation is one hundred percent behind Professor Ho's press conference statements in that we have airtight proofs to substantiate Dr. Peng and Professor Ho's testaments. Later, we will present them in a thorough breakdown.

Professor Ho's accusation carries a lot of gravitas, as it concerns academic honesty, law compliance, and political integrity with respect to a figure who is both a scholar and a national leader with supreme power. Nonetheless, Ms. Tsai had never responded to these allegations as of the initial publication date of the report on August 27, 2019.

Interestingly, Dr. Fang-Long Shih as co-director of LSE's Taiwan Research Programme and DPP legislator Wang Ting-yu came together to defend Ms. Tsai in their

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<sup>8</sup>Watch *True Voice of Taiwan*, July 13, 2019: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vR1lfmILYSA>

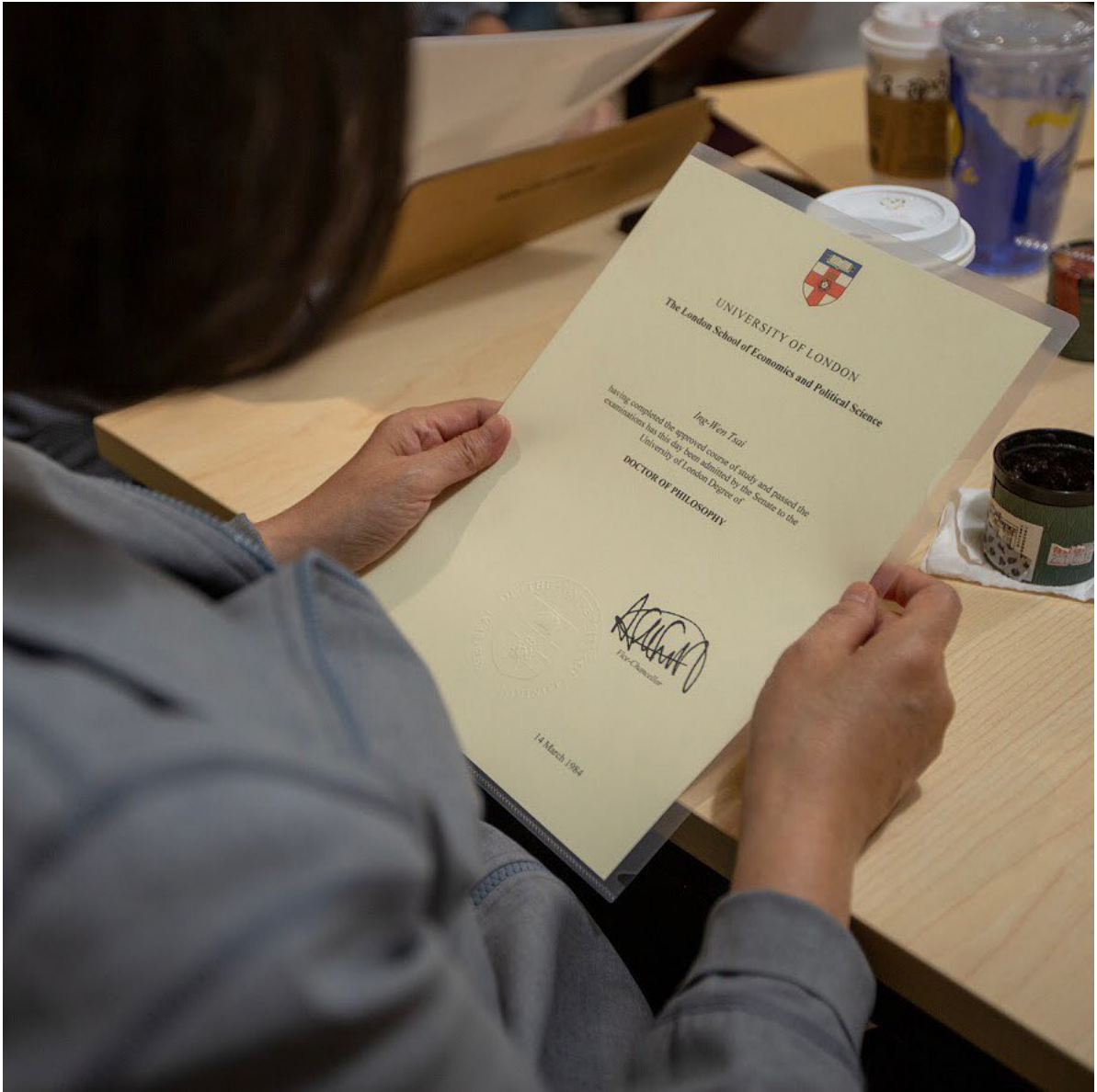


Figure 7: Tsai's handheld PhD diploma at Dcard (2), July 10, 2019

respective Facebook posts. They both argued that the doctoral certificate Ms. Tsai showed at Dcard was a 2015 replacement so that it bore the signature of Adrian Smith, Vice Chancellor of the University of London from 2012 to 2018. And that led us to wonder: did President Tsai approve, or disapprove, the song and dance that Shih and Wang came up with? Also, didn't Ms. Tsai submit her credentials prior to running for presidential elections in 2012 and 2016, respectively? Why did she need the 2015 replacement? Moreover, both LSE and the University of London had a vigorous replacement application process in place. Was the certificate Ms. Tsai presented – with Adrian Smith's signature – truly a replacement from the University of London rather than a counterfeit? For these questions, we do not think that Ms. Tsai can get around them with no explanations to the people of Taiwan.

When we looked for Ms. Tsai's PhD thesis, it had been missing until she sent a dubious copy — 35 years overdue — to the LSE library. When the tardy thesis was cataloged finally in the library, it was ridden with excessive copyright restrictions. On the other hand, when we looked for Ms. Tsai's doctoral diploma, it was nowhere to be seen. Yet, once it was displayed in public, it bore an incorrect Vice-Chancellor signature. All these mysteries about Tsai's doctoral thesis and diploma cannot pass muster with anyone's common sense. Yet, with the investigation, the rays of light have begun to shine and the truth will surface from ambiguous darkness.

## 4 A Direct Challenge to Tsai's PhD Problems

From the investigation, we have gathered plenty of proofs to pose a direct challenge to the authenticity of Ms. Tsai's PhD diploma. Simply put, is Ms. Tsai's a genuine or fake PhD? We shall let proofs speak for themselves. We are deeply convinced that academic honesty and political integrity are universal belief and values shared in modern civilized society.

But before we let proofs speak for themselves, it is conducive to discuss briefly LSE's North Africa Research Programme (NARP), Taiwan Research Programme (TRP), and

regulations for awarding doctoral degrees. Understanding an institute's system and regulations would help with the presentation and breakdown of our proofs in later sections.

## 5 North Africa Research Programme (NARP)

First, Let us notice the Gaddafi PhD scandal that tarnished LSE's reputation a decade ago.<sup>9</sup> The core of the scandal was a donation of £1.5m from a charitable foundation – The NGO Gaddafi Foundation — run by Muammar Gaddafi's son, Saif al-Islam, who studied at the London School of Economics. The donation was used to set up a North Africa Research Programme. Saif al-Islam Gaddafi was studying for a doctorate at LSE's Department of Philosophy, and was awarded a PhD in 2008.

However, Saif al-Islam's doctoral thesis was called into question as allegations circulated that it was ghostwritten and likely plagiarized from other sources. An independent inquiry effort led by former Lord Chief Justice Harry Woolf was established to look into the matter and the international donations involved. As a result, LSE director Sir Howard Davies resigned on March 3, 2011 to take full responsibility over the school's shady dealings, while the North Africa Research Programme was also suspended.

Indeed, LSE's academic ranking is impressive, but this cannot guarantee that administrative management and decision making in this university are by no means challengeable. Otherwise, the Gaddafi PhD scandal would not have taken place just about a decade ago.

## 6 Taiwan Research Programme (TRP)

Earlier than the North Africa Research Programme, the Taiwan Research Programme was established at LSE in 2003. I do not know whether TRP received monetary donations from Taiwan. However, I noticed that the Co-director of TRP, Dr. Fang-long

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<sup>9</sup>see (1) The Guardian, 03 March 2011, LSE head quits over Gaddafi scandal, and (2) Wikipedia, [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/London\\_School\\_of\\_Economics\\_Gaddafi\\_links](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/London_School_of_Economics_Gaddafi_links)

Shih, has been vocal lately in defending Ms. Tsai by baiting Taiwan’s media outlets for creating inaccurate news. While Dr. Shih has every right to exercise her freedom of speech, her official duties at LSE have nothing to do with the school’s thesis acquisition or issuance degrees. Dr. Shih often overstepped her bounds, rendering inappropriate remarks and making people mull over her motivations.

Several media outlets in Taiwan have violated journalistic objectivity to circulate news released by Dr. Shih as the TRP Co-director. For instance, Taiwan’s Liberty Times published a sensational report on July 12 in an irresponsible and discretionary manner. This report was headlined “Tsai’s Opponents and Pro-Independence Supporters Contend Fake Diploma; TRP Co-director Calls an End to Slandering” and used Dr. Shih’s Facebook posts in part as the basis of its reportage, with the intent to make distorted reports on the thesis/diploma issue.<sup>10</sup> For instance:

1. Dr. Shih claimed on her Facebook page that the doctoral certificate displayed by Tsai on her visit to Dcard was a replacement issued in 2015. Yet, citing this news source, Liberty Times fine-tuned Dr. Shih’s claim by saying that the replacement was issued at a point in time between 2012 to 2018. Why the fine-tuning?
2. Dr. Shih stated: “As to the question of why Ms. Tsai did not present the original certificate of her PhD issued in 1984, it is up to her choice, and the LSE does not intend to inquire her personal business and is not obligated to provide a clarification.” I would like to ask Dr. Shih to review the official requirement and procedure for issuing a replacement for a lost or damaged diploma before making her irresponsible remarks. For Ms. Tsai’s inability to display an original PhD diploma, anyone with reason can easily deduce that there are only three possibilities including: (a) Ms. Tsai never earned a Ph.D. from the LSE; (b) Ms. Tsai lost her degree certificate; or (c) Ms. Tsai’s certificate was damaged beyond repair. These possibilities were never about Ms. Tsai’s personal rights. Can Ms. Tsai have an explanation about the fake replacement?

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<sup>10</sup>See Liberty Times, “*Tsai’s Opponents and Pro-Independence Supporters Contend Degree Certificate Validity; TRP Co-director Calls an End to Slandering*”, July 12, 2019

3. Dr. Shih stated: “No matter the reason for the replacement, it is completely within the reasonable range of an individual’s life experience. If anyone questions Tsai’s degree legitimacy, it is tantamount to questioning LSE’s academic integrity.” In fact, any school in the U.K has its own regulations and requirements for certificate re-issues. Dr. Shih’s remarks on “reasonable range of an individual’s life experience” and “questioning LSE’s academic integrity” can only be described as Orwellian nonsense.

Dr. Shih has served as Co-director of TRP for years. Her work with the Taiwan Research Program has absolutely nothing to do with student theses or issuance of degrees. Yet, how can she act as if she were the spokesperson for the London School of Economics?

## 7 Procedure of Awarding LSE Degrees

Now, let us pause a while to review LSE’s regulations for PhD awards, before we present and analyze all the proofs we have obtained. To better understand the analysis of these proofs, we find it important to notice that LSE is a member institution of the Federal University of London. To be certain, the 2007-2008 academic year marked the beginning of an organizational shift, making the University of London more decentralized

**Centralization of organization** Prior to the 2007-08 academic year, it was the University of London that awarded all degrees from any of its subordinate colleges. At that time, all Ph.D. candidates were required to submit the final copies of their theses to the University’s Senate House Library after passing their viva examinations (i.e. oral-defense examinations). Meanwhile, another copy of every Department-of-Law thesis was also required to submit to the University’s Institute of Advanced Legal Studies (IALS) for deposit in its own library. The University of London took charge of the awarding of all degree and their certificates bore its Vice Chancellor’s signature.



**Decentralization of Organization** However, beginning with the 2007-08 academic year, LSE became a de facto independent university, drifting away from the University of London. As such, all Ph.D. candidates have no longer been required to submit the final copies of their approved theses to Senate House Library. Though degree certificates would still bear the signature of Vice Chancellor of the University of London, LSE has since then awarded all its own degrees by itself.

Ms. Tsai was enrolled in an MPhil/PhD program in LSE's earlier days. Therefore, she would have been required to submit a final copy of her approved thesis to Senate House Library if she had passed her viva examination while also delivering another copy of the same thesis to the Institute of Advanced Legal Studies. Only when Ms. Tsai fulfilled these old-time requirements could she be awarded a PhD degree by the University of London.

However, with the development of organizational decentralization as mentioned above, Senate House Library has no longer kept any hard copies of theses in its archives, even though this library has continued to keep an official catalog for all previously submitted theses. Today, all hard copies of theses are instead stored in the libraries of all subordinate colleges within the University of London.

## 8 Analysis of Multisource Proofs

This investigation benefits from my persistent efforts to consult staff at LSE, the University of London, and the British Library by emails. Some critical information was obtained by citing the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) of the United Kingdom. As noted earlier, the investigation is to pose a direct challenge to the question of whether Ms. Tsai holds a bona fide PhD in law through her graduate study on LSE's MPhil/PhD programme or a fake degree through her long-term deceit? My email of May 29, 2019 ushered in the entire investigation (see Figure 8).

In the investigation we have obtained five major proved findings and they are summarized as follows:

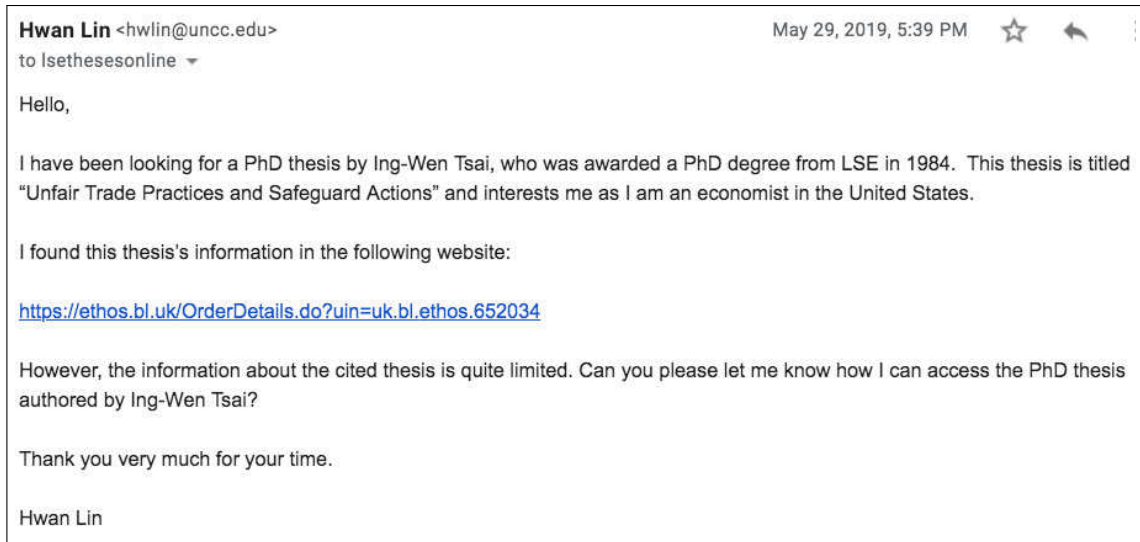


Figure 8: Email from Hwan Lin to LSE, May 29, 2019

1. Senate House Library and IALS have never received the final copy of Ms. Tsai's doctoral thesis;
2. The PhD diploma that Ms. Tsai displayed in person was a counterfeit or forgery;
3. Bar Ms. Tsai, all other 108 LSE PhDs of 1983-84 had their PhD theses cataloged in Senate House Library;
4. Ms. Tsai's thesis had never been cataloged in the British Library prior to the month of June, 2015; and
5. Ms. Tsai's *student record* has nothing entered to indicate that she passed an oral-defense examination in 1983-84 or that she submitted the final copy of an approved thesis to the designated university libraries.

These proofs suffice to corroborate that LSE did not award to Ms. Tsai a PhD in law in 1984. My detailed analysis of these proved findings are given in the following subsections, respectively.

## 8.1 Senate House never received Tsai's thesis

At the outset, I sent my first inquiry e-mail to the LSE Library on May 29, kicking off the investigation (see Figure 8). This email addressed LSE Library staff: why is

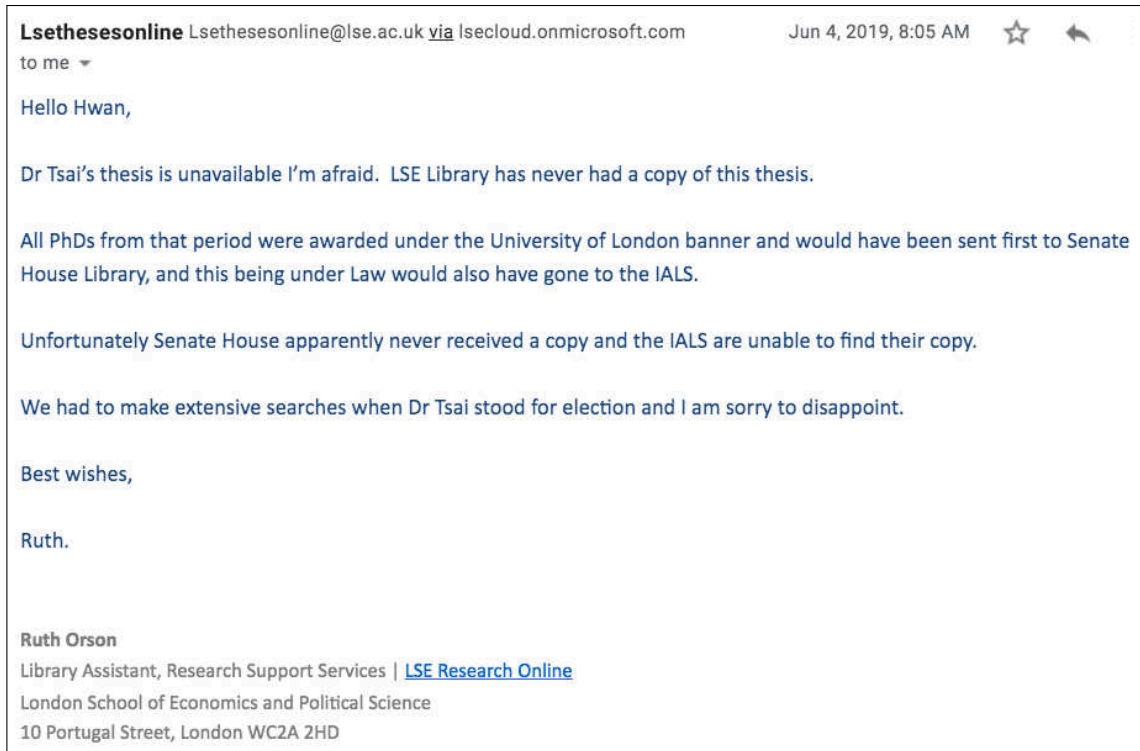


Figure 9: Email from Ms. Ruth Orson, Library Assistant, Research Support Services at LSE, June 4, 2019

the PhD thesis by Ing-wen Tsai searchable using ETHos, an online search system of the British Library, but not using the LSE library inquiry system?

Shortly, Ms. Ruth Orson, a library assistant from LSE's Research Support Services replied on June 4 (see Figure 9). Her reply provided critical information for my investigation in that she made three unambiguous messages as follows:

1. LSE Library has never had a copy of Ms. Tsai's PhD thesis;
2. At the University of London, Senate House Library has never received a copy of Ms. Tsai's PhD thesis;
3. At the University of London, IALS Library does not have Ms. Tsai's PhD thesis, either.

These messages are unambiguous and important to the investigation. Now, it is clear that be it a hard copy, a digital file, or its metadata, Ms. Tsai's PhD thesis has never existed anywhere in each of the three school libraries with Senate House, IALS,

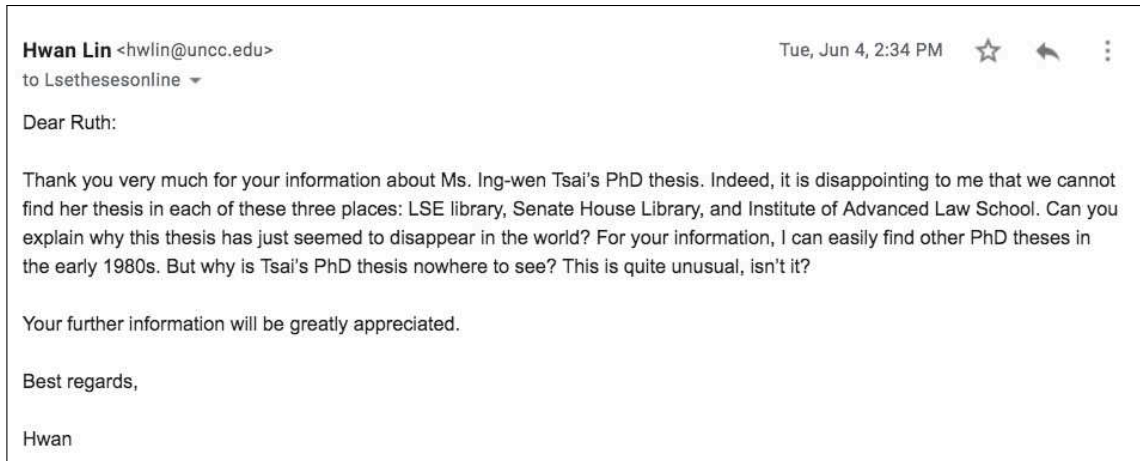


Figure 10: Email from Hwan Lin to LSE Theses Online, June 4, 2019

and LSE, respectively. These messages were leaked out to the public through Mr. Chang-qing Cao publishing an article in Taiwan's news outlets on June 11.<sup>11</sup>

This helpful library assistant made it explicitly clear in her reply e-mail, dated June 4, that all doctors of philosophy from that period were awarded under the University of London Banner, and their theses would have been sent first to Senate House Library; and they would have also gone to IALS, as required by law. However, neither Senate House Library nor IALS has received a copy of Ms. Tsai's thesis.

As noted earlier, LSE Library did receive a tardy and sloppily edited thesis from Ms. Tsai on June 28, 2019 after it had been missing for 35 years. As such, the thesis became a searchable item in the LSE Library's inquiry system for the first time over the past 35 years. This sudden development was nothing but an echo of Ms. Ruth Orson's reply email.

Apparently, Ms. Ruth Orson's reply of June 4 implied that Ms. Tsai did not submit the final copy of her thesis, if approved, to Senate House Library and IALS Library in 1984. Therefore, it was impossible that she could have been awarded a PhD in law at that time.

To ensure the foolproof of our findings, I emailed Ms. Ruth Orson immediately on June 4 (see Figure 10) as soon as she made her reply. In the email, I asked : How

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<sup>11</sup>see footnote 2.

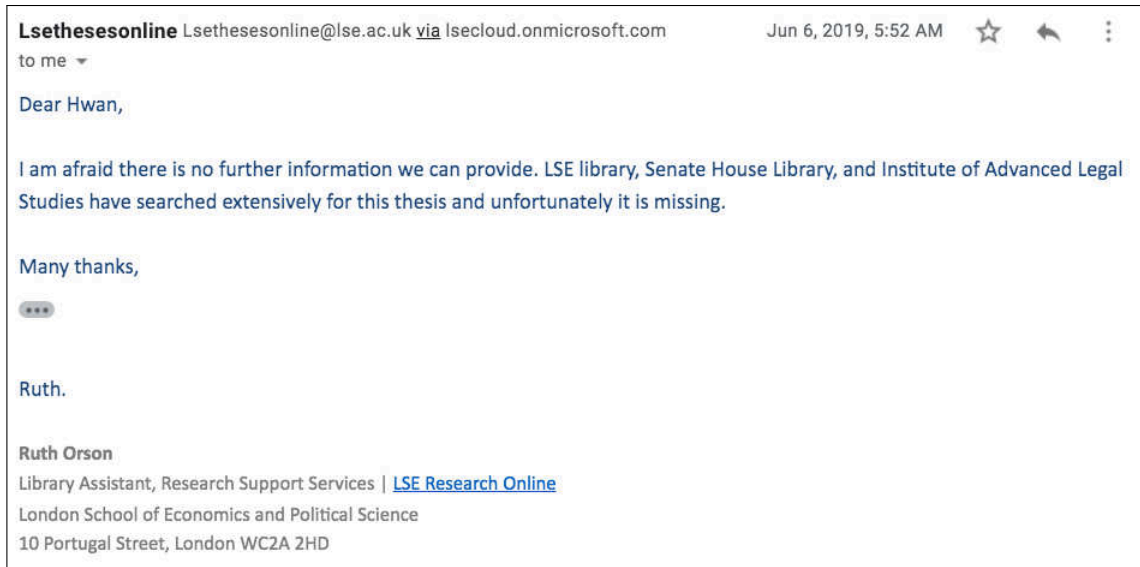


Figure 11: Email from Ms. Ruth Orson, LSE's Library Assistant of Research Support Service, June 6, 2019

come Tsai's thesis just vanished anywhere in the Senate House Library, IALS Library, and LSE Library? This helpful library assistant wrote me back on June 6 (see Figure 11), saying that no further information can be provided. She also emphasized that the LSE Library, Senate House Library, and IALS Library have all searched extensively for this so-called "thesis" and unfortunately it is missing.

## 8.2 Ms. Tsai's handheld PhD diploma was a forgery

As mentioned earlier, the reply email from Ms. Ruth Orson on June 4 was so powerful a proof that forced Ms. Tsai to send a facsimile copy of her highly confidential and dubious thesis to LSE Library on June 28, 2019. It also compelled her to display a forged PhD diploma at Dcard on July 10 (see Figure 7). At that time, her handheld diploma came in the media spotlight in Taiwan and she was fearsome. That was why this forged copy made a debut earlier on June 10 on a seemingly unrelated person's Facebook page for a one-month testing for public response. As noted earlier, this person refers to Professor Chung-chih Li of computer science, who teaches in a U.S. university. From our investigation, Ms. Tsai's handheld PhD diploma is fake for the following four reasons:

## Vice-Chancellors [ edit ]

- 1836–1842 Sir John William Lubbock
- 1842–1862 Sir John Shaw Lefevre FRS
- 1862–1871 George Grote FRS
- 1872–1880 Sir John Lubbock (Later Lord Avebury, son of the 1st Vice Chancellor)
- 1881–1883 Sir George Jessel
- 1883–1895 Sir James Paget FRS
- 1895–1896 Sir Julian Goldsmid
- 1896–1902 Sir Henry Roscoe FRS
- 1902–1903 Archibald Robertson
- 1903–1905 Philip Henry Pye-Smith
- 1905–1907 Sir Edward Henry Busk
- 1907–1909 Sir William Collins KCVO
- 1909–1911 Micaiah John Muller Hill FRS
- 1911–1912 Sir William Collins KCVO
- 1912–1915 Sir Wilmot Herringham KCMG CB
- 1916–1917 Sir Alfred Pearce Gould KCVO CBE
- 1917–1919 Sir (Edwin) Cooper Perry
- 1919–1922 Sir Sydney Russell-Wells
- 1922–1924 Sir Holburt Jacob Waring Bt CBE FRCS
- 1924–1926 Ernest Arthur Gardner
- 1926–1928 William Beveridge, Baron Beveridge
- 1928–1930 Sir Gregory Foster
- 1930–1932 J. Scott Lidgett
- 1932–1933 John Leigh Smeathman Hatton
- 1933–1935 Louis Napoleon George Filon FRS
- 1935–1937 Sir Herbert Lightfoot Eason CMG CB
- 1937–1939 Sir Robert Howson Pickard FRS
- 1939–1945 Frank Horton FRS
- 1945–1948 Sir David Hughes Parry
- 1948–1951 Dame Lillian Penson
- 1951–1953 Hugh Hale Bellot FRHS
- 1953–1954 Air Chief Marshal Sir Roderic Maxwell Hill MC
- 1955–1958 Sir John Francis Lockwood
- 1958–1961 Sir Charles Felix Harris
- 1961–1964 Sir Peter Scott Noble
- 1964–1967 Sir Thomas Percival Creed KBE MC KC
- 1967–1969 Sir Owen Saunders FRS
- 1969–1972 Sir Brian Windeyer FRCS
- 1972–1976 Sir Cyril Philips
- 1976–1978 Sir Frank Hartley CBE
- 1978–1981 Noel Annan, Baron Annan
- 1981–1985 Sir Randolph Quirk CBE FBA
- 1985–1990 Brian Flowers, Baron Flowers FRS
- 1990–1994 Stewart Sutherland, Baron Sutherland of Houndwood
- 1994–1997 Andrew Rutherford CBE
- 1997–2003 Graham J Zellick CBE QC
- 2003–2010 Sir Graeme Davies FRSNZ
- 2010–2012 Geoffrey Crossick FRHistS
- 2012–2018 Prof Sir Adrian Smith FRS
- 2018– Peter Kopelman (Interim/Acting)<sup>[1][2][3]</sup>

Table 1: Roster of Vice Chancellors of the University of London over years: Wikipedia

*First*, Tsai claimed that she obtained a Ph.D. in law at LSE in 1984. However, the signature shown on the certificate did not belong to Lord Randolph Quirk, Vice Chancellor of the University of London from 1981 to 1985. Rather, the certificate bore a signature from Adrian Smith, who served as Vice Chancellor of the University of London recently from 2012 to 2018. To corroborate this point, we found a roster of vice chancellors at the University of London over the years, sourced from Wikipedia (see Table 1).

*Second*, Although Dr. Fang-long Shih (TRP Co-director) and DPP legislator Mr. Wang came to explain that Ms. Tsai's handhold certificate showed on July 10 was a replacement, their explanations are groundless. In fact, as early as Professor Li posted the same questionable certificate on his Facebook on June 10, I reached out to the University of London, and Ms. Teresa Byrne as Head of the University's Diploma Production Office replied on June 12 with an unambiguous clarification given below (see Figure 12):

On Jun 12, 2019, at 9:57 AM, Diploma Enquiries <[Diploma.Enquiries@london.ac.uk](mailto:Diploma.Enquiries@london.ac.uk)> wrote:

Dear Hwan, thank you for your email.

Replacement certificates are only issued in cases of proven loss or accidental destruction, and they will of course still be identical to the original document – same wording, same signatures etc.

Regards

Theresa Byrne

**Theresa Byrne**

**Head, Diploma Production Office**

**University of London Worldwide**

Stewart House | 32 Russell Square | London WC1B 5DN | United Kingdom

Figure 12: Email from Ms. Teresa Byrne, Head of Diploma Production Office from University of London, June 12, 2019

“Replacement certificates are only issued in cases of proven loss, or accidental destruction, and they will still of course be identical to the original document – same wording, same signatures, etc.”

As mentioned earlier, Dr. Shih attempted to exculpate Ms. Tsai by saying: “It is within the rights of Ms. Tsai to not present the original doctoral certificate. The LSE has no intent to question her personal business, and is not obligated to provide a clarification.” Dr. Shih went on to say that “No matter the reason for the replacement, it is completely within the reasonable range of an individual’s life experience. Any questions against Tsai’s degree legitimacy are tantamount to questioning LSE’s academic integrity.” In contrast to the clear and professional email from Ms. Teresa Bryne, Head of Diploma Production Office, I must express my strong disapproval of Dr. Shih’s obscurity and equivocation, which attempted to sidestep all the crucial questions. Dr. Shih should do right by herself to have a thorough read of the *Application for a Replacement Degree Certificate* (See Appendix A) available in the LSE website.

*Third*, in Ms. Tsai’s autobiography titled “From Scrambled Eggs with Onions to her Bento Box: Tsai Ing-wen’s Taste of Life” published in 2011, it is mentioned that her thesis and oral defense were so impeccable that the dissertation committee decided in

1984 to award her a PhD in law with an added note emphasizing “She has extraordinary scholarship in international trade.” Nonetheless, nowhere on the certificate shown by Ms. Tsai on July 10 can we find any wordings similar to “extraordinary scholarship in international trade.”<sup>12</sup>

*Fourth*, according to A, *only* one replacement certificate will ever be issued to an applicant. However, Ms. Tsai had obtained two replacement certificates, one in 2015 and the other in 2010. So, these two replacement certificates must be fake documents, which Ms. Tsai somehow obtained from unknown sources.

Clearly enough, these four attestations mentioned above provide strong evidence that the doctoral certificate displayed by Ms. Tsai is a counterfeit or forgery. According to Ms. Teresa Byrne, the Diploma Production Office of the University of London can never issue a replacement certificate that differs from the original document, for instance, in terms of wording and signatures. The forging problem is gravely serious: Not only does Ms. Tsai bear legal liability to possible forgery, but also Professor Chung-chih Li is also complicit in this shady deal unless he was completely in the dark. We would hereby make two requests: *first*, the University of London should provide an official copy of its replacement processing notification issued to Ms Tsai; and *second*, Ms. Tsai should present an official document for her replacement application. We do not think that any unilateral acknowledgment from either side would suffice or have any credential.

### **8.3 Bar Ms. Tsai, all other 108 PhDs have their metadata**

Recall that Ms. Ruth Orson (Library Assistant of LSE’s Research Support Services) said in her June 4 email (Figure 9) that Ms. Tsai has never submitted her thesis to both Senate House Library and IALS Library. This implies that Ms. Tsai did not earn an LSE Ph.D. in law in 1984.<sup>13</sup> My investigation henceforth turned to the validity of

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<sup>12</sup>There is a strong likelihood that Ms. Tsai was lying about her PhD degree in her autobiography titled “From Scrambled Eggs with Onions to Her Bento Box: Tsai Ing-wen’s Taste of Life.” Certainly, the absence of a diploma must negate the existence of such a mention.

<sup>13</sup>Every PhD candidate must submit a finalized thesis to a designated library for deposit. This is the very last step required before a university can award a PhD diploma and has been the protocol that every



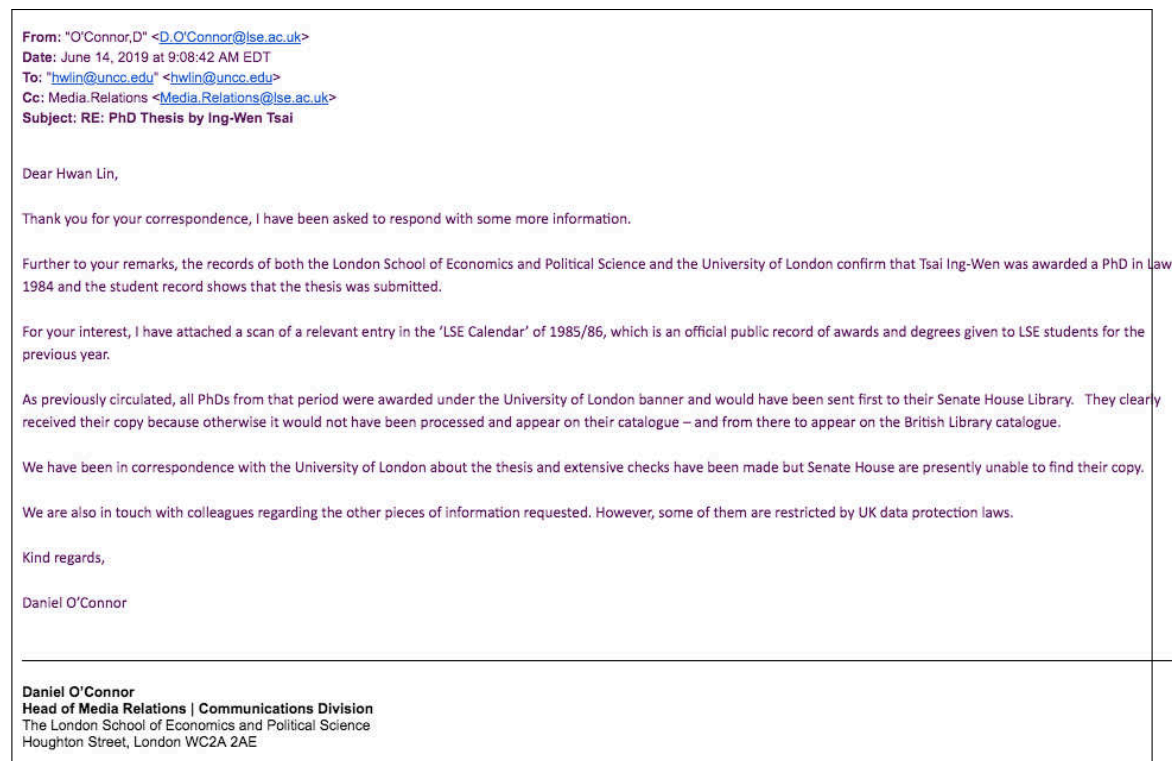


Figure 13: Email from Mr. Daniel O'Connor, Head of Media Relations, Communications Division at LSE, June 14, 2019

Ms. Tsai's doctoral certificate. Unfortunately, Ms. Ruth Orson no longer answered my follow-up emails for reasons unknown to me. Instead, on June 14, Mr. Daniel O'Connor (Head of Media Relations of LSE's Communications Division) took over to correspond with me (see Figure 13).

In his email, Mr. Daniel O'Connor as a PR personnel provided messages opposite to what Ms. Ruth Orson, as a library professional (Library Assistant, Research Support Services) said in her June 4 email. According to Mr. Daniel O'Connor, records from the University of London and LSE confirm that Ing-wen Tsai was awarded a PhD in law in 1984, and her *student record* shows that the thesis was submitted. Now, let us examine this PR personnel's "proofs" in an in-depth analysis:

First, Mr. Daniel O'Connor, a PR personnel, said that the name "Ing-Wen Tsai" appeared in a 1983-84 award roster, which he sent to me as an attachment by email; see Appendix B.

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accredited university has followed in the world. It has been so, either for the past or for the present.

According to the roster, a total of 107 students (including Ing-wen Tsai) graduated with a PhD in year 1983-84.<sup>14</sup> There were 3 PhDs in law, 6 in Arts, and 98 in Economics. I spent much time looking into the metadata of these graduates' PhD theses through Senate House Library's online inquiry system. As the roster is lengthy, I summarized my findings in three tables (Tables 2, 3, and 4). To facilitate the analysis, I provided online links in each Table so that readers can click on the link of each graduate to look up his/her PhD thesis cataloged in Senate House Library. If the thesis is cataloged, the specific thesis is a searchable item and the result is labeled as "Yes" in the Table's Searchable column. If not, the result is instead labeled as "No" in the same column.

I noticed in the curation process that out of the 107 graduates, the doctoral degree of Pauline Frances Creasey (Table 2) was revoked in 1992. This can be verified by clicking on the online LSE link. This is why Senate House Library no longer has thesis record in the case of Pauline Frances Creasey.

After eliminating Pauline Frances Creasey from the award roster, the investigation finds that out of the remaining 106 graduates, all but Ing-wen Tsai have a complete record of their PhD theses in Senate House Library. These findings confirm that the library professional Ms. Ruth Orson was right all along, in contrast to what the PR personnel Mr. Daniel O'Connor. said in his June 14 email.

Furthermore, out of the remaining 106 graduates, three were Ph.D. in law. They are Jose Enrique Molina Vega (Table 3), Michael Francis Smith (Table 4), and Ing-wen Tsai (Table 4). As required at that time, all PhD theses in law had to be submitted to IALS Library, in addition to Senate House Library. Unfortunately but not surprisingly, Ms. Tsai's thesis is unavailable in IALS Library, either. In contrast, for Dr. Molina Vega and Dr. Smith, their theses can easily be accessed through IALS's inquiry system. Moreover, their hardbound theses are stored and archived in IALS Library. To verify these findings, we can click on each of the following three online links:

- Molina Vega, Jose Enrique [link]

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<sup>14</sup>As we show later, three other PhDs in economics are missing from the roster of 1983-84.

- Smith, Michael Francis [\[link\]](#)
- Tsai, Ing-Wen [\[link\]](#)

In the investigation, we also found three other PhDs in economics who are missing from LSE’s 1983-84 award roster. These missing PhDs given below:

- David Barr [\[link\]](#)
- User Enis [\[link\]](#)
- Thomas Paul Gibson [\[link\]](#)

where one can click on each link to see the metadata of each PhD thesis.

Our search results using the inquiry system of Senate House Library indicate that the situation of Ing-wen Tsai is too peculiar to accept the hypothesis that she passed the oral examination and was awarded a PhD in law in 1984. It is clear that Ms. Tsai has been lying all along. It is also clear that the ”proofs” provided by Mr. Daniel O’Connor as Head of Media Relations do not speak for themselves to support the hypothesis.

Here, we are compelled to question the accuracy of the award roster of the 1983-84 academic year (see Appendix B). Its dubious accuracy is also evidenced by the fact that one of the PhDs awarded was revoked in 1992 and three other PhDs in economics are missing from the award roster.

In this report all the analyses are based on facts. We have made screenshots or image files of all the search findings for fear of anything unexpected happening to undermine the report’s accuracy or reliability.

## 8.4 Not cataloged in British Library prior to June 2015

Let us now look at our fourth finding from the investigation. This finding can confirm that reality does not support what the PR personnel Mr. Daniel O’Connor said in his June 14 email (see Figure 13), either. In this email, Mr. Daniel O’Connor. claimed that Senate House Library did receive a copy of Tsai’s thesis and he justified such a

claim by arguing this way: if Senate House Library did not, the thesis would not have appeared on the library's catalog and then on the British Library catalog.

Before we demonstrate our fourth finding, let us recall our third finding, which has spoken for itself: the theses of two other PhDs in law of 1984 have been cataloged in both Senate House Library and IALS Library, and their hard-bound theses are available in the latter library. In stark contrast, Ms. Tsai's thesis has been nowhere to be found, be it the cataloged metadata or its physical hard copy.

Now let us go on to look at our fourth finding. It is clear that the PR personnel Mr. Daniel O'Connor attempted to validate Tsai's thesis submission to Senate House Library in 1984 by claiming that the British Library has a cataloged entry of Tsai's work. To challenge Mr. Daniel O'Connor's claim of this sort, I have obtained an indisputable proof from the British Library by citing the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA). This proof is powerful enough to invalidate what Mr. Daniel O'Connor claimed, as I elaborate below:

First, I wrote on June 21 an email to Mr. James Courthold, who was Information Compliance Manager of the British Library. He wrote back on July 18 to address my FOIA inquiry. His reply email is attached in Appendix C. This FOIA inquiry addressed two key questions:

- How come this thesis's metadata can be found using the British Library's EThOS inquiry system, given that Ms. Tsai's doctoral thesis does not exist in the repository catalog of Senate House Library, IALS Library, or LSE Library within the University of London?
- Who let the thesis enter EThOS?

To answer these two questions, let us quote the Information Compliance Manager's critical messages adapted from the second paragraph of his July 18 email:

"We have considered your request, and can confirm that we hold a record in EThOS of the thesis but not the full file. The record was added in June 2015 by a member of staff in response to a user's speculative request for the

thesis. We have a note on the EThOS record stating that the item is ‘missing from university’. When an item is not held but a request for it is made, the EThOS Admin Team will contact the institution to request a copy for digitisation and it is likely the institution who advised the copy was missing which has resulted in the note being placed on the record. The Admin Team also usually verifies requests to check they are valid thesis titles at the time of the request, however, the Library holds no documentary records of what checks were carried out in 2015.”

It is clear from the above statement that **the record of Tsai’s thesis was added in June 2015 to the British Library catalog so that the thesis became searchable (just four years ago) using the library’s EThOS system.** The same statement also mentions that the British Library made this addition to its repository system after its librarian consulted LSE Library upon a user’s speculative request for the thesis.<sup>15</sup>

Here is another conundrum: at that time (June 2015), given that all the University-of-London libraries (including LSE Library) did not possess any record of Ms. Tsai’s thesis, how could it be possible that LSE Library managed to submit the metadata of Tsai’s thesis to the British Library? I hope that LSE Library has an answer for this critical question. I also noticed that some people in Taiwan were starting to investigate Tsai’s thesis in 2015 prior to the presidential election of 2016. Why was this timing so close to the creation of metadata for Ms. Tsai’s thesis in the British Library? This seems another interesting question, isn’t it?

## 8.5 Tsai’s student record revealing no thesis submission

Lastly, the fifth piece information came from Ms. Tsai’s *student record*, which Taiwan’s presidential office displayed recently on September 4 (see Figure 3, page 11 ).

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<sup>15</sup>In the July 18 mail from the British Library, the term ”institution” should refer to LSE Library because the newly added record says that Tsai’s thesis was archived in the LSE Library, but with the status of “restricted access.”

Ms. Tsai's *student record* also points to the implausibility that she was awarded a PhD in 1984. We can ascertain that all the findings we have mentioned above are in conformity with her student record. This student record contains several pieces of critical information that merit our attention:

- First, Ms. Tsai was registered as a graduate student of the MPhil/PhD program at LSE for two academic years (1980-81 & 1981-82), and the course length was only 21 months;
- Second, after the 21-month course length, she withdrew from the course of the MPhil-PhD programme on November 10, 1982;
- Third, after November 10, 1982, she was de-registered and therefore had no active sessions in the academic years of 1982-83 and 1983-84 (for instance, no record of fees paid);
- Fourth, surprisingly, given that she became de-registered, Ms. Tsai's title of thesis was approved to make a change on June 19, 1983 and this change was for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Laws;<sup>16</sup>
- Fifth, more surprisingly, she was awarded an unknown degree in February, 1984 (the specific date is unknown).

What was the awarded degree on Ms. Tsai's student record? It was not disclosed there at all. However, the undisclosed degree can *never* be a doctoral degree on account of the student record having nothing entered to indicate that she passed an oral-defense examination *or* that she submitted the final copy of an approved PhD thesis for deposit in the designated school libraries. It is very likely that the unknown degree should be a Bachelor of Science or a Master of Philosophy, which was often awarded to a PhD candidate who did not pass his or her oral-defense examination. So, was Ms. Tsai awarded a PhD at LSE? The answer is absolutely "NO", as her own student record has said it all.

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<sup>16</sup>Here, we interpret the term B/S Laws in the student record as the degree of Bachelor of Science. It may refer to the Board of Studies, instead. Regardless, the approval of the thesis's title was highly dubious, as Ms. Tsai's withdrawal from the course of studies was a permanent one and cannot be reversed.

## 9 Central Conclusion and Procedural Justice

We have demonstrated and analyzed our multisource findings in the preceding section. In what follows, we summarize (1) the central conclusion of our investigation, (2) the internally conflicting views from LSE and the University of London, and (3) the procedural justice required for resolving the mysteries of Tsai's dubious thesis and diploma.

### 9.1 Fact-based conclusions

From the above analysis of our multisource proofs, we come to the central conclusion that **Ms. Tsai did not obtain a Ph.D. in law from LSE in 1984 *and* that her student status at that time was at most a PhD candidate who completed her thesis but did not pass an oral-defense examination.**

Only with this conclusion can we explain why all the 108 PhDs of 1984 excluding Ms. Tsai have their metadata cataloged in Senate House Library *and* why Ms. Tsai's thesis does not have its metadata and hard-bound copy in IALS Library, as opposed to the other two PhDs in law in 1984. Otherwise, you would have to tell me where her student record says the opposite, where her formally approved hard-bound thesis is, *and* how come such a thesis has not been cataloged in any library of the University of London and LSE.

### 9.2 Internally conflicting views from London

Our conclusions are fact-based. However, during the course of my investigation, I received some internally conflicting views from LSE and the University of London. In particular, in contrast to Ms. Ruth Orson (Library Assistant, Research Support Service, LSE ) and Ms. Teresa Byrne (Head of Diploma Production Office ), some PR personnel from either LSE or the University of London delivered some confusing messages to me by email. These messages are summarized below:

- First, Mr. Daniel O'Connor (Head, Media Relations, LSE) said in his June 4

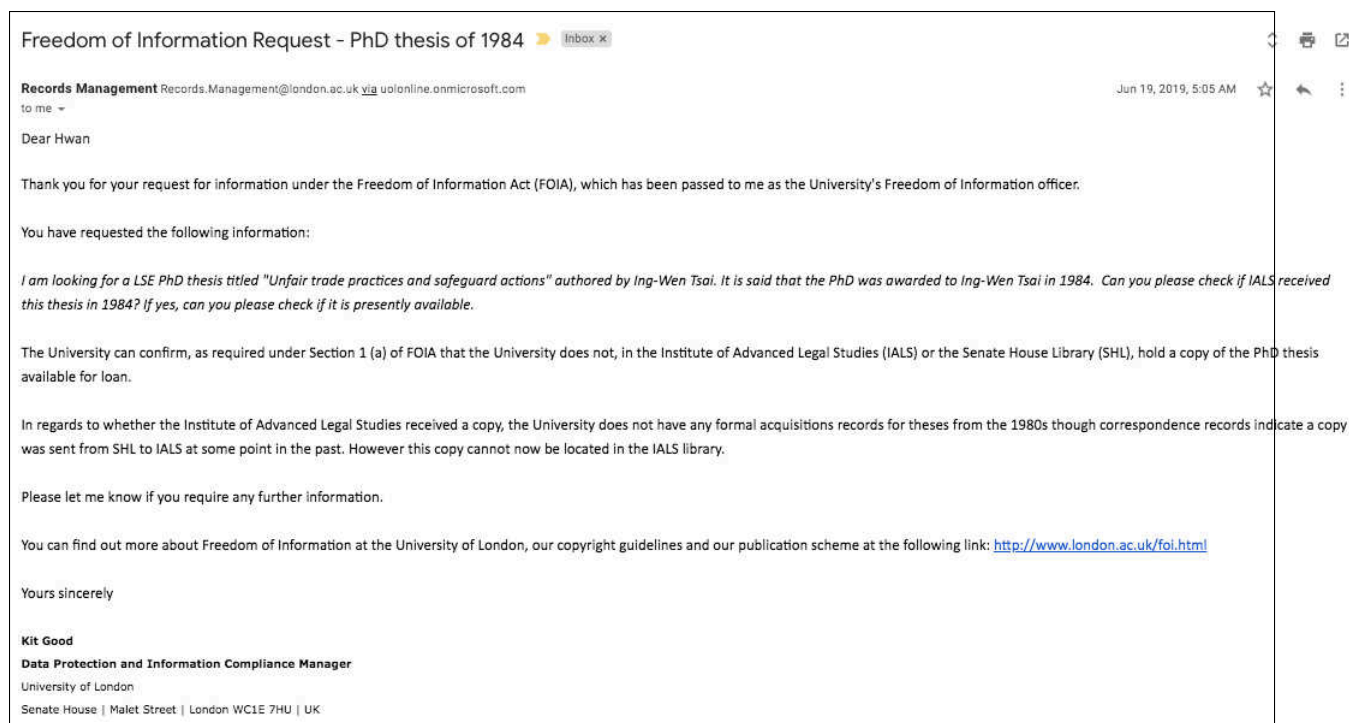


Figure 14: Email from Mr. Kit Good, Data Protection and Information Compliance Manager from the University of London, June 19, 2019

email (Figure 13 ) that “the student record shows that Ms. Tsai submitted her thesis.” However, the student record (Figure 3) does not have this record at all. Recall that Ms. Ruth Orson said that Senate House Library has *never* received Ms. Tsai’s PhD thesis (Figure 9).

- Second, Mr. Kit Good (Data Protection & Information Compliance, U of London) emailed me on June 19 in response to my FOIA inquiry. He said ( Figure 14) that the University did not have any formal acquisitions records for theses from the 1980s. However, from my investigation, except for Ms. Tsai, all other 108 PhDs have metadata created for their theses in Senate House Library (see Tables 2, 3, & 4).
- Third, Ms. Binda Rai. (Associate Director of External Relations, Media, and PR from U of London) emailed me on July 19 (Figure 15) and July 23 (Figure 16), respectively. She said that the University of London did not hold a vice chancellor’s signature for more than 20 years. Therefore, for a PhD holder who



On Jul 19, 2019, at 9:12 AM, Public Relations <[publicrelations@london.ac.uk](mailto:publicrelations@london.ac.uk)> wrote:

Dear Mr Hwan Lin

Thank you for your enquiry which I am able to respond to.

Any replacement diploma for an academic award that was originally made 20 or more years ago, will carry the signature of the University of London's Vice-Chancellor, who is in post at the time of the certificate being re-issued.

As all replacement requests generally fall within a 20-year period, an officer of the University of London (see email trail below) did respond to a general enquiry to state that the replacement diploma would carry the same date and signature as the original diploma. This was an error. It was only subsequent to this reply that the date of the award, falling outside the 20-year period, became known to us.

Had we known the date when you made your original enquiry, you would have been given a specific response as outlined in Paragraph 2 above.

I do hope this information is helpful.

Kindest regards

Binda Rai

**Binda Rai**  
**Associate Director: External Relations, Media and PR (Worldwide)**  
**University of London Worldwide**

Figure 15: Email from Ms. Binda Rai., Associate Director, External Relations, Media, and PR (Worldwide) from the University of London, July 19, 2019

obtained his/her degree more than 20 years ago, the signature on the replacement certificate would bear the signature of the incumbent Vice Chancellor. This is quite odd to me: a PR officer overstepped her bounds to actively reach out to me and refuted what Ms. Teresa Byrne. told me a month ago in her June 12 email (see Figure 12). Can a PR representative be more authoritative than Ms. Teresa Byrne in terms of diploma issuance?

- Fourth, as a matter of fact, as soon as I received the first email from Ms. Teresa Byrne on June 12 (Figure 17), I emailed a thank-you note (Figure 18 while taking the chance to mention the replacement issue for a 1984 diploma, she was just curious about the reasons for my inquiry without saying anything else. I do not understand why the PR personnel was eager to tell me something about “20 years

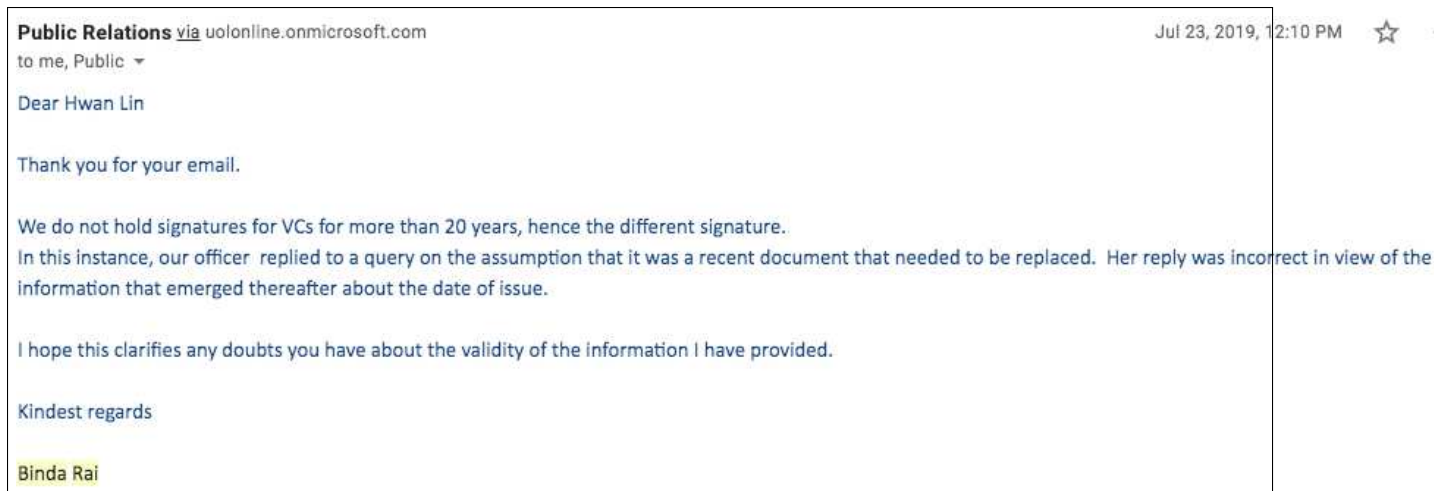


Figure 16: Email from Ms. Binda Rai , External Relations, Media, and PR from University of London, July 23, 2019

signature.”

However, more absurd is a recent statement LSE issued on October 8, 2019 (see Appendix D). In this statement, LSE unduly endorsed Tsai’s doctoral degree, which it did not actually award in 1984. Reminiscent of the notorious Gaddafi scandal that forced the then LSE director Sir Howard Davis to step down in 2011, the LSE endorsement was absolutely undue and unwarranted in terms of our multisource proofs, which we have demonstrated.

### 9.3 Three official documents for procedural justice

In stark contrast to the LSE endorsement of October 8, 2019, the investigation comes to the central conclusion that Ms. Tsai was not awarded a PhD in law at LSE in 1984. We respect procedural justice. Therefore, if anyone wants to challenge the central conclusion, he or she should first turn to President Tsai and ask whether President Tsai is able to put forth the three kinds of official documents requested below:

1. A photocopy of her original PhD diploma that Ms. Tsai submitted to National Chengchi University (NCCU) for an associate professor position in 1984. If this document is unfortunately unavailable at NCCU, we shall turn to Soochow Uni-

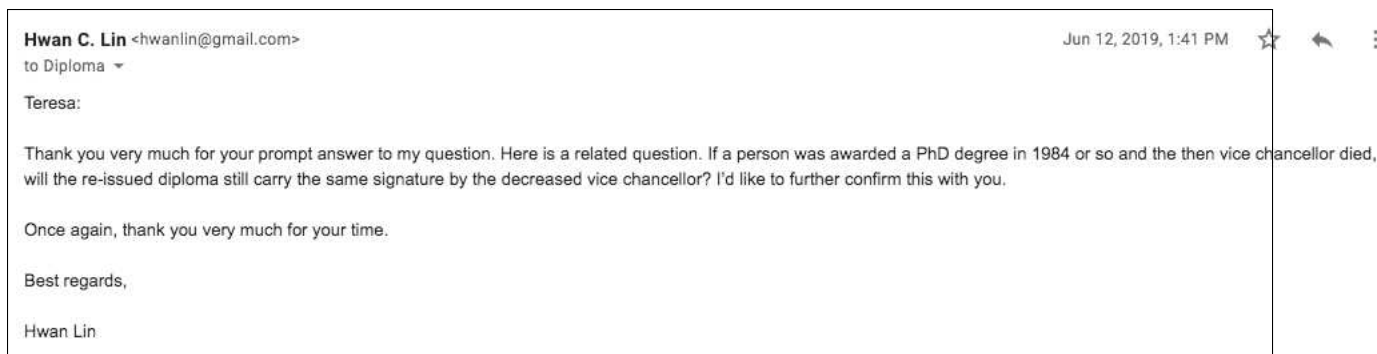


Figure 17: Email from Hwan Lin, June 12, 2019

versity, or the Central Election Commission, or the Ministry of Education for the same document.

2. The notarized replacement application that Ms. Tsai submitted in 2015 to request a replacement of her Ph.D. certificate from Diploma Production Office of the University of London as well as the replacement-issuance notification from the Diploma Production Office.
3. The original official letter from the University of London informing that Ms. Tsai had passed the thesis-defense examination (viva) as well as the official receipt verifying that the Senate House Library of the University of London had received a copy of Ms. Tsai's approved thesis.

If Ms. Tsai is indeed a bona fide Ph.D. from LSE, there should be no problem presenting these documents requested above for procedural justice.

## 10 Concluding Remarks

This report has described all the mysteries surrounding Ms. Tsai's so-called "PhD thesis and diploma" and analyzed all the multisource findings from my three-month investigation. This investigation should not have taken this much time and effort. Yet, subject to information asymmetries and legal protection of personal data, much of critical information was hardly accessible as it was in the hands of universities in both the U.K. and Taiwan. So, the investigation was a difficult task and could proceed only



Figure 18: Email from Ms. Teresa Byrne., Head of Diploma Production Office, June 13, 2019

at a slow pace. Thankfully, patience and persistent effort via multiple channels allowed me to obtain substantial findings. These findings are powerful enough to unveil the mystery of Ms. Tsai's alleged Ph.D. degree.

Regrettably, the three-month investigation concludes that Ms. Tsai did not obtain an LSE PhD in law in 1984 and that at that time Ms. Tsai was at most a PhD candidate, who completed a thesis, yet without passing an oral-defense examination.

These conclusions are not surprising, albeit unfortunate. After all, it was often difficult for anyone to obtain a PhD degree at any prominent, top-rated university over the course of about two years. Ms. Tsai claimed that she completed her PhD thesis in 1983. The investigation therefore infers that she spent about two years or so working to complete a PhD thesis with 365 pages and 778 footnotes, in addition to its unnumbered pages. It was hard to imagine how she managed that in so short a time frame.

Ms. Tsai's *student record* also points to the implausibility of being awarded a PhD in 1984. According to her student record, Ms. Tsai withdrew from the course of the MPhil-PhD programme at LSE on November 10, 1982 and therefore became de-registered. However, given that Ms. Tsai was already de-registered, the student record still shows surprisingly that she was awarded an unknown degree in February, 1984.

What on earth was this awarded degree? It was not disclosed at all on the student record. However, the undisclosed degree can *never* be a doctoral degree, as the student record has nothing entered to indicate that she passed an oral-defense examination *or* that she submitted as required the final copy of an approved PhD thesis for deposit in the designated school libraries.

Therefore, it does not come as a surprise to us that the metadata of Ms. Tsai's so-called "PhD thesis" has *never* existed in any of the libraries affiliated with the University of London or LSE. Although the British Library's electronic inquiry system contains a record of Tsai's thesis, this record had actually been unavailable in the British Library until the month of June in 2015.

LSE Library had no record of Ms. Tsai's so-called "PhD thesis" for the past 35 years. From the investigation, this mysterious thesis was sent to the LSE Library on June 28, 2019, thereby becoming searchable on the library's online inquiry system in July, 2019. So, how could it be possible that the LSE Library provided the British Library in June, 2015 with the record of Tsai's mystery thesis that was actually non-existent at and prior to that time? Can LSE have an answer for this bizarre situation?

Sadly, LSE issued a statement on October 9, 2019 unduly endorsing Tsai's doctoral degree, which it did not actually award in 1984. The LSE endorsement was absolutely undue and unwarranted in terms of our multisource proofs, reminiscent of the notorious Gaddafi scandal that occurred a decade ago.

For academic honesty and political integrity, we have asked Ms. Tsai to defend her bizarre story by displaying the three kinds of official documents requested in the report. However, three months have passed by, and the bizarre story of her mysterious thesis and doctoral degree has remained hidden in the dark. This is a solemn insult to Taiwan's emerging democracy, while harming the many hearts of the Taiwanese people.

Name	PhDs of LSE	Senate House Library	Searchable
1. Michael Hope Allen	Economics	<a href="#">link</a>	Yes
2. Caroline Anstey	Economics	<a href="#">link</a>	Yes
3. Gholamreza Arabsheibani	Economics	<a href="#">link</a>	Yes
4. Maria Del Rosario Pilar Arezaga Aguirre	Economics	<a href="#">link</a>	Yes
5. Muhammad Omar Laique Azam	Economics	<a href="#">link</a>	Yes
6. Sundat Balkaran	Economics	<a href="#">link</a>	Yes
7. Helen Julia Ballhatchet	Arts	<a href="#">link</a>	Yes
8. Eileen Vartan Barker	Economics	<a href="#">link</a>	Yes
9. Diane Claire Baron	Economics	<a href="#">link</a>	Yes
10. Ian James Beardwell	Economics	<a href="#">link</a>	Yes
11. Alison Lee Booth	Economics	<a href="#">link</a>	Yes
12. Stephen C. Bosworth	Economics	<a href="#">link</a>	Yes
13. Paul Edwin Bowles	Economics	<a href="#">link</a>	Yes
14. Gordon Hilary Boyce	Economics	<a href="#">link</a>	Yes
15. Jocelyn Alyse Boyden	Economics	<a href="#">link</a>	Yes
16. Christopher John Brewster	Economics	<a href="#">link</a>	Yes
17. Turner Peter Dokubo-Briggs	Economics	<a href="#">link</a>	Yes
18. Gopa Chowdhury	Economics	<a href="#">link</a>	Yes
19. Marcus Viana Clemntino	Economics	<a href="#">link</a>	Yes
20. Maria Amalia Comninos	Economics	<a href="#">link</a>	Yes
21. Peter Douglas Congdon	Economics	<a href="#">link</a>	Yes
22. Stephanie Maxine Cooper	Economics	<a href="#">link</a>	Yes
23. Geraldo Magela Costa	Economics	<a href="#">link</a>	Yes
24. William Harald Cox	Economics	<a href="#">link</a>	Yes
25. Pauline Frances Creasey (revoked)	Economics	Not Available	No
26. Patricia Susan Crocker	Economics	<a href="#">link</a>	Yes
27. Gillian Hope Darcy	Economics	<a href="#">link</a>	Yes
28. Roberto Oliveira De Aguiar	Economics	<a href="#">link</a>	Yes
29. Carlos Roberto Del Nero	Economics	<a href="#">link</a>	Yes
30. Francois Des Rosiers	Economics	<a href="#">link</a>	Yes
31. Yogesh Laxman Deshpande	Economics	<a href="#">link</a>	Yes
32. Philip John Dewe	Economics	<a href="#">link</a>	Yes
33. Brigitte Dumas	Economics	<a href="#">link</a>	Yes
34. David Dunn	Economics	<a href="#">link</a>	Yes
35. Mary Elfreda Eaton	Economics	<a href="#">link</a>	Yes
36. Nicholas Philip Falk	Economics	<a href="#">link</a>	Yes
37. Nicholas Floros	Economics	<a href="#">link</a>	Yes
38. Ademir Gebara	Economics	<a href="#">link</a>	Yes
39. Mark Andrew Goodwin	Economics	<a href="#">link</a>	Yes
40. Charles Randall Grant	Economics	<a href="#">link</a>	Yes

Table 2: Students awarded PhDs at LSE in 1983-84 academic year: 1 - 40

Name	PhDs of LSE	Senate House Library	Searchable
41. Daphne Clare Mary Habibis	Economics	link,1985	Yes
42. Yohannes Habtu	Economics	link	Yes
43. John Edward Roy Hargreaves	Economics	link	Yes
44. Yu-Feng Ho	Economics	link	Yes
45. Stephen Francis Jones	Economics	link	Yes
46. David Martin Jones	Economics	link	Yes
47. Aglaia Gegorgios Kalamatianou	Economics	link	Yes
48. John Katsoulacos	Economics	link	Yes
49. Shirley Patricia Keeble	Economics	link	Yes
50. Michael Patrick Kelley	Economics	link	Yes
51. Andrew John Kendrick	Arts	link	Yes
52. Khong Cho Oon	Economics	link	Yes
53. Barrymore John King	Economics	link	Yes
54. Susan Gina Lacroix	Economics	link	Yes
55. Hing-Man Leung	Economics	link	Yes
56. Christos Lyrintzis	Economics	link	Yes
57. Anne Louise Martin	Economics	link	Yes
58. Collin William Meade	Economics	link	Yes
59. Johnny Roberto Meono Segura	Economics	link	Yes
60. Catherine Michalopoulou	Economics	link	Yes
61. John Micklewright	Economics	link	Yes
62. Peter Maitland Milne	Economics	link	Yes
63. Jose Enrique Molina Vega	Law	link	Yes
64. John Halstead Moore	Economics	link	Yes
65. Lorenzo Moreno-Navarro	Economics	link	Yes
66. Mary Susanna Morgan	Economics	link	Yes
67. Timothy John Morris	Economics	link	Yes
68. Lynda Catherine Mountford	Economics	link	Yes
69. Thomas Edward Mullen	Economics	link	Yes
70. Jeffrey Dean Myhre	Economics	link	Yes
71. Nancy Nadine Nason-Clark	Arts	link	Yes
72. Brian Thomas Nolan	Economics	link	Yes
73. Ndifontah Buma Nyamndi	Economics	link	Yes
74. Margaret Mary O'Brien	Economics	link	Yes
75. Yosef Olmert	Economics	link	Yes
76. Michael Stephen Partridge	Arts	link	Yes
77. Michael G. Pateras	Economics	link	Yes
78. Mario Pianta	Economics	link	Yes
79. Declan Quigley	Economics	link	Yes
80. Rafael Repullo Labrador	Economics	link	Yes

Table 3: Students awarded PhDs at LSE in 1983-84 academic year: 41 - 80

Name	PhDs of LSE	Senate House Library	Searchable
81. Jaime Christopher Jeremy Reynolds	Economics	<a href="#">link</a>	Yes
82. Christopher John Rhodes	Economics	<a href="#">link</a>	Yes
83. Livi Nancy Mary Rodrigues	Economics	<a href="#">link</a>	Yes
84. Furio Camillo Rosati	Economics	<a href="#">link</a>	Yes
85. Nicola Rossi	Economics	<a href="#">link</a>	Yes
86. Stephen Ryan	Economics	<a href="#">link</a>	Yes
87. Yvonne Jansdotter Rydin	Economics	<a href="#">link</a>	Yes
88. Ellie Elizabeth Julia Scrivens	Economics	<a href="#">link</a>	Yes
89. Susan Jane Seaford	Economics	<a href="#">link</a>	Yes
90. Lance Hilary Secretan	Economics	<a href="#">link</a>	Yes
91. Partha Sen	Economics	<a href="#">link</a>	Yes
92. Charlotte Consuelo Seymour-Smith	Economics	<a href="#">link</a>	Yes
93. Michael Francis Smith	Law	<a href="#">link</a>	Yes
94. Kenneth Allen Stanton	Economics	<a href="#">link</a>	Yes
95. Ruth Taplin	Economics	<a href="#">link</a>	Yes
96. Paul Teague	Economics	<a href="#">link</a>	Yes
97. Mun Heng Toh	Economics	<a href="#">link</a>	Yes
98. Ing-Wen Tsai	Law	<a href="#">link</a>	No
99. Geoffrey Tweedale	Economics	<a href="#">link</a>	Yes
100. Harbans Lal Vaid	Economics	<a href="#">link</a>	Yes
101. Wesley Kenneth Wark	Arts	<a href="#">link</a>	Yes
102. Linda Weiss	Economics	<a href="#">link</a>	Yes
103. Edgar Weissenberger	Economics	<a href="#">link</a>	Yes
104. Ann Margaret Wilson	Economics	<a href="#">link</a>	Yes
105. Michael Patrick Wood	Economics	<a href="#">link</a>	Yes
106. June Wyer	Arts	<a href="#">link</a>	Yes
107. Nuala Barbara Zahedieh	Economics	<a href="#">link</a>	Yes

Table 4: Students awarded PhDs at LSE in 1983-84 academic year: 81 - 107



# Appendix

## A Application for a Replacement Degree Certificate (two pages)



**For office use:**

Date	<input type="text"/>	Documentation	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cert No.	<input type="text"/>	SITS	<input type="checkbox"/>

**STUDENT SERVICES CENTRE**

**Application for a replacement degree certificate**

**Important information**

- Please note that this form can only be used by students who graduated from LSE in 2008 onwards.
- Please read the guidance notes on the reverse before completing this form.
- All sections of this form must be completed before submitting to the Student Services Centre.
- MPhil/PhD students should return their completed forms to the Research Degrees Unit, Room V600. Please address any queries to [Researchdegrees@lse.ac.uk](mailto:Researchdegrees@lse.ac.uk)

**Section A - Personal details at the time of graduation**

Surname	<input type="text"/>	First name(s)	<input type="text"/>
Student number (if known)	<input type="text"/>	Year of award	<input type="text"/>
Programme of study <input type="text"/>			

Current postal address (this is the address that the replacement certificate, if issued, will be sent to)

Telephone number	<input type="text"/>	Email address	<input type="text"/>
------------------	----------------------	---------------	----------------------

**Section B - Reason for the application (see Part 1 of the notes)**

Non-receipt <input type="checkbox"/>	Damaged <input type="checkbox"/>	Destroyed <input type="checkbox"/>	Stolen <input type="checkbox"/>	Lost <input type="checkbox"/>
--------------------------------------	----------------------------------	------------------------------------	---------------------------------	-------------------------------

**Supporting evidence attached:**

Crime reference no.: <input type="text"/> (if stolen or destroyed)	Original certificate: <input type="checkbox"/> (if damaged/defaced)	Other: <input type="text"/> (please specify)
---	--	---

**Section C - Declaration (see Part 2 of the notes)**

The following statutory declaration must be completed for all applications for a replacement certificate except those where the original certificate was damaged or destroyed:

I (full name)  do solemnly and sincerely declare that I undertake to return the replacement certificate should the original be recovered, and I make this Declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the provisions of the 'Statutory Declaration Act, 1835'.

Your signature: <input type="text"/>	Date: <input type="text"/>
Declared at: <input type="text"/> (location)	Date: <input type="text"/>

**THIS SECTION MUST BE COMPLETED PRIOR TO RETURNING TO THE SCHOOL:**

Before me (Magistrate, commissioner for oaths, or practising solicitor\*): (see Part 3 of the notes)

Full name: <input type="text"/>	Official Stamp <input type="text"/>
Signature: <input type="text"/>	

## Notes

- Prior to 2008, all degree certificates were produced by the University of London, and not LSE. If you graduated prior to 2008, please contact the University of London's Diploma Production Office on [diploma.enquiries@london.ac.uk](mailto:diploma.enquiries@london.ac.uk) to request a replacement certificate.
- The certificate that is issued by the London School of Economics as proof of the conferment of an award of a degree is a unique and valuable document, and under no circumstances will the School issue additional copies or replacements to any applicant holding the original certificate.
- Only one replacement certificate will ever be issued to an applicant.
- The completed form and any required supporting evidence should be returned to: Registration and Assessment, Student Services Centre, LSE, Houghton Street, London WC2A 2AE. Replacement certificates will be despatched within 3 working days of receipt of the completed application.
- **Applications received without all of the required evidence and signatures will not be processed until applicants supply all missing criteria.**
- A fee of £10 may be charged for issuing a replacement certificate. Please use the following web link to pay this fee [http://eshop.lse.ac.uk/browse/extra\\_info.asp?compid=1&modid=1&prodid=489](http://eshop.lse.ac.uk/browse/extra_info.asp?compid=1&modid=1&prodid=489) prior to submitting this completed form.
- Refunds are offered if the fee is waived, or if you decide to cancel your request for a replacement certificate.
- Any queries about this procedure should be sent to [registry@lse.ac.uk](mailto:registry@lse.ac.uk)
- **MPhil/PhD students should direct their queries to the Research Degrees Unit, Room V600. [Researchdegrees@lse.ac.uk](mailto:Researchdegrees@lse.ac.uk)**

## Part 1

The School, at its discretion, will only issue a replacement certificate in the following circumstances:

- i. Non-receipt of the original.** A replacement will be issued on receipt of a written statement by the applicant attached to this form declaring that the original certificate was never received. **Applicants must allow eight weeks from the time of despatch of the original certificate before applying for a replacement.** Please consult [www.lse.ac.uk/studentsservicescentre/](http://www.lse.ac.uk/studentsservicescentre/) for details of when the certificates were posted.
- ii. Damage or defacement.** A replacement will be issued on receipt of the damaged or defaced certificate together with a written statement by the applicant attached to this form outlining the circumstances of the damage or defacement.
- iii. Loss by Destruction.** If a fire, flood or other such occurrence destroys a certificate; a replacement will be issued on receipt of a written statement by the applicant attached to this form outlining the circumstances, and any supporting evidence such as a police, fire or insurance report confirming the destruction.
- iv. Loss by Theft.** If a certificate is stolen, a replacement will be issued on receipt of a written statement by the applicant attached to this form outlining the circumstances, and any supporting evidence such as a police report or crime reference number confirming the theft.
- v. Accidental Loss or Misplacement.** The School will not normally grant a request to replace a certificate that has been lost or misplaced, or that the applicant does not have ready access to. Any special requests relating to loss of the certificate under circumstances not covered above should be made according to the instructions for iii. above

The School reserves the right not to issue a replacement certificate.

## Part 2

The declaration in Section C must be witnessed and signed by a Magistrate, commissioner for oaths or practising solicitor. For those applicants who reside overseas, the declaration can also be witnessed and signed by the British Embassy, Consulate or other representative of the Crown.

## Part 3

As a Magistrate, commissioner for oaths, practising solicitor, or other representative of the Crown you should request to see photographic ID of the applicant prior to signing this form.

**B    A Roster of LSE Graduates in 1983-84**  
**academic year (four pages)**

## THIRD CLASS

Richard Peter Jemmett  
Cyrus Fareedon Marchant  
Kamlesh Vanraavan Modi  
Rosemary Thuoma Ogbonna

## PASS

Teck Wah Koh  
Vipul Shanblal Vaid

## B.A. French Studies

## SECOND CLASS

(Upper Division)  
Valerie Ann Edge  
Juliet Humphrey  
Elizabeth Anne Jarratt  
Timothy Jerome Lamb  
Jean Noel Antoine Marie  
Ann Murnane  
Sally Ruth Spiers

## SECOND CLASS

(Lower Division)  
Paul Derek Gordon-Brown  
Elizabeth Sheila Hicks

## THIRD CLASS

Mary Patricia Loftus  
Shirley-Ann Rodrigues

B.Sc. Main Field  
Actuarial Science

## FIRST CLASS

Nigel Taylor

## SECOND CLASS

(Upper Division)  
Paul Anderson  
Lawrence Chun Wo Lee  
Ooi Lee Meng  
Louise Tsia Kuen Kiam

## SECOND CLASS

(Lower Division)  
Kah Meng Loke  
Yang Chew Ooi

Chee Hung Tay  
William Wing Kuen Yeung

## THIRD CLASS

Phillip Ashley Minns  
Soh Kim Hock  
Hoon San Tan

## PASS

Lye-Huat Lim

B.Sc. Main Field  
Actuarial Science and Statistics

## SECOND CLASS

(Lower Division)  
Neil John Taylor

## B.Sc. Main Field Computing

## SECOND CLASS

(Upper Division)  
Nina Susanne Dixon

## SECOND CLASS

(Lower Division)  
Brenda Margaret Wai Ming Ko  
Koon Mi Yap  
Siew Wah Yap

## THIRD CLASS

Ching Hin Ho

## PASS

Lai Yu Chan  
Philippe Samuel Van Messel

## B.Sc. Main Field Mathematics

## SECOND CLASS

(Upper Division)  
Keir Stuart Ainsley Frankland

B.Sc. Main Field  
Mathematics and Computing

## FIRST CLASS

Sanjay Kumar Chandarana

B.Sc. Main Field  
Mathematics with Computing

## PASS

Hanna Eva Christina Palme

B.Sc. Main Field  
Mathematics and Statistics

## SECOND CLASS

(Upper Division)  
Martin Christopher Uglov

B.Sc. Main Field  
Statistics and Computing

## SECOND CLASS

(Upper Division)  
Pui Kuen Lee

## SECOND CLASS

(Lower Division)  
Naomi Lena Rena Saragoussi  
Soh Peck Kheng

## THIRD CLASS

Siew En Sim

## B.Sc. Faculty of Economics

## PASS

Choon Kai Fong  
Raymond Koon Chong Lee

B.A. Main Field  
Geography

## SECOND CLASS

(Upper Division)  
Joanna Lesley Martin  
Heather McCracken

## SECOND CLASS

(Lower Division)  
Charles Edward Nicholson  
Graham David Wilson  
Karen Lesley Wilson

B.Sc. Main Field  
Geography

## SECOND CLASS

(Upper Division)  
Stephen Maurice Barton  
Michael Andrew Jurgen Batz  
Patrick Julian Chaffey  
Nicholas George Corrigan  
Judith Catherine Flight  
Verity Frances Vernon Jones  
Marc Philippe Pattinson  
Simon Bentinck Thomas

## SECOND CLASS

(Lower Division)  
Stephen John Brown  
Chi-Wai Sabrina Ho  
Amanda Clare Jackson  
Jacqueline Faith Lewis  
Fiona Catherine MacSherry  
Garry Michael Pates  
Kathryn Ruth Rodway  
Julian Antoni Siedlecki

## THIRD CLASS

William Clayton Smith

## PASS

William Andrew Marcus Busk-Wood  
Christopher Frank Thompson

B.Sc. Main Field  
Management Sciences

## FIRST CLASS

Joanna Mun Yee Chow  
Alinah Santy Saman

## SECOND CLASS

(Upper Division)  
Dominique Elisabeth Berthet  
Nicholas David Burt  
Kit Yee Catherine Chung  
Thomas Farrar  
Jane Geary  
Wai Fun Ip  
Manigeh Jamshidzadeh  
Wai Sum Liu  
Nilesh Prataprai Mehta



Efstratios Menegis  
Chau Ha Poon  
Mee See Yu

## SECOND CLASS

*(Lower Division)*  
Hsiao Hui Chang  
Sin Ching Chiu  
Clive Patrick Heathcote  
Michael Kretsis  
Marie Anne Pelengaris  
Choon Sam Phoon  
Burrinder Singh Sangha  
Chieh Min Shih

## THIRD CLASS

Yin King Olive Chow  
Kim Wah Leung  
Mui-Ling Liu  
Eka Uto Nkere  
Nirad Budhichand Shah  
Chrysostomos Stephanou

## PASS

Teo See Chee

**B.Sc. Main Field**  
**Mathematics and Philosophy**

## SECOND CLASS

*(Lower Division)*  
Alistair Charles Henzell Dance

**B.A. Main Field**  
**Social Anthropology**

## SECOND CLASS

*(Upper Division)*  
Rachel Helen Carroll  
Peter Kershaw Dalby  
Joanne Elizabeth Sian Evans  
Karen Lindsey Jacobs  
Stella Natasha Elizabeth Solomons  
Susan Carroll Walsh

## SECOND CLASS

*(Lower Division)*  
Carolyn Elizabeth Haysom

## THIRD CLASS

Simon Garry Ernest Tiffin

**B.Sc. Main Field**  
**Social Anthropology**

## FIRST CLASS

Jan Cecilia Savage

## SECOND CLASS

*(Upper Division)*  
Miriam Robertson  
Paul Gerard Sandler  
Donna Sookoo-Herbert  
Susan Ann Young

## SECOND CLASS

*(Lower Division)*  
Francisca Maria Cadec  
Georgina Holman  
Sandra Ann Nobel  
Caryl Fay Anne Sargon

**B.Sc. Main Field**  
**Social Anthropology and**  
**Mediaeval History**

## SECOND CLASS

*(Upper Division)*  
Timothy Edwin Powell

**B.Sc. Main Field**  
**Social Psychology**

## FIRST CLASS

Linda Mary Blud  
Catrin Margaret Morrissey

## SECOND CLASS

*(Upper Division)*  
Chloe Margaret Baveystock  
Sandra Calvert  
Catherine Maria Cassell  
Susan Edwina Hayward  
Megan Olive Jones  
Wendy Lee  
Francis Michael Nugent  
Chui Yan Tang  
Julia Susan Thornton

Paraskevi Tsoufas  
Robert Frederick Wareing

## SECOND CLASS

*(Lower Division)*  
Gillian May Lockett  
Shirley Anne May  
John Matheson Morrison  
Chi-yuki Uehara

## THIRD CLASS

Dragica Gostic

**B.Sc. Main Field Sociology**

## FIRST CLASS

Katherine Yasmin Gunaratnam  
Matthew John Price

## SECOND CLASS

*(Upper Division)*  
Evelyn Marion Cantor  
Richard Jon Arthur Colenso  
Marianne Louise Jacqueline Ecker  
June Anne Hoad  
Vera Lucia Mello Joscelyne  
Susan Mary Mullan  
Julia Louise Nicholls  
Jonathan Adrian Priest  
Margot Roberts  
Sheila Mary Venn

## SECOND CLASS

*(Lower Division)*  
Laura Anne Allison  
Paul Bladworth  
Jonathan Blake  
Carole Sandra Jacobson  
Anne Dorrie Lathaen  
Julia Marber  
Vivien Louise Salter  
Silvia Sarkissian  
Dorothy Simpson  
Eleni Skordaki  
Augusta Mary Rose Southern  
Janet Marie Vickerman

**B.Sc. Social Science and Administration**

## FIRST CLASS

Siong Shi Tan

## SECOND CLASS

*(Upper Division)*  
Bosiljka Crnomarkovic  
Alan Dixon  
Maria Simone Harty  
Catharine Ann James  
David Philip Lambert  
Alan Michael Mills  
Caroline Janet Morgan  
Frances Lydia Morgan  
Jonathan Crawford O'Neil Good  
Sheila Quinn  
Patricia Eileen Richards  
Hannana Siddiqui  
Christine Mary Turle

## SECOND CLASS

*(Lower Division)*  
Angela Elizabeth Rossiter Cooper  
Melanie Yvette Danielle Palmer  
Anne Bernadette Randles  
Sharon Ann Taylor

## Higher Degrees Awarded 1983-84

## Ph.D.

Michael Hope Allen  
Caroline Anstey  
Gholamreza Arabsheibani  
Maria Del Rosario Pilar Areizaga  
Aguirre  
Muhammad Omar Laique Azam  
Sundat Balkaran  
Helen Julia Ballhatchet  
Eileen Vartan Barker  
Diane Claire Baron  
Ian James Beardwell  
Alison Lee Booth  
Stephen C. Bosworth  
Paul Edwin Bowles  
Gordon Hilary Boyce  
Jocelyn Alyse Boyden  
Christopher John Brewster

Turner Peter Dokubo Briggs  
 Gopa Chowdhury  
 Marcus Viana Clementino  
 Maria Amalia Cominos  
 Peter Douglas Congdon  
 Stephanie Maxine Cooper  
 Geraldo Magela Costa  
 William Harald Cox  
 Pauline Frances Creasey  
 Patricia Susan Crocker  
 Gillian Hope Darcy  
 Roberto Oliveira De Aguiar  
 Carlos Roberto Del Nero  
 Francois Des Rosiers  
 Yogesh Laxman Deshpande  
 Philip John Dewe  
 Brigitte Dumas  
 David Dunn  
 Mary Elfreda Eaton  
 Nicholas Phillip Falk  
 Nicholas Floros  
 Ademir Gebara  
 Mark Andrew Goodwin  
 Charles Randall Grant  
 Daphne Clare Mary Habibis  
 Yohannes Habtu  
 John Edward Roy Hargreaves  
 Yu-Feng Ho  
 Stephen Francis Jones  
 David Martin Jones  
 Aglaia Georgios Kalamatianou  
 John Katsoulacos  
 Shirley Patricia Keeble  
 Michael Patrick Kelley  
 Andrew John Kendrick  
 Khong Cho Oon  
 Barrymore John King  
 Susan Gina Lacroix  
 Hing-Man Leung  
 Christos Lyrantzis  
 Anne Louise Martin  
 Collin William Meade  
 Johnny Roberto Meono Segura  
 Catherine Michalopoulou  
 John Micklewright  
 Peter Maitland Milne  
 Jose Enrique Molina Vega  
 John Halstead Moore  
 Lorenzo Moreno-Navarro  
 Mary Susanna Morgan  
 Timothy John Morris  
 Lynda Catherine Mountford  
 Thomas Edward Mullen  
 Jeffrey Dean Myhre  
 Nancy Nadine Nason-Clark

Brian Thomas Nolan  
 Ndifontah Buma Nyamndi  
 Margaret Mary O'Brien  
 Yosef Olmert  
 Michael Stephen Partridge  
 Michael G. Pateras  
 Mario Pianta  
 Declan Quigley  
 Rafael Repullo Labrador  
 Jaime Christopher  
 Jeremy Reynolds  
 Christopher John Rhodes  
 Livi Nancy Mary Rodrigues  
 Furio Camillo Rosati  
 Nicola Rossi  
 Stephen Ryan  
 Yvonne Jansdotter Rydin  
 Ellie Elizabeth Julia Scrivens  
 Susan Jane Scaford  
 Lance Hilary Secretan  
 Partha Sen  
 Charlotte Consuelo Seymour-Smith  
 Michael Francis Smith  
 Kenneth Allen Stanton  
 Ruth Taplin  
 Paul Teague  
 Mun Heng Toh  
 Ing-Wen Tsai  
 Geoffrey Tweedale  
 Harbans Lal Vaid  
 Wesley Kenneth Wark  
 Linda Weiss  
 Edgar Weissenberger  
 Ann Margaret Wilson  
 Michael Patrick Wood  
 June Wyrer  
 Nuala Barbara Zahedieh

#### M.Phil.

Stephen Leslie Connock  
 Thongbai Hongviangchan  
 Chantima Ongsuragz  
 Rezene Tesfamariam  
 Paul Esmond Wallace

#### M.Sc.

Aisha Bibi Abdoul Gaffour  
 Aliy Nyongesa Selly Abdu  
 \*Jonathan Moss Aberman  
 Susan Lynn Abs  
 Kofoworola Adeniji-Adele

\*Mark of Distinction awarded

Sunlola Oladipo Adedamola Agbetayo  
 Ines Aguirre  
 Mohammad Rafique Ahmed  
 Gary Edward Aitchison  
 Alissa Monique Allard  
 Kojo Amoah-Arko  
 Gitanjali Anand  
 George Antonoulis  
 \*Andrew Mark Appleton  
 Oscar Jesus Aranda Tavera  
 Hilary Jane Archer  
 Luis Alberto Arias  
 Morag Barbara Arneil  
 Lawrence Harry Ashelford  
 Gary Atherton  
 \*Orazio Pietro Attanasio  
 Gail Susan Attridge  
 Erik Orm Autor  
 Susan Melanie Axtell  
 Carlos Ayon  
 Benjamin Nganwa Back-Kamugasha  
 Kwendo Bandi  
 Charles Geoffrey Baragar  
 Marco Barina  
 William Albert Barker  
 Oliver James Batchelor  
 Yasmin Battliwala  
 Terence John Beck  
 \*David Jeremy Bederman  
 Paul Robert Bennett  
 Joseph Antonio Bernardo  
 Rajendar Bhattacharya  
 Susan Barbara Bitterman  
 Karen Lea Block  
 Donald John Bobiash  
 Mark Alexander Bobinski  
 Robert McIntosh Boice  
 \*Paul Boghos Bojelian  
 Caroline Cecile Boss  
 Jack Byron Boyer  
 Ladislao Francisco Brachowicz Rios  
 Jennifer Anne Bradley  
 Edward Craig Brittenham  
 Anthony Alexander Brown  
 Agar Brugiavini  
 Colette Bruynseels  
 Paul Anthony Bullimore  
 Richard Tobias Burbidge  
 Glynn David Burch  
 Roberto Burlando  
 Stephen Burnett  
 Neil Buswell  
 Veronica Wai But  
 Karl Thomas Cain  
 Laura Marie Calkins

Mary Patricia Callahan  
 John Alexander Campbell  
 Angela Mary Campbell  
 Robert James Campbell  
 Elie Raymond David Canetti  
 Jose Candido Carbajo  
 Antonio Cardone  
 William Roy Carney  
 Helen Caroukis  
 Gennaro Castaldo  
 Benedicto Castellanos  
 Jose Antonio Cerezo  
 Ibrahim Hasan Cevdet  
 Anne Chan  
 Wai Chung Chan  
 Lincoln Kam Cheuk Chan  
 Chun Kwong Roger Chan  
 \*Joseph Chan Cho Wai  
 Chan Hung Tak  
 Alexander Chan Ka Hing  
 Johnny Chan Kin-Hang  
 Chan Kok Wai  
 Peter Douglas Chatfield  
 Jacqueline Huey Ying Chen  
 Tsung Kuang Cheng  
 Yuk Wo Cheng  
 Chia Wen Mei  
 Chia Wen Pat  
 Orijei Chimere-Dan  
 Ah Lek Chong  
 Swee Foon Jasmine Chong  
 Choo Chun Wei  
 Yuen-Yee Chow  
 Martin Donald Chrisney  
 Efymia Christou  
 Androulla Chrysostomou  
 Sai Mooi Chuah  
 Tai Yoon Chung  
 Anna Micaela Ciarrapico  
 Francis Xavier Claro  
 Barry Ronald Cleasby  
 Peter William Clements  
 Colin David Berryhill Clubb  
 Anna Margaret Cohen  
 David Coleman  
 Stephen Beverley Collins  
 Susan Collins  
 Martyn Comer  
 Ion George Conostas  
 Christine Cooper  
 Stephen Copping  
 Christopher Juan Costain  
 Dennis Malcolm Cote

\*Mark of Distinction awarded

Thomas Cotelas  
 Ann Zillah Cotterrell  
 Ian Thomas Cowie  
 Alain Joseph Edmond Cram  
 Roger Stephen Crouch  
 Terence James Cryan  
 John Keller Cunningham  
 Scheherazade Daneshkhu  
 \*Renee Linda Danziger  
 Taylor Evans Dark  
 Thomas Sidney Davenport  
 Winston Paul David  
 Vicki-Marie Davidson  
 Karen Kimberly Davis  
 Michael Stuart Davis  
 Pauline Adelaide De Boer  
 Diane De Cordova  
 Daniele De Giovanni  
 Carlos De La Serna  
 Alison Dean  
 Raul Hernandez Debuque  
 Virginia Lynne Deely  
 Amar Iqbal Singh Dhaliwal  
 Michael Jeremy Dicks  
 Damaris Jessica Jane Dodds  
 Gisela Dominguez  
 Sally Donnelly  
 Samuel Doria Medina  
 Olga Dourou  
 Michael Anshel Dower  
 Nora Dudwick  
 Peter Richard Dunn  
 Brian George Dunnion  
 Teresa Ruth Dyble  
 Innocent Azuka Echiejile  
 Malcolm Lawrence Edey  
 David Christopher Edwards  
 Jose Efremidis  
 \*Christoph Eichhorn  
 Laura Manuela El-Khazen  
 Mark Jeremy Elam  
 Andi Ellinas  
 Kenneth Manvel Emery  
 Margarita Escalante-Mancillas  
 Anne Akon Ambrose Ntuk Etuk  
 Owen Glendower Evans  
 Richard Michael Evans  
 John Andrew Eveson  
 Maria Susan Exall  
 Kevin John Fairholm  
 Jose Carlos Farinas  
 Anthony Robin Farr  
 Jaime Ferrer  
 Omer Feyzoglu  
 Judith Mary Fido

Lorenzo Figliuoli  
 Barbara Anne Finch  
 Karen Ann Fitzner  
 Thomas Alexander Flaig  
 Geraldine Flanigan  
 Robert Charles Fonow  
 William Francis Foster  
 Kenneth Arthur Fowler  
 Elizabeth Mary Francis  
 Beverly Lee Frantz  
 Dominique Frecaut  
 \*Mark James Froud  
 Sarah Fuller  
 Elisabeth Cecilia Fullick  
 Fung Shuk Yun  
 Bernard Gallagher  
 Gerald Brian Gamer  
 Luis Julian Garcia-Ureta  
 John Spencer Gardiner  
 William David Gavce  
 \*Gerald John Geen  
 Dimitris Georgoutsos  
 Jacqueline Ann Gilchrist  
 Isabella Anne Gillies  
 Maria Cristina Gonzales Ginson  
 Niccolo Dimitri Gioia  
 David William Gittings  
 Mathieu Simon Victor Glasman  
 Sara Yolanda Gomez-Ortigoza Bastarrachea  
 Melinda Gonzalez Hibner  
 Judith Goodwin  
 \*James Peter Fraser Gordon  
 David Harry Grant  
 Amanda Jane Grantham-Hill  
 Andrew Mark Green  
 Stephen Lambert Greenfield  
 Michele Rene Gregory  
 Steven Richard Griffiths  
 David MacKenzie Grimes  
 John Patrick Groarke  
 Hans Jacob Guibeb  
 Diwa Contreras Guinigundo  
 Naveen Gupta  
 Nancy Antoine Haddad  
 Maria Hadjipateras  
 Assefa Hailemariam  
 Siti Fatimah Binti Haji  
 Abdul Rahman  
 Deborah Hall  
 Woo Han  
 Catherine Hanoumi  
 Maureen Elizabeth Harangody  
 Alan Paul Harding

\*Mark of Distinction awarded

Dawn Harding  
 David Paul Harrisson  
 Aqil Mohamed Hadi Hassan  
 Mark Oliver Winton Hastings  
 Willard Wendell Hatch  
 Martha Stacey Hawver  
 Stephen Haxby  
 Francisco Hernandez Prado  
 Joshua Mark Herschlag  
 Owen Jeremy Hicks  
 Julie Elizabeth Hill  
 Andrew John Hirst  
 Jefferson Sidney Hofgard  
 \*Andrew Bernard Holland  
 James George Mark Holland  
 David Robert Hollands  
 Hilary Hopkinson  
 Jonathan David Hopper  
 Dennis Horak  
 Motoko Hori  
 Vernon Christopher Horne  
 \*Hilary Ann Howard  
 \*John Leonard Hoy  
 Louise Hubbard  
 Malcolm Hudson  
 Jacqueline Andrea Hunt  
 Stephen John Hunt  
 Hugh Ian Hutchings  
 Bernd Hutter  
 Anjum Ibrahim  
 Patience Obiajulu Igwara  
 \*Carla Hilda Inclan Mucino  
 Peter Nigel Ingram  
 Maurizio Innamorati  
 Constantine Paraskevas  
 Ioannides  
 Anna Marina Iossifides  
 Ignacio Irarrazaval  
 Linda Monique Iskow  
 Laura Ann Jackson  
 Alistair Mark Jackson  
 \*Maya Lakshmi Jaggi  
 Timothy James  
 Serge George Jeanneau  
 Milenko Jevdovic  
 Sian Lyn Johnes  
 \*Helen Elizabeth Johnys  
 Robert Andrew Jones  
 Wendy Joyce Jones  
 Stephen Morris Joseph  
 Peter Kada Judar  
 Richard George Kabrt  
 Friedrich Wilhelm Kallendorf  
 Ulrich Wolfgang Kamecke  
 Takaaki Kaneko

George Karageorgos  
 Panayotis Karantonis  
 Georgia Louise Kaufmann  
 Artemissia Kavgalaki  
 Margaret Rosemary Keefe  
 Danielle Christiane Keefler  
 Denise Keena  
 Salmeh Masoumeh Khalat-Bari  
 Amar Khair  
 Khoo Soo Sek  
 Francis Kuria Kimani  
 Viviane Elizabeth Maria King  
 Roger David Kingdon  
 Paul Kingslan  
 Andrew David Klein  
 Timothy Knight  
 Philip James Knowles  
 William Scott Koenig  
 Helen Korali  
 Edmund Koroma  
 Helena Hermina Kotze  
 Tom Paul Kovatchis  
 Richard Allen Christian Krasnow  
 Alfonso Kratter  
 Karen Ginger Kraus  
 Irene Kszyk  
 Theodosia Whitney Kummerfeld  
 Stephan Andreas Kux  
 Yee Man Kwong  
 Gregorios Kyzipopoulos  
 Richard Donald La Belle  
 Brian Edward Lacey  
 Shiu Leung Lai  
 Jane Heather Lalonde  
 Billy Lam  
 Virginia Wai-Man Lam  
 Adewunmi Lamikanra  
 Catherine Rachel Lander  
 Kirsty Lang  
 Carlos Larreategui  
 Dorothyanne Mary Last  
 Ursula Laube  
 Theodore Lance Laufer  
 Shawn Charles Kenneth Lavery  
 Robin Ann Lawther  
 William Harden Lay  
 \*Simon Robert Brough Leadbeater  
 \*Christopher Hugh Ledger  
 Kwok Wah Lee  
 Wai Sing Lee  
 Siew Peng Eddie Lee  
 Lee Ling Linda Lee

\*Mark of Distinction awarded



**C   Reply emails from Information Compliance  
Manager with the British Library, July 18 (two  
pages)**

Hwan C. Lin  
[hwanlin@gmail.com](mailto:hwanlin@gmail.com)

18 July 2019

Dear Hwan C. Lin

### **FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT 2000 – REQUEST 1936**

Thank you for your request for information, which we received on 21 June 2019. You asked us for information related to a thesis entitled "*Unfair Trade Practices and Safeguard Actions*". Specifically you asked:

1. *How this thesis is searchable in the EThOS system if a copy does not exist?*
2. *Who uploaded the information about the thesis?*
3. *If it is verified that it doesn't exist can it be removed?*

We have considered your request, and can confirm that we hold a record in EThOS of the thesis but not the full file. The record was added in June 2015 by a member of staff in response to a user's speculative request for the thesis. We have a note on the EThOS record stating that the item is 'missing from university'. When an item is not held but a request for it is made the EThOS Admin Team will contact the institution to request a copy for digitisation and it is likely the institution who advised the copy was missing which has resulted in the note being placed on the record. The Admin Team also usually verifies requests to check they are valid thesis titles at the time of the request, however, the Library holds no documentary records of what checks were carried out in 2015.

For context, EThOS is a repository system designed to help institutions meet the expectations of the UK Research Councils that PhDs supported by a Research Council Training Grant should be made freely available in an open access repository. There are approximately 500,000 records relating to theses awarded by over 120 institutions. Around 260,000 of these also provide access to the full text thesis, either via download from the EThOS database or via links to the institution's own repository. Of the remaining 220,000 records dating back to at least 1800, three quarters are available to be ordered for scanning through the EThOS digitisation-on-demand facility.

The EThOS Admin Team have contacted the awarding institution, the London School of Economics (LSE), again who were unable to provide any further guidance but have advised you can contact them directly in relation to their records. Any request regarding the award itself or details as to the awarding institution's record would be more appropriately directed to LSE.

James Courthold  
Information Compliance Manager  
T +44 (0)20 7412 7565 [james.courthold@bl.uk](mailto:james.courthold@bl.uk)



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THE WORLD'S KNOWLEDGE

In respect of your request to having the thesis entry removed from the EThOS database this would not fall under the scope of Freedom of Information law. However, the EThOS Admin team have confirmed that it will be removed once they have received permission from the university to do so.

If you are unhappy with our response to your request and wish to make a complaint or request a review of our decision, you should write to:

The Chief Executive  
The British Library  
96 Euston Road  
London  
NW1 2DB

Please note, complaints and requests for internal review received more than two months after the initial decision will not be handled.

If you are not content with the outcome of the internal review, you may appeal directly to the Information Commissioner at the address given below. You should do this within two months of our final decision. There is no charge for making an appeal.

Further information on the Freedom of Information Act 2000 is available from the Information Commissioner's Office:

Wycliffe House  
Water Lane  
Wilmslow  
SK9 5AF

Telephone 0303 123 1113 or 01625 54 57 45

Website <https://ico.org.uk/>

Yours sincerely

James Courthold

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**D LSE statement on PhD of Dr Tsai**

**Ing-wen(three pages)**

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## News

# LSE statement on PhD of Dr Tsai Ing-wen

TUE 08 OCT 2019

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LSE has received a number of queries regarding the academic status of our alumna, Dr Tsai Ing-wen, President of Taiwan.

We can be clear the records of LSE and of the University of London - the degree awarding body at the time - confirm that Dr Tsai was correctly awarded a PhD in Law in 1984.

All degrees from that period were awarded via the University of London and the thesis would have been sent first to their Senate House Library.

The Senate House Library records confirm that a copy was received and sent by them to the Institute of Advanced Legal Studies (IALS). There is a listing of Dr Tsai's thesis 'Unfair trade practices and safeguard actions' in the IALS index document "Legal Research in the United Kingdom 1905-1984", which was published in 1985.

Dr Tsai recently provided the LSE Library with a facsimile of a personal copy of the thesis, *Unfair trade practices and safeguard actions* which is available to view in the Library Reading Room. We understand Dr Tsai has also provided a digital version of her personal copy to the National Central Library of Taiwan.

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Print or share



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