

Biographical information
Professor George Ikkos

George Ikkos is Consultant Psychiatrist and Associate Medical Director (Director of Medical Education)- Barnet Enfield and Haringey MH NHS Trust, Consultant Psychiatrist in Liaison Psychiatry- Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital, Honorary Visiting Research Professor- London South Bank University, External Examiner- Imperial School of Medicine London, Editorials Editor and Mental Health Law Editor - "International Psychiatry", President Section of Psychiatry Royal Society of Medicine and Chair Hellenic Psychiatric Association UK Division. He is former president Section of Pain Medicine Royal Society of Medicine and former Hon. Treasurer Royal College of Psychiatrists.

Biographical information
Sir Michael Rawlins

Sir Michael Rawlins has been chairman of the National Institute of Health & Clinical Excellence (NICE) since its formation in 1999. He is also an Honorary Professor at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, University of London, and Emeritus Professor at the University of Newcastle upon Tyne. He was the Ruth and Lionel Jacobson Professor of Clinical Pharmacology at the University of Newcastle upon Tyne from 1973 to 2006. At the same time he held the position of consultant physician and consultant clinical pharmacologist to the Newcastle Hospitals NHS Trust. He was vice-chairman (1987-1992) and chairman (1993-1998) of the Committee on Safety of Medicines; and chairman of the Advisory Council on the Misuse of Drugs (1998 - 2008). He is President Elect of the Royal Society of Medicine.

Biographical information
Professor Nassir Ghaemi

S. Nassir Ghaemi MD MPH Professor of Psychiatry, Tufts University School of Medicine Director, Mood Disorder Program Tufts Medical Center Boston, Massachusetts. S. Nassir Ghaemi MD MPH is a psychiatric researcher with expertise in bipolar disorder, and training in philosophy and public health. He is the author of the bestselling book, *A First Rate Madness: Exploring the Links between Mental Illness and Leadership* (Penguin Press, 2011), and other books like *The Rise and Fall of the Biopsychosocial Model*, *A Clinician's Guide to Statistics and Epidemiology in Mental Health*, *The Concepts of Psychiatry*, and *Mood Disorders: A Practical Guide*. He has also published over 150 scientific articles or book chapters, and serves on the editorial board of numerous journals. Dr. Ghaemi obtained his medical degree at the Medical College of Virginia (MCV) in Richmond, completed a medical internship at Massachusetts General Hospital (MGH) in Boston, psychiatry residency at McLean Hospital in Belmont, Massachusetts, and a research psychopharmacology fellowship in mood disorders at MGH, followed by faculty positions at George Washington University, Harvard Medical School, Emory University, and now Tufts University School of Medicine. He also received a Master of Arts degree in philosophy from Tufts University in 2001 and a Master of Public Health degree in the Clinical Effectiveness Program from the Harvard School of Public Health in 2004.

Abstract

Political power and psychopathology

Mental health is assumed to be salutary, and all psychopathology harmful. This may be the case for the chronic psychosis of schizophrenia, but not necessarily for mood disorders, especially if mild. In my study of leadership during key political and military crises of the past 150 years, I found that crisis leadership requires different psychological traits than during peace and prosperity: what is adaptive to the latter is often maladaptive in the former, and vice versa. I found that most crisis political and military leaders judged to be historical successes had a variety of depression or bipolar disorder. Examples include Abraham Lincoln and Winston Churchill, who had recurrent severe depression; Franklin Roosevelt and John F. Kennedy, who had mild manic temperaments (hyperthymia). Contrast with those leaders who were completely mentally healthy, but unequal to important crises: Neville Chamberlain and the Nuremberg Nazi leaders stand out; recent examples may include George W. Bush and Tony Blair. There is some scientific evidence suggesting positive aspects of mood conditions that can enhance political and military leadership skills. These include increased psychological resilience (in persons with mild manic temperaments: hyperthymia), enhanced realism and empathy with depression, and beneficial aspects of manic creativity.

Key References: 1. Nassir Ghaemi. *A First Rate Madness: Exploring the links between mental illness and leadership*. New York: Penguin Press, 2011 2. Joshua Wolf Shenk. *Lincoln's Melancholy*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 2005 3. Michael Fellman. *Citizen Sherman*. New York: Random House, 2007 4. David Owen. *The Hubris Syndrome: Bush, Blair, and the Intoxication of Power*. London: Methuen Publishing Ltd, 2012

Biographical information

Dr Ricardo Blaug

Ricardo Blaug conducts research in organisational psychology, deliberative democracy and public service reform. Formerly a psychiatric social worker, he has worked in the USA and the Netherlands and is currently director of the University of Westminster's Centre for the Study of Democracy.

Abstract

How power corrupts

This presentation explores corruption by power as a disorder of perception. Corruption occurs at the interface of individual cognition and organisational knowledge processing, and as such is an inevitable effect of the hierarchic organisational form. Drawing on the history of political thought and current social scientific research on the nature of power, the presentation shows that corruption affects both elites and subordinates, and that its various symptoms are best treated by a democracy characterised by active citizenship and public accountability.

Key References: McCormick, J.P. *Machiavellian Democracy*, Cambridge: CUP, 2011. Dewey, J. *The Public and its Problems*, Carbondale: Southern Illinois University Press, 1988. Meindl, J.R., Stubbart, C., Porac, J.F. *Cognition Within & Between Organizations*, Thousand Oaks: Sage, 1996. Michels, R. *Political Parties: A Sociological Study of the Oligarchical Tendencies of Modern Democracy*, Glencoe, Illinois: Free Press, 1958. Ober, J., *Democracy and Knowledge: Innovation and Learning in Classical Athens*, Princeton: PUP, 2008.

Biographical information

Gillian Tett

As assistant editor and columnist, Gillian Tett writes two weekly columns for the Financial Times, covering a range of economic, financial, political and social issues throughout the globe.

From 2010-2012, Tett served as the FT's US managing editor, leading the editorial development of the paper's US edition and of US news on FT.com. Prior to this, she served as assistant editor responsible for the FT's markets coverage, as well as capital markets editor, deputy editor of the Lex column, Tokyo bureau chief, Tokyo correspondent, London-based economics reporter and a reporter in Russia and Brussels.

In 2012, she received a Society of American Business Editors and Writers award for best feature article, "Madoff spins his story." She was previously awarded a President's Medal by the British Academy (2011) and recognized as Journalist of the Year (2009) and Business Journalist of the Year (2008) by the British Press Awards, as well as Senior Financial Journalist of the Year (2007) by the Wincott Awards.

Tett's upcoming book, to be published by Simon & Schuster in 2013, will look at the global economy and financial system through the lens of cultural anthropology. She is the author of New York Times bestseller Fool's Gold: How Unrestrained Greed Corrupted a Dream, Shattered Global Markets and Unleashed a Catastrophe (Little Brown, UK and Simon and Schuster, US) published in May 2009, and Saving the Sun: A Wall Street Gamble to Rescue Japan from its Trillion Dollar Meltdown (Harper Collins, 2003). Fool's Gold won Financial Book of the Year at the Spear's Book Awards in 2009.

Before joining the Financial Times in 1993, Tett was awarded a PhD in social anthropology from Cambridge University based on field work in the former Soviet Union. While pursuing the PhD, she freelanced for the FT and the BBC. She is a graduate of Cambridge University.

Abstract

Puppet masters or umpires? The perils of modern bank regulation

One of the greatest perils stalking modern regulation is the "silo" problem - or the fact that regulators tend to become trapped with tunnel vision, and unable to "join up the dots", or take a holistic view that lets them see financial activity in context, and spot impending threats. The problem has become doubly challenging in recent years, due to the extreme complexity of modern finance - and the complexity of the modern regulatory response to the 2008 financial crisis. Power structures also reinforce silos, and although the internet theoretically offers a way to break these silos, in reality they often reinforce them. This talk will explore ways to avoid this silo trap, and adopt a more holistic - and humble - approach to policy making and policy implementation.

Key References: Eli Pariser, The Filter Bubble; 2011

Andy Haldane; BoE, The Dog and the Frisbee; speech August 2010 to Jackson Hole

Paul Tucker; BoE, A Perspective on Recent monetary and financial system developments; April 2007

Diane Vaughan, The Normalcy of Deviance; April 1997

Gillian Tett; Silos and Silences; Banque de France stability review; July 2010

Biographical information

Lord Robert Skidelsky

Robert Skidelsky is emeritus professor of political economy at Warwick University. His three-volume biography of John Maynard Keynes (1983, 1992, 2000) won five prizes. A single volume abridgment appeared in 2002. A revised edition of his book on the current crisis, *Keynes: The Return of the Master*, was published in September 2010. He was made a member of the House of Lords in 1991 (he sits on the cross-benches) and was elected a fellow of the British Academy in 1994. He is a non-executive director of Rusnano Capital and formerly of Janus Capital and Sistema JSC. His next book, *How Much is Enough? The Love of Money and the Case for the Good Life*, co-written with his son Edward, will be published in July 2012.

Biographical information

Dr Peter Garrard

After reading Greats at Oxford University, Dr Garrard qualified in Medicine from Bristol, later specialising in neurology. He spent a year working in Michael Gazzaniga's Cognitive Neuroscience laboratory in New York, and three years in Cambridge as an MRC training fellow, where he was awarded a PhD for his work on semantic memory disorders. In 2001 he was appointed as consultant neurologist at the National Hospital for Neurology and Neurosurgery, and clinical Senior Lecturer at University College London, where he held an MRC clinician scientist fellowship, and led the conceptual knowledge research group at the Institute of Cognitive Neuroscience. He was appointed Reader in 2007 at the University of Southampton, moving to St George's in 2010. His interests are in spoken and written language change in ageing, neurodegeneration, and psychiatric disorders.

Biographical information

Professor Paul Fletcher

Paul Fletcher trained in medicine and psychiatry before taking a PhD in cognitive neuroscience. He was elected to the Bernard Wolfe Professorship of Health Neuroscience, University of Cambridge, in 2008 and was also awarded a Wellcome Trust Senior Clinical Fellowship in Clinical Science. He is a fellow of the Academy of Medical Sciences. He is active in both research and clinical work. His research uses combinations of functional neuroimaging and psychopharmacological manipulations to explore the brain basis of disturbances in learning, inference, motivation and decision-making. Early work developing an understanding of the contributions of the frontal lobes to human learning were followed by a series of studies aimed at furthering understanding of dynamic brain responses during associative learning, demonstrating that key parts of the mesocorticolimbic system are disrupted in psychosis for both classical causal learning tasks and operant, reward-based learning. He has gone on to explore learning and motivational changes that characterise the sub-optimal behaviours and decisions.

Abstract

From intoxication to addiction: Neurobiological substrates for hubris?

Current theories of the emergence of addiction emphasise a transition from impulsive behaviours (in which excitement and arousal lead to actions that promote pleasure) to compulsive behaviours (in which heightened stress leads to actions that are aimed at avoiding displeasure). This transition is accompanied by changes in the neural circuitry underpinning the selection and initiation of actions: the addict becomes utterly focused upon, and driven by, the cues and thoughts that are associated with the addictive substance or behaviour, meaning that the ultimately negative consequences of this behaviour contribute less and less to the decision process. The repertoire of possibilities becomes narrowed. Seemingly logical and sensible choices feature less and less as behaviours become habitual, inflexible, unreflective and impossible to resist. Does addiction provide a useful model for our consideration of the emergence of hubris? We must be extremely careful about drawing premature conclusions from superficial overlap which undoubtedly exists: impulsivity, lack of reflection, inflexibility and poor decision-making are, after all, common to both. But the model must be scrutinized with the underlying pathophysiological processes in mind. I will consider this, along with the possibilities for how we might develop our understanding of possible links between hubris and addiction.

Key References: Marteau TM, Hollands GJ, Fletcher PC. Changing human behavior to prevent disease: the importance of targeting automatic processes. *Science*. 2012 Sep 21;337(6101):1492-5. Ziauddeen H, Farooqi IS, Fletcher PC. Obesity and the brain: how convincing is the addiction model? *Nat Rev Neurosci*. 2012 Mar 14;13(4):279-86. Corlett PR, Krystal JH, Taylor JR, Fletcher PC. Why do delusions persist? *Front Hum Neurosci*. 2009;3:12. Corlett PR, Frith CD, Fletcher PC. From drugs to deprivation: a Bayesian framework for understanding models of psychosis. *Psychopharmacology (Berl)*. 2009 Nov;206(4):515-30. Epub 2009 May 28. Review. PubMed PMID: 19475401; PubMed Central PMCID: PMC2755113. Fletcher PC, Frith CD. Perceiving is believing: a Bayesian approach to explaining the positive symptoms of schizophrenia. *Nat Rev Neurosci*. 2009 Jan;10(1):48-58

Biographical information

Dr John Coates

Research Fellow in Neuroscience and Finance, University of Cambridge. Previously ran a trading desk for Deutsche Bank, New York.

Abstract

The biology of exuberance in the financial markets

The winner effect, in which a victory in a competitive encounter leads to further wins, has been extensively documented in the animal world. Research into this phenomenon has uncovered a number of physiological mechanisms driving the winning streak, including a self doping mechanism in which victory raises levels of anabolic hormones. Yet economists and psychologist have disputed the existence within human competitions of winning streaks, or what have been called hot hands. We present data from experiments conducted with both athletes and financial traders that suggests the winner effect does exist in humans. We further suggest that the hormonal mechanism underlying it can become pathological, fostering an irrational exuberance and excessive risk taking.

Key References: Winner effect. Risk taking.

Biographical information

Professor Guy Claxton

Guy Claxton is currently Professor of the Learning Sciences and Co-Director of the Centre for Real-World Learning at the University of Winchester. He also holds honorary positions at the Universities of Exeter and Bristol, and at the University of Waikato in New Zealand. He is a Fellow of the British Psychological Society and the Royal Society of Arts, and an Academician of the Academy of the Social Sciences. His books on the 'cognitive unconscious' and the role of intuition in intelligent thinking include *Noises from the Darkroom*, *The Wayward Mind*, and the best-selling *Hare Brain, Tortoise Mind: Why Intelligence Increases When You Think Less*.

Abstract

The emotional brain and decision making

Hubris is a disorder of intelligence. Full human intelligence requires the smooth reciprocation of a number of mental systems, each of which has flaws that are partially corrected by the activity of the others. The Cope System is fast but impulsive; the Mull System checks deeper values and consequences but is ponderous; the Check System is analytically exact but limited in capacity; and the Chat System seeks social moderation but can be easily misled. Hubris syndrome occurs when the Cope System becomes disconnected from the other three, and its 'decisions' are accorded a degree of reliability they do not warrant. This paper presents an overview of recent research on emotional, intuitive and moral intelligence and their interlocking influence on decision-making. It suggests ways in which internal and external checks and balances can be reinforced so that the dangerous stupidity of hubris may be prevented or ameliorated.

Key References: G. Claxton, D. Owen and E. Sadler-Smith (2012), *Hubris in leadership: a peril of unbridled intuition?* Submitted to *The Leadership Quarterly*.
G. Claxton (1997), *Hare Brain, Tortoise Mind: Why Intelligence Increases When You Think Less*, Fourth Estate: London.
J. Haidt (2012), *The Righteous Mind*, Allen Lane: London.
D Kahneman (2011), *Thinking, Fast and Slow*, Allen Lane: London.

Biographical information

Lord John Alderdice

Retired Consultant Psychiatrist and Lecturer/Senior Lecturer in Psychotherapy at Queen's University of Belfast (1988-2010), Visiting Professor in Psychiatry at University of Virginia (2006-2010), Leader, Alliance Party of Northern Ireland (1987-1989), Speaker, Northern Ireland Assembly (1998-2004), Commissioner, Independent Monitoring Commission (2004-2011), Convenor (Chairman) Liberal Democrats in House of Lords (since 2010).

Biographical information

Dr Irene Cormac

Dr Cormac is one of the founder members of the Psychiatrists Support Service (PSS) of the Royal College of Psychiatrists, providing confidential support for psychiatrists in difficulty. She has contributed to the Royal College of Psychiatrists' scoping groups on Roles and Values in Psychiatry and on Psychological Therapies in Psychiatry and Primary Care. She has developed services for improving the physical health of people with mental disorders and is co-editor, with Dr David Gray, of a new textbook called 'Essentials of Physical Health in Psychiatry'.

Biographical information

Professor Alastair Scotland OBE

Professor Alastair Scotland was until his retirement from NHS practice in August 2011, Director and Medical Director of the National Clinical Assessment Service, having been Chief Executive and Medical Director of its predecessor body, the National Clinical Assessment Authority, from its creation in April 2001. He graduated in medicine from Aberdeen University, following which he trained in surgery and then plastic surgery. He entered public health and medical management in the 1980s, becoming consultant to North East Thames RHA and then its Regional Medical Officer. Following this he was Medical Director to the Trust Unit in the merged North Thames Regional Health Authority. From there he moved in 1996 to become Director of Medical Education & Research at the Chelsea & Westminster Hospital in London.

Alastair has a special personal interest in medical education, training, staffing and professional performance. He has been very much involved with a number of the key national initiatives in these fields, including the Ministerial Group on Junior Doctors' Hours of Work, the Calman Committee on Specialist Medical Training, the Advisory Group to the GMC on implementing their Professional Performance Procedures in the NHS and most recently, as part of the work of implementing Trust, Assurance and Safety, the White Paper on reform to professional regulation in the UK, he chaired the development of a national framework for services to support the health of regulated health professional staff. He has served on a number of Expert Advisory Panels to the Audit Commission and the National Audit Office in his fields of interest. He has also lectured and published widely in these areas. He was appointed OBE in the Diamond Jubilee Birthday Honours List of 2012.

Abstract

Doctors, power and their performance

All practising doctors are, by the nature of their work, in positions of power. This is a well recognised element of the relationship between doctors and their patients. More controversially, however, the attributes of power extend well beyond this to the relationship between doctors and the population they serve, the teams within which they function and the whole organisations and health economies in which they practise.

When professional practice starts to falter, difficulties can become apparent across all domains of practice. In the context of the relationship between power and professional practice, dysfunctional practice can have an impact well beyond that of the individual practitioner. In North America, the term 'disruptive physician' was coined to refer to the situation where the behavioural aspects of practice are prominent in the presentation of failure. It is recognised in the field as among the most difficult aspects of performance failure to deal with.

This paper will build on published work in the field of professional governance and on 30 years' involvement in the field. It will examine how professional practice can be analysed and what common threads are seen in practice failure, in particular where dysfunctional behaviours are perceived to be prominent. Finally, it will make comment on prevention, early identification and management in these settings.

Biographical information

John Harris

John Harris B.Sc., C.Eng., F.I.Chem.E., FloD

John Harris, formerly a Chief Executive, worked in the chemical, oil and gas industries. Currently he is a business consultant, mentor and coach. He is the co-author (with Graham Robinson) of the book, "Unsecured Ladders: Meeting the Challenge of the Unexpected", which was published by Palgrave Macmillan. He has a particular interest in the role of decision making processes within organisations and also working with organisations and individuals on performance improvement programmes and the delivery of success. He is Chairman of the Daedalus Trust steering committee and the National Governing Body of British Shooting. As a mentor he has worked in both the private and public sectors including the high performance system of UK Sport.

Abstract

Selection, coaching and mentoring

Selection, coaching and mentoring –John Harris Every leader exhibits a leadership style – this will be determined by how they behave and by the values their behaviour reflects. It is behaviour, that above all else, links all the various facets of leadership and decision making. As a leader or CEO you enter a bubble in which you may appear to exhibit personality changes that affect the way you behave, barriers to unacceptable behaviour can come down and symptoms of hubris can grow. The effect on others and on the business can be devastating. The culture of the organisation will be affected. Thus it is my observation that leadership style – driven by behaviour, values and ethics does not just set the tone and the culture but determines the business model and the organisations real, if undeclared purpose and goals. Determining the right values, reflecting them in behaviour, selecting and recruiting to support them is of fundamental importance to the success of the operation. Thus gaining insight into our behaviour, avoiding hubris, staying grounded, keeping in touch with reality, behaving ethically and making better decisions is essential. Mentoring promotes this by encouraging reflection, analysis, planning and looking for unintended consequences.

Key References: "The Right Thing" by Sally Bibb published by John Wiley "Trust Matters" by Sally Bibb and Jeremy Kourdi published by Palgrave Macmillan "Unsecured Ladders" by Graham Robinson and John Harris published by Palgrave Macmillan

Biographical information

Dr Jonathan Rowson

Dr Jonathan Rowson is Director of The Social Brain Centre at the RSA. Jonathan holds a first class degree in Politics, Philosophy, and Economics from Oxford University, an Ed.M from Harvard University in Mind, Brain and Education, and an ESRC funded PhD from Bristol University. His Doctoral thesis is an inter-disciplinary and multi-method examination of the concept of wisdom, including a detailed analysis of the challenge of overcoming the psycho-social constraints that prevent people becoming 'wiser'. A chess Grandmaster, Jonathan was British Champion for three consecutive years 2004-6. He writes a weekly column for the Herald, Scotland's national newspaper.

Biographical information

Professor Nick Bouras

Nick Bouras is Professor Emeritus of Psychiatry at King's College London - Institute of Psychiatry. He is also currently Programme Director of Maudsley International and Chairman of the Daedalus Trust Research Advisory Group.

Biographical information

Dr Jamie Ward

Dr Jamie Ward is a Reader in Psychology at the University of Sussex. His research uses the methods of human neuroscience (such as brain imaging, EEG) to explore how we perceive and interpret the world, including our social world. He has published around 70 journal articles and is Editor-in-Chief of 'Cognitive Neuroscience'. He is the author of "The Student's Guide to Social Neuroscience" which is the first single authored text aimed at bringing this exciting and rapidly developing field to university students.

Abstract

The social brain: Neuroscience perspectives on empathy, trust and cooperation

This talk will consider how concepts such as 'empathy', 'trust' and 'cooperation' can be operationalized experimentally and studied by the methods of human neuroscience. Empathy is frequently operationalized in terms of the extent to which feelings or actions are shared; for instance, seeing someone in pain activates one's own neural circuitry for processing pain, and we tend to imitate the actions of those we like. However, this mechanism is flexible: we share the pain of others less if we are punishing them, or if they belong to an out-group; and we imitate others less if we are asked to imagine scenarios of being powerful. Trust and cooperation have been operationalized through various economic games. For instance, people behave differently (and the brain responds differently) depending on whether people believe they are cooperating with a human or a computer partner. Cooperating with a human is linked with greater activation of the reward system than cooperating with a computer (even when the monetary reward is the same), and betrayal of a human is associated with greater activity in regions linked to negative emotion. Dehumanisation may be a cognitive necessity in order to carry out systematic acts of aggression or exploitation.

Key References: Galinsky, A.D., et al. (2006). Power and Perspectives Not Taken. *Psychological Science*, 17, 1068-1074
Singer, T., et al. (2006). Empathic neural responses are modulated by the perceived fairness of others. *Nature*, 439, 466-469.
Rilling, J.D., et al. (2002). A neural basis for social cooperation. *Neuron*, 35(2), 395-405.
Ward, J. (2012). *The Students Guide to Social Neuroscience*. Hove: Psychology Press

Biographical information

Mr Warren East

Warren joined ARM (Microprocessor IP) in 1994 and after a series of roles became Chief Executive Officer in 2001. ARM is a constituent of the FTSE 100. Under Warren's leadership, ARM has matured into the world's leading Semiconductor IP licensing company with more than 800 Microprocessor licenses sold to nearly 300 semiconductor companies worldwide, collectively shipping more than 8 billion ARM chips per year. Warren was educated at Monmouth School and Oxford University where he studied Engineering Science and Cranfield University where he did an MBA. He is a Companion of the Chartered Management Institute, a Fellow of the Institute of Engineering and Technology, a Fellow of the Royal Academy of Engineering, and holds an honorary doctorate from Cranfield University. In 2007 Warren was named Business Leader of the year at the National Business Awards, and was named in the Barron's 2011 list of the world's best 30 CEOs. He is a Non-Executive Director and Chairman of the Audit Committee of De La Rue plc. He is married with three children and lives in Cambridgeshire.

Abstract

Using the social brain: Cooperation, democracy and shared values as responses to hubris

Using the social brain: Cooperation, democracy and shared values as responses to hubris. This discussion is about the experience of being a UK FTSE 100 Public Company CEO. A snapshot of what it is like to lead a global business that is an industry leader in its field. The talk will cover personal views on leadership, creating and maintaining a corporate culture and some commentary on hubris. Outline: Introduction to ARM, the context of the business & some metrics. A month in the life of the CEO, what I do for a job Organisation structure ARM behaviours and values Personal thoughts on leadership Commentary on hubris

Biographical information

Lord David Owen

David Owen studied medicine at Cambridge and St Thomas' Hospital where he was neurological and psychiatric registrar, and Research Fellow on the Medical Unit. From 1966-92 David Owen was a Member of Parliament for Plymouth. Under Labour Governments, he served as Navy Minister, Health Minister and Foreign Secretary. He was co-founder of the Social Democratic Party established in 1981 and Leader from 1983-90. He now sits as an independent Crossbencher in the House of Lords. From 1992-95 Lord Owen served as EU peace negotiator in the former Yugoslavia. He served on the Board of Abbott Laboratories from 1996-2011. He currently has business interests in America, Russia and the UK Author of *The Hubris Syndrome* published in 2007 with new edition in 2012 and *In Sickness and In Power* (2008). Co-author 'Hubris Syndrome: An Acquired Personality Disorder' (*Brain*, 2009). A review article on Lord Owen's views on hubris syndrome written by Professor Gerald Russell was published in *The Psychiatrist* (2011). Co-founder of the Daedalus Trust (www.daedalustrust.org.uk) established in 2010 to promote research on a multidisciplinary basis into personality changes associated with the exercise of power in all walks of life.