# Socio-Legal Newsletter

Number One

Spring 1989

#### Start Here....

The Socio-Legal Newsletter has arrived. This is the first issue. Its main purpose is to link people teaching and carrying out research in socio-legal studies throughout Britain – and abroad.

The need for a newsletter has long been recognised: there is at present no straightforward way for people in the field to communicate. Academics in many instutions have been consulted, all of whom were keen that it should go ahead. Enthusiasm for the project was demonstrated when more than 60 people sent in news for the first issue and many others asked to be included on the mailing list.

The newsletter will be published twice a year, in the spring and autumn. It will report on research, publications, news from departments and centres, conferences, higher degrees and — ever dear to academic hearts — sources of money. Please send details of all of these. We are also seeking short articles — polemical, reflective, informative or humorous — as well as cartoons, illustrations and photographs. The more contributions the better!

It is probable that some people and institutions who would have liked inclusion in the first issue have been inadvertently overlooked. If so, our apologies. Send your material for the second issue – the copy deadline is July 15th.

If one purpose of the newsletter is to link socio-legal scholars, another is to make their work better known. The term 'socio-legal' generally means little to people outside the academic world, or even within it. Yet as this newsletter shows socio-legal research spans topics which are high on the political and public agenda such as the regulation of privatised industries; police powers; the organisation of the legal profession; the protection of children against abuse, and compensation for victims of crime and of accidents. It is wasteful and demoralising if research which could inform debates too often based simply on assertion, is lost and buried. So it is intended that the newsletter be circulated not only to academics but also to policy makers and to the legal and social policy correspondents of the press, radio and television.

The newsletter is the result of a joint initiative by the Socio-Legal Group and The Centre for Socio-Legal Studies at Oxford University. After discussion between the two, The Centre undertook to supply the administrative base, staff time and finance for the first issue. How the second and subsequent issues should be produced will be decided in the light of the decisions taken at the Edinburgh conference in April about the future development of the Socio-Legal Group.

Nancy Drucker. Editor. Centre for Socio-Legal Studies, Oxford.

## A British Society for Socio-Legal Research?

Flushed with the success of last year's conference in Oxford, those who attended the traditional Socio-Legal Group 'business meeting' discussed the possibility of giving the Socio-Legal Group a higher profile and a more permanent organisational structure. Historically, the Socio-Legal Group has provided an annual forum for the dissemination of work by socio-legal scholars, but there has been no other regular channel of communication about research in progress, research initiatives and so on. It was also noted at the meeting that cutbacks at the ESRC and the reorganisation of its committees had led to a loss of focus on socio-legal research.

It is therefore proposed that a new socio-legal society be established to promote and support the work of socio-legal scholars. It would operate in ways analogous to the learned societies for disciplines such as criminology, social policy and political science. Indeed, the fact that socio-legal scholarship is interdisciplinary suggests an even greater need for a society.

The initial tasks of the society would be:

- (i) to continue the annual conferences organised by the Socio-Legal Group.
- (ii) to promote a regular newsletter
- (iii) more generally to represent the socio-legal research interest in, for example, discussions with potential funders of socio-legal research, government bodies, the legal profession, and the universities and the polytechnics.

It is suggested that a relatively small executive committee be responsible for running the society. In addition, there might be a rather wider advisory board, incorporating international representatives. A local conference committee would probably also be needed each year. Both individuals and organisations would be eligible to join the society. It would be essential for the society to raise sufficient money to cover its costs — by membership subscriptions and other means.

These proposals are put forward as the basis for discussion and no doubt need further work. They are, however, based on a feeling that socio-legal research is now well established in the academic and policy making communities. It would seem timely to create a society to enhance and further it. The proposals will be discussed at the 1989 conference in Edinburgh. Comments from those not attending the conference will be welcome.

→ Hazel Genn, Faculty of Laws, Queen Mary College, Mile End Road, London, E1 4NS and Martin Partington, Faculty of Law, The University, Bristol BS8 1RJ.

# MATTERS OF OPINION

## A Future as Radical as our Past?

When asked to review the progress of socio-legal studies in the U.K. I was reminded of the passage of time. Is it really 17 years, and two shirt collar sizes, since the first meeting of the Socio-Legal Group in Manchester?

Those were busy times as young academics, seeking change or "territory", struggled with such distinctions as law and society v. law in society, and sociology of law v. socio-legal studies. Did socio-legal studies constitute a "discipline" and did we make up a "movement"? The unlikely combination of excessive alcohol and impromptu football matches did nothing to help us resolve those dilemmas.

The rapid growth in law schools and student numbers had resulted in an unprecedented demand for teachers. Traditional recruiting grounds proved inadequate. Graduates of the wild 1960s, steeped or sprayed in Marxism, often with Commonwealth teaching experience or USA postgraduate degrees, were recruited, sometimes intentionally, sometimes innocently and sometimes out of desperation. It was generally fashionable to be 'radical' in the early 1970s and radicals and the radical chic made up the seed bed of the Socio-Legal Group.

Did we squander the opportunities of the time? The answer is not a simple one, but many chances were lost. Today we live with those losses. Two major failings were in research and teaching. We looked 'downwards' as we stepped cautiously outside the libraries to see what actually happened. We researched tribunals, social security, tenants, magistrates' courts, petty, criminals and poverty. Whilst some believed law a tool for creating social justice others saw these as 'accessible' issues. The important and still undervalued relationship of research and teaching resulted in the development of optional courses in many law schools anxious either to genuflect to the liberal curriculum or to keep vociferous staff out of the 'black letter' courses. Landlord and tenant, sociology of law, welfare law and civil liberties were offered within the framework of socio-legal teaching. Proper law was to remain untainted. The 'core' courses continued to be the domain of the proper teacher/scholar.

The world in 1989 is different and offers fresh challenges. Universities are being restructured by educational policies which increasingly reflect market demands. Since 1980 over 3,000 university academic posts have been lost: one in ten. In 1975–76 government exchequer grants provided 76% of university recurrent income. In 1986–87 this had declined to 55%. Currently academics are in dispute over salaries and industrial action has been undertaken. The agenda is certainly different.

Law schools are finding it difficult to fill posts with quality staff. Our best graduates are being attracted to the City of London as articled clerks at starting salaries in excess of £15,000, while law lecturers start on as little as £9,260. The City has the capacity to absorb every law graduate in the country with an upper second honours degree. Law teachers look hungrily for educational positions in City law firms as staff loads increase and morale drops. The loss of academic tenure will hasten the development of professorial patronage. The potential loss of national pay bargaining will make individuals, especially junior staff, more vulnerable to pressures from above. Students are voting with their feet as they make their way to the classes in conveyancing, company, tax, insurance and commercial law. The marginal courses and marginal research are financially unattractive to students, law schools and universities. City firms are uninterested in

funding private chairs in social welfare law, but are keen to be associated with chairs in insurance law.

To stand still in the present political climate is to go backwards. Some law schools have yet to appreciate this reality. The paradox is that opportunities exist as a result of the implementation of radical Conservatism. But who will grasp these new chances? I still believe that socio-legal studies reflect a methodology not a discipline. The style of investigation can be applied to subjects which are radically different from the investigations of the 1970s. For example, we should research 'up' and not 'down'. We should be looking at the institutions of power and the powerful. Our teaching should be based in core and not in peripheral subjects.

Knowledge of law as a social force, the gathering of data and its analysis, social and practical awareness are amongst our acquired skills. They complement our training as lawyers and make us more marketable, valuable and socially useful than those doctrinal lawyers who still believe in the sanctity of the rule book. A new challenge is offered. Do we accept it?

Philip Thomas, Senior Lecturer in Law, Cardiff Law School, University of Wales and Founding and Current Editor of The Journal of Law and Society.



The Guardian 28.1.89

#### Seminars and Courses

A monthly seminar on 'Law and Society' is held at The Institute of Historical Research, Senate House, London University.

Professor David Sugarman, Law Department, The University, Lancaster, LA1 4YW.

The Centre for Criminology and Criminal Justice, Hull runs regular day conferences, evening meetings and seminars. — Dr David Dixon, Law School, The University, Hull, HU6 7RX. 0482 465040.

The Operation of Imperial Discourses on and within 'The West' A discussion group which will meet in various places is to be set up. Professor Peter Fitzgerald, Darwin College, The University, Canterbury, CT2 7NY. 0227 764000.

The University of Lancaster will be offering an MA in Discourse/Cultural Studies from October 1989, taught by staff from Law, Sociology, English, History, Philosophy and The Centre for Cultural Values. Professor David Sugarman, Law Dept., Lancaster University, Lancaster, LA1 4YW.

A conference for postgraduate jurisprudence students was held in London in 1988. It can only be repeated if people willing to help in the organisation come forward. — Mrs F. Scroggie, Faculty of Law, Queen Mary College, London, E1 4NS. 01 980 4811 Ext. 3653

# ADMINISTRATIVE JUSTICE

# The ESRC Initiative on Citizen Grievance and Administrative Action

The roots of the Initiative lie in an approach from the Council on Tribunals in 1984, when the academic community was urged to do more research on the tribunals and inquiries which fall within the Council's jurisdiction. The ESRC responded by commissioning me to carry out a review of socio-legal research. The terms of reference were broadened to include a wide range of agencies which treat with citizens' grievances.

The main conclusion of my review was that researchers had typically treated the redress of grievance against governmental institutions too narrowly. It is not merely that the courts are the centre of analysis; the analysis of other grievance mechanisms is also court-centred. Researchers commonly "descend" as far as tribunals, inquiries and ombudsmen (expensive, often time-consuming machinery which is then christened "informal") without ever arriving at the really unstructured, fluid and poorly publicised internal procedures which cover the great majority of citizen grievances against public bodies. The Franks Report not only tilted English administrative law towards redress of individual grievance, the Report's criteria of openness, fairness and impartiality influenced deeply the evaluation of the machinery. Instead of trying to evaluate or to estimate, for example, efficiency and the knock-on effects within the administration of grievance machinery, there has been great stress on formalism and judicial values.

The review was discussed at a conference organised by Professor Martin Partington at Brunel University in May 1986. It was then used to formulate the initiative which was launched by the ESRC in late 1987. Six teams of researchers had bids accepted. At the Policy Studies Institute, Berthoud and McCrudden examine arrangements for review in the new Social Fund. At the Oxford Socio-Legal Centre, Fenn, Dingwall and Lloyd-Bostock consider complaints against hospitals. At Newcastle, Hill, Walker and Cracknell tackle citizens' grievances about local authority services. At Salford, Karn, Hughes and Goldsmith consider 'exit', 'loyalty' and 'voice' in the context of housing associations and council tenancies. At the Oxford Centre for Criminological Research, Maguire and Vagg take on complaints to and against central government departments. At INLOGOV, Birmingham, Walsh looks to complaints as a measure of service performance in competitive tendering.

Some £350,000 has been committed over the next three years. Workshops and conference presentations involving a wide audience will be organised. A pleasing feature at this early stage is the multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary projects the Initiative has attracted.

Grievance Procedure and Administrative Justice: A Review of Socio-Legal Research. R. Rawlings. ESRC. 1987. Available from The School Government Publishing Company Ltd., Darby House, Bletchingley Road, Mertsham, Redhill, Surrey RH1 3DN.

Franks Committee on Administrative Tribunals. Cmnd 218. 1957.

→ Richard Rawlings, Research Coordinator, Citizen Grievance and Administrative Action Initiative, Law Dept, LSE, Houghton Street, London, WC2A 2AE. 01 405 7686.

Social Fund Reviews Christopher McCrudden, Lincoln College, Oxford.

Grievances about local authority services Professor Michael Hill, Faculty of Social Policy, The University, Windsor Terrace, Newcastle NE1 7RU.

Complaints against hospitals Sally Lloyd-Bostock, Centre for Socio-Legal Studies, Wolfson College, Oxford OX2 6UD.

**Tenants' grievance procedures** Professor Valerie Karn, Environmental Health and Housing Dept., The University, Salford M5 4WT.

Complaints to and against central government departments Michael Maguire, Oxford University Centre for Criminological Research, 12 Bevington Road, Oxford OX2 6LH.

Complaints, competitive tendering and service performance Kieron Walsh, INLOGOV, Local Government and Development Dept., J.G. Smith Building, The University, PO Box 363, Birmingham B15 2TT.

### Research into Tribunals and Inquiries

For the first time comprehensive information about research into tribunals is available. The Council on Tribunals is an independent statutory body whose functions include keeping under review the constitution, workings and procedures of many tribunals and inquiries. In 1987 the Council set out to establish closer links with universities, polytechnics and other bodies undertaking research in this field. The initial aims were to identify the relevant academics and to collate information about research projects.

The response from researchers has been remarkable and a detailed picture of current and planned research has emerged. Social Security Appeal Tribunals and Industrial Tribunals appear to be the most popular subjects; the Social Fund is attracting attention; and some of the less well researched tribunals, such as tax tribunals, are now under scrutiny. Conversely, certain topics such as planning inquiries, which were popular a few years ago, appear to be less so.

Two papers are now available free. The first lists individuals and indicates their interests. The second summarizes current and recently completed research and gives details of work published between January 1987 and October 1988. In all, it records the research of almost 100 academics into two dozen kinds of tribunals and inquiries.

The work of collating information continues. The Council would like to hear from anyone whose work should be included in its listings. Furthermore it is delighted to receive the results of completed research. This can make an important contribution to informed discussion and decision making.

→ Mike Radford, Research Coordinator, Council on Tribunals, 22 Kingsway, London WC2B 6LE. 01 936 6000.

# LAW REFORM

# Lord Chancellor Aims For Fusion

Rumours are circulating within the Lord Chancellor's Department concerning the forthcoming Green Paper on Socio-Legal Studies. Reliable sources indicate that fusion is under consideration, that Lord Mackay wants to allow black-letter lawyers to appear at the highest conferences in the land, including that of the Socio-Legal Group.

One unnamed LCD official (a thorn in the side of the Post Office) reports that Lord Mackay wants the breeze of competition to blow through the academic world. "Why should the socios have it so cushy?" the diminutive Scot is alleged to have said. "Let them sit through their whack of legal exposition like me."

The socio-legal clan are said to be furious. "It is the end of independent thought", said one prominent member. "Already the big city universities are trying to poach sociolegals - some are even offering a living wage. The prospect of unstructured, ill-prepared conference presentations is appalling.

The organisers of this year's socio-legal conference are said to be too nervous to speak on the subject. A resident analyst confirmed, however, that they were adjusting to the new threat, were beginning to sleep more soundly and acepting a light diet of statistical data.

The funding organisations are holding fire but some are anticipating the Mackay reforms by encouraging new research. The Economic, Pyschological and Social Research Council has already offered one 'non-socio' lawyers group £150,000 over three years in order to conduct a summary of all major statutes affecting dental hygiene.

The consequence for legal training are thought by experts to be severe. One rather badly dressed law teacher has argued that degree courses may have to deal with sociolegal as well as legal work on the same day. Student counselling, he said, would have to respond accordingly.

Radicals of course are expected to welcome the new developments. For many years they have viewed 'socios' as an over-privileged almost masonic group concerned to line their mental pockets at the expense of others. Even disinterested observers have been suspicious. Some have found the peculiar attire that is favoured by socios to be an affectation. As one law professor put it "It is difficult not to resent people who confuse corduroy with theory.'

Whether the proposals succeed depends on the resistance that the socios can mount. Already Saatchi and Saatchi (no relation) are working on a punchy campaign. This will emphasise the value for money offered by law in context studies and will have TV ads as well as catchy

The Oxford Centre's 1988 Annual Report has already been made into an Andrew Lloyd Webber musical. Other rumours are rife and uncertainty abounds. "It's difficult to know who to believe nowadays" said one socio, "But that, in a way, is the problem isn't it?"

Robert Baldwin, Lecturer in Law, London School of Economics

# MONEY

# The Economic and Social Research Council

Structure

The ESRC has two Boards and three Research Development Groups. There is also an Advisory Group on Research Resources. The responsibilities of these boards and groups are:

Training Board: responsible for advising Council on training policy, for all ESRC's postgraduate awards support

and other training activities.

Research Grants Board: responsible for all applications under the Research Grants Scheme, up to a limit per application of £250,000 in total, or £100,000 in any one year. The minimum grant is £2000. It selects and funds the best projects by the criteria of research excellence and scientific importance, irrespective of discipline or subject area. The Board welcomes applications for pure as well as applied research.

Research Development Group: responsible for identifying research opportunities and priorities in their area, and commissioning and managing specific research programmes and centres. There are three: Society and Politics; Human Behaviour and Development; Industry, The Economy and The Environment.

Research Resources Advisory Group: to advise Council on the creation and management of research resources and facilities.

Applications for Research Grants

The Research Grants Board considers all applications in comparison with each other. This occurs three times each year. The closing dates for these rounds and the expected times for decision are:

> Decision By: Closing Date: 15 May 15 January 15 August 15 April 15 August 15 January

Anyone thinking of applying for a grant should obtain the ESRC guide Research Funding and a research grant proposal form from their own institution or, failing that, the ESRC. Further information: Mrs. C. McCulloch, Secretary to the Research Grants Board.

Research Developments

Where a Research Development Group has identified specific areas of research as important and Council has set aside funds, the RDG will invite research proposals from specialists in the field or will advertise in the academic press inviting proposals in an open competition. Further information from the Group Secretaries: Mr. M. Kender, Society and Politics RDG; Mr. A. Alsopp, Industry RDG; Mr. P. Linthwaite, Human Behaviour and Development RDG.

Information about the ESRC

The guide, The structure of the ESRC 1988, is useful. From May 1989 The ESRC will be publishing a bi-monthly newsletter 'Social Sciences – ESRC News'. This will carry news about the Council, the research centres, research projects and feature articles about research. The existing newsletter (to be renamed 'The Journal') will come out 3 times a year, and will consist of longer articles on a single theme.

Please write to ERSC staff rather than telephoning where possible.

Tim Whitaker, Head of Information, ESRC, Cherry Orchard East, Kembrey Park, Swindon, SN2 6UQ. 0793 513838. Fax 0793 487916.

# BRIEFS

#### Civil Law Research for Scotland

The Scottish Home and Health Department (Civil Law Division) has an in-house research capacity and a small annual fund for external research. Oversight of the civil law research programme lies with the Legal Studies Research Group which co-ordinates the research interests of the Scottish Home and Health Department, Scottish Courts Administration and the Scottish Law Commission. The LSRG meets each May and November to consider applications for funding from external researchers. Applications from researchers anywhere in the U.K. can be considered.

The present programme involves in-house work on family conciliation services, conveyancing costs, legal aid and the introduction of the new small claims procedure in the sheriff courts. External research has recently been commissioned on Solicitor Advertising and Conveyancing Costs and on the impact of the Family Law (Scotland) Act 1985 on the divorce process. The other priority areas for external research at the moment include:

**Divorce** – a short literature review of the models which exist in different jurisdictions for resolving issues connected with divorce. The Department is particularly interested in the resolution of financial disputes and the review should draw attention to the advantages and disadvantages of the different models;

Legal Aid – an examination of the granting of legal aid applications in summary criminal cases. The Department is interested in research which determines the relationship between grant/refusal in particular types of case and outcome in terms of verdict and sentence; and

Legal Services – research on specialist resources consulted by solicitors. The Department is interested in which specialist resources are currently consulted as well as which ones solicitors would consult if organised appropriately.

→ Dr. Jacqueline Tombs, Legal Studies Research Branch, SHDD, Room 308, St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh EH1 3DE. 031–244 4397.



#### LLM IN COMPUTERS AND LAW

The LLM, which may be undertaken full-time or part-time, consists of three taught units. Two cover introductions to computer software and computer hardware. The third deals with computer law and the use of computers in Law. Each student will complete either a programming project or a dissertation.

The Faculty of Law, The Queen's University of Belfast, Belfast, BT7 1NN, Northern Ireland.

#### Science Policy Support Group

The Science Policy Support Group is studying social science policy for the ESRC. The issues currently under investigation are the effective organisation of social science research; multidisciplinary research; the sophistication (or otherwise) of UK social sciences in research methods; the transfer of knowledge across national, cultural and linguistic boundaries; the contribution of social science research to policy and theory. Five consultants are preparing reports by September 1989 as a preliminary to longer commissioned studies.

→ Peter Healy, SPSG, 22 Henrietta Street, London, WC2E 8NA. 01 836 6515.

The Social Policy Association wishes the Socio-Legal Newsletter every success. The Association supports the study of all aspects of Social Policy & Administration, encourages research and scholarship, and assists its members in these activities. Full membership of the SPA which includes four issues of the Journal of Social Policy, a regular newsletter and a reduced fee for the Annual Conference is £14.00.

→ Angus Erskine, Department of Social Policy & Social Work, University of Edinburgh, Adam Ferguson Building, George Square, Edinburgh, EH8 9LL. 031 667 1011.

Thatcher's Law: A special 1989 issue of The Journal of Law and Society (ed. A. Gamble and C. Wells) looks at social security, education, housing, criminal justice, privatisation and more. Single issue – Individuals £5.60. Institutions – £16.75 Basil Blackwell, 108 Cowley road, Oxford OX4 1JF.

The Psychology of Sentencing: Approaches to consistency and disparity. Ed D.C. Pennington and S. Lloyd-Bostock. 1987. Payment in advance to Centre for Socio-Legal Studies, Wolfson College, Oxford OX2 6UD. £8.50 inc P.& P.

The Critical Legal Conference (UK) is starting a newsletter for its members. Contributions to Peter Rush, Law Faculty, The University, Leeds LS2 9JT. 0532 335035. Other queries about CLC to Les Moran, Liverpool Polytechnic, School of Law, 98 Mount Pleasant, Liverpool, L3 5UZ.

#### Visitors

Professor Timothy Jost College of Law, Ohio State University, Jan — Aug 1989 at Centre for Socio-Legal Studies, Oxford. Medical malpractice and the regulation of hospitals and nursing homes.

Professor Richard Merrill University of Virginia, Jan – July 1989 CSLS, Oxford. Environmental and public health regulation.

Socio-Legal Group Annual Conference Socio-Legal Research in Europe April 11th – 13th 1989 Edinburgh University. A full report will appear in the next issue.

# DEPARTMENTAL DESPATCHES

## The Institute of Judicial Administration, University of Birmingham

The Institute of Judicial Administration is celebrating its 21st birthday. It was set up in 1968 in the Law Faculty in the University of Birmingham. The Institute is involved in teaching and research in all aspects of the administration of justice. It is primarily concerned with the way the law operates in practice rather than with substantive law. It has never consisted of more than a handful of full-time staff, though many part-time researchers have been recruited to work on particular projects. The Faculty of Law has provided a fertile environment in which to expand the scope of the Institute's activities, and several members of the Faculty have been tempted into empirical socio-legal projects because of the Institute's existence.

The research of the Institute has tended to focus on policy relevant questions – usually matters of considerable public interest and concern. The list of projects that have been carried out is long and includes: contempt of court; the provision of legal services; jury trial; the exercise of discretion in the prosecution process; the negotiation of guilty pleas; the nature of police interrogation and the role of confession evidence in criminal cases; advance disclosure and pre-trial review; the workings of administrative tribunals, and the efficacy of the legal advice and assistance scheme.

It has so far proved comparatively easy to secure sufficient funding to conduct this type of research. About twenty large-scale projects have been completed (and a very much larger number of small scale studies) and, although it is difficult to be precise, my own calculation indicates that about half a million pounds has been raised from outside sources to fund projects in the past decade alone. It has always been Institute policy to seek funds from a variety of sources and to avoid too heavy a reliance on official sponsors. The money for research has so far come mainly from the Home Office, the Lord Chancellor's Department, the Economic and Social Research Council and private funding bodies, particularly the Nuffield Foundation and the Leverhulme Trust. Publication of results has always been a main objective, and every year sees the publication of a lengthy list of books and articles.

There is an understandable temptation, when times are hard, to concentrate upon issues for which funds are fairly readily available. A concerted effort has always been made by members of the Institute, to resist this, as it would involve linking research too closely to the preoccupations of central government. Indeed, the research that has had greatest public impact has been concerned with the injustices which arise as a result of inadequate protection being offered to accused persons both in the police station and at court. Although such work has at times provoked the wrath of the legal establishment, it has nonetheless received massive media attention and been influential on occasion in bringing about important shifts in public policy.

In addition to its research work, the activities of the Institute have covered training courses for magistrates and practising lawyers, involvement in undergraduate teaching, supervising postgraduate students, organising conferences, and, since 1982, the publication of its own journal, the Civil Justice Quarterly. This journal, edited by members of staff of the Faculty of Law who are associated with the work of the Institute, is now established as the leading journal in its field.

Many of the activities of the Institute have involved cooperation with official bodies such as government departments, departmental committees and Royal Commissions. There has been no hesitation on the part of members of the Institute in seeking to influence the course of official policy-making. Nevertheless, the Institute has fiercely defended its independence, and, to my knowledge, there has never been a serious allegation that this independence has been sacrificed or compromised. It has been obvious on occasion that the results of research of members of the Institute have been uncomfortable, if not downright embarrassing, for official sponsors. Indeed, some publications have provoked a very hostile response from government departments and the legal profession. The real measure of the achievements of the Institute of Judicial Administration is that it is still able to attract funds from official sources without being afraid of ruffling feathers in Whitehall or Chancery Lane.

→ Dr. John Baldwin, Director, Institute of Judicial Administration, University of Birmingham, P.O. Box 363, Birmingham B15 2TT. 021–414 6318.

## The Centre for Criminological and Socio-Legal Studies, University of Sheffield

The Centre for Criminological and Socio-Legal Studies was set up in 1976 as part of the Faculty of Law and was the first joint centre for criminological and socio-legal research to be founded in Britain. Staffed by social scientists from a number of disciplines, as well as lawyers, the Centre now acts as a focus for criminological and socio-legal research within the University of Sheffield and in the broader research community.

The distinguishing feature of our work is expertise in empirical, policy-oriented, research. We have been funded by local government, central government departments and other public sector bodies, as well as the ESRC and charitable bodies. We are able to conduct research to assist the initial development of policy, as well as to monitor the effects of policy changes and the suitability of institutions and procedures for policy purposes. We also encourage other kinds of research, such as work on social theory and the philosophy of law, which by their nature do not attract significant external research funding. We regard this as 'basic' research which is essential for our other work, and which provides a distinctive flavour to much of the research that we do.

Our recent work has included: examining complaints mechanisms in local government and the financial services sector; evaluating experimental victim-offender mediation and reparation schemes; the privatisation of state enterprises in the U.K. and France; assessing the effect of crime on residential communities; corporatism and accountability; evaluating the effects of the search and seizure provisions of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act and exploring the treatment of ethnic minorities by the criminal justice system.

The Centre is also a teaching instution. Its members play a full role in teaching on core courses on the undergraduate law degrees offered by the faculty. Since its inception the Centre has received support for its postgraduate teaching and training from the ESRC, both in the form of committee awards (previously quota awards) and competition awards.

Cosmo Graham, Lecturer, The Centre for Criminological and Socio-Legal Studies, The University of Sheffield, 432 Crookesmoor Road, Sheffield, S10 1BL. 0742 768555 ext. 6770.

# DEPARTMENTAL DESPATCHES

## Teaching Law in Context: The Hatfield Approach

Legal education at Hatfield Polytechnic involves both analytical examination of legal doctrine and the theoretical and empirical study of law as a social phenomenon serving social ends. Students study social science subjects in tandem with legal subjects throughout their three year course.

So far as the teaching of individual 'legal' subjects is concerned, the body of rules that partly constitutes the subject area is first considered. We believe that this is necessary to enable students to understand the law and to be able to give a 'legal' answer to a 'legal' question. Attempts are then made to use the students' knowledge of the wider social sciences so as to help them understand the role of law in modern society and the socio-economic environment in which it exists. This often necessitates non-lawyers teaching on parts of the course.

An example may help. When teaching about rape, we first look at the legal rules and case law. We then consider how the law is shaped by assumptions about rape victims and defendants both in the wider society and in the minds of the actors in the criminal process. We look also at the public debate about the crime, at sentencing and at proposals for reform both here and abroad.

We recognise that the balance between rules and context will vary between subjects, being partly dependent upon the nature of the subject, published materials and the qualifications and experience of the teacher. Contextual teaching places heavy demands on staff but we try to recruit on the basis of committment to contextual teaching and run an extensive programme of staff seminars to enhance staff expertise. We also use a sophisticated system of monitoring student views and base the planning of each year's courses on this.

Whilst the degree carries exemptions from the first part of the professional examinations, we take care to select students with an explicit interest in both law and the social sciences. Within this group we find considerable support for our teaching approach. Students tell us that they sometimes feel disadvantaged when comparing themselves with colleagues from traditional law degrees whilst taking their professional examinations, but at an advantage after qualification. They believe they are better equipped in dealing with the realities of legal life – particularly now that the traditional role of the profession is changing so rapidly.

→ Philip Parry, Acting Head of Law, Hatfield Polytechnic, Hertford Campus, Balls Park, Hertford, Herts SG13 8QF. 0992 558451.



A tagging device, described in its marketing brochure as a "comfortable", "unobtrusive" "home escort system"

## Centre for Socio-Legal Studies, Oxford

The Centre, founded in 1972, is a designated research centre of The ESRC, 10 of its 15 research staff being funded by The Council. At any time there are also a small number of research students and several visiting scholars. This concentration of research experience has made possible fruitful collaboration across disciplines and extensive empirical research. The Centre is now concentrating on four fields – all of which are the subject of intense public debate.

#### Medicine and The Law

The Centre is undertaking three major projects. The first is a review of trends in litigation arising from medical accidents and mistakes and their implications for policy. The second, funded by The Nuffield Provincial Hospitals Trust, is an empirical study of ethical issues in health care resource allocation. The third, funded by The ESRC's Citizen Grievance Initiative, is an investigation of the management of complaints against hospitals. A comparative study of litigation about asbestos-related disease in the U.S. and U.K. is also underway. All of these studies build on The Centre's extensive work, completed in the early 1980s, on compensation for injury and illness.

#### **Business Practice and Law**

Three projects are in progress. The first is a study of tax evasion and tax avoidance in the U.K., which has included interviews with providers of both mass-marketed and tailor-made schemes. The second is an investigation of the likely effects of EEC Directives on Company Law on the ways in which companies draw up their balance sheets and report their financial results. Companies are making increasing use of devices to conceal their financial position and the research is concerned with the role of law and regulation. A third project examines the role of compliance officers in the new system of financial regulation in The City.

Regulation of Occupational Health and Safety

A large programme of research, partially funded by the Health and Safety Executive, was completed in 1987–88. The research, which looked at the activities not only of the regulators, but also of the regulated, was able to indicate the likely success of different regulatory strategies in different kinds of workplace. Research in this field continues though on a smaller scale.

#### Families and the Law

Subjects under investigation include the financial and employment position of women after divorce; the long term consequences of divorce for children, and the value of divorce mediation services. The International Journal of Law and The Family edited by two Centre members was launched by OUP in 1987.

The Centre was favourably reviewed by The ESRC in 1988 and recommended for continued finance at the same level until 1993. ESRC core funding will then cease since no DRC can be funded for more than 8 years. The Centre is determined to continue its work and is investigating ways to secure its financial future.

Donald Harris, Director,
 Centre for Socio-Legal Studies, Wolfson College,
 Oxford, OX2 6UD. 0865 52967.

egal Action Jan 1989

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#### **Recent Articles include:**

The Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984: the Social Work Role TERRY THOMAS

Prison Disciplinary Hearings: The Failure of Reform ROY LIGHT and KEREN MATTFIELD

An Assessment of the Design, Implementation and Effectiveness of Neighbourhood Watch in London TREVOR BENNETT

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# PEOPLE

In November 1988 information was requested from hundreds of people on the mailing lists of The Socio-Legal Group and The Centre for Socio-Legal Studies, Oxford. Thanks to those whose abbreviated responses are printed below. Similar information from those inadvertently missed or others for future issues would be welcome. Publication counters should beware! The sole purpose of these listings is to encourage scholarly exchange. Entries should not be taken as curricula vitae.

Each entry first shows work completed 1986-8. ♦ indicates current projects and interests.

All institutions are universities except where indicated. This convention has been adopted for reasons of space.

Professor John Adams Keynes College, Kent. Understanding Contract, Fontana 1987. Franchising, Butterworths 1987. Merchandising Intellectual Property, Butterworths 1987. ♦ hiring and leasing; competition law.

Michael Anderson Law, School of Oriental and African Studies, London. ♦ colonial regulation of sati in India; Islamic law in colonial India. See also Higher Degrees.

Zenon Bankowski Law, Edinburgh. Lay Justice (with others) 1987. ♦ bases of legal reasoning; evidence and proof; lay participation in legal process.

Dr. Philip Bean Social Policy, Nottingham. Drugtaking and Drug Control, Report to Home Office, 1986. Mental Disorder and Legal Control, CUP 1987. Arrangements for treatment and care; a study of Section 136 of the 1983 Mental Health Act, Mind 1988. ♦ housing for discharged offenders and mental patients; community care for mental patients.

David Bull Social Admin, Bristol. Appraisal of the new law of "free" education; evidence to Secretary of State re Charges for School Activities, 1987.

Tim Burton Law, Hull. Numerous articles on legal regulation of water pollution; submission to DOE re *The National Rivers Authority*, 1987. See also Higher Degrees.

Dr. R. Cotterrell Faculty of Laws, Queen Mary College, London. Numerous articles on the ideological significance of the interpretation of property law (especially trusts law), the nature and boundaries of intellectual disciplines (especially law and sociology), the utility of "critical legal studies", and the relevance of "community" to legal theory and law. Law, Democracy and Social Justice (ed. with B. Bercusson) Blackwell 1988. • development of modern Anglo-American legal philosophy.

Dr. Ross Cranston Faculty of Laws, Queen Mary College, London. Law, Government and Public Policy, OUP, Melbourne, 1987.

Professor S. Cretney Law, Bristol. ♦ negotiation of money and property on divorce (with Davis) ESRC funded; law making and the family 1857—.

Gwynn Davis Law, Bristol. A Preliminary Study of Victim/Offender Mediation and Reparation Schemes (with others), Home Office Research and Planning Unit Paper 42. Access to Agreement (with Marian Roberts), Open University Press 1988. ♦ book on experiments in reparative justice; see also Cretney.

Simon Deakin Faculty of Laws, Queen Mary College, London. Legal responses to growth of part-time, casual and other atypical forms of employment. Relationship between legal conceptions of employment and business organisation and labour-market structure from 1800. • theory and practice of deregulation.

Dr. Robert Dingwall Centre for Socio-Legal Studies, Oxford. Divorce Mediation and The Legal Process (ed. with Eekelaar) OUP 1988; Asbestos Litigation in the UK: Interim Report (with Felstiner) CSLS 1989. • medical negligence litigation; asbestos litigation; divorce conciliation; child care law.

Dr. David Dixon Centre for Criminology and Criminal Justice, Hull. See Higher Degrees. ♦ legal advice at Police Stations. The influence of rules on police conduct: the effects of The Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984, parts 1–6. – ESRC funded. Prohibition to Regulation: Book-makers, Anti-gamblers and the State 1890–1960, OUP 1990.

**Dr. Paul Drew** Sociology, York. Interactional/linguistic strategies used by counsel in crossexamining witnesses and defendants in criminal trials in 2 American cities. ♦ continued investigation of language in criminal trials.

John Eekelaar CSLS, Oxford. Maintenance after Divorce (with Maclean) OUP 1986; Family, State and Individual Economic Security (ed. W. Meulders Klein) Story Scientia 1988. See also Dingwall. • family and child care law.

W.C. Ervine Law, Dundee. •. Users' perceptions of the Scottish small claims procedure.

Dr. M Fazal Legal Studies, Trent Polytechnic. Judicial Control of Administrative Action in India, Pakistan and Bangladesh: a Comparative Study, Law Book Company, India 1989. • reforms of administrative law in the U.K.; devolution/federalism in the U.K.; constitutional protection of human rights in the U.K.; higher education in a multicultural society (group project).

Paul Fenn CSLS, Oxford. Medical Negligence, Compensation and Accountability. Kings Fund 1988. ♦ medical negligence litigation; health and safety regulation; economics of legal procedures.

Nigel Fielding Sociology, Surrey. Joining Forces: Police Training, Socialization and Occupational Competence, Routledge 1988. Final report to ESRC on community policing. Interim reports to Police Foundation on joint police/social services investigation of suspected child sexual abuse cases. • community policing in the inner city; research for Police Foundation (see above); police mediation of disputes.

Peter Fitzpatrick Darwin College, Kent. Race relations legislation (U.K.); transformation in forms of law and labour in Papua New Guinea; informalism in 'popular justice'. Critical Legal Studies (ed. with A. Hunt), Blackwell 1987. • mythology of modern law; imperial law.

Professor Denis Galligan Law, Southampton. Discretionary Powers: a Legal study of Official Discretion, OUP 1986. The Right to Protest, Institute of Criminal Justice, Southampton University, 1988. ◆ process values in criminal justice; the working of the Public Order Act 1986.

Katherine De Gama Law, Keele. Articles on police powers and public prosecutions; the crown prosecutor; sex discrimination in education. • ritual in law; see Higher Degrees.

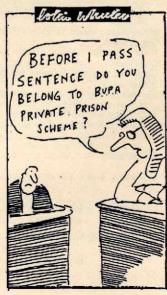
Hazel Genn Queen Mary College, London. Hard Bargaining: Out of Court Settlement in Personal Injury Actions. OUP 1988. ♦ compensation for illness and injury; regulation of occupational health and safety; tribunals and administrative justice; medical negligence.

Donald Harris CSLS, Oxford. Remedies in Contract and Tort. Weidenfeld and Nicolson 1988. Contract Law Today. Anglo French Comparisons (with Tallon) OUP 1989. ♦ contract law; compensation for illness and injury.

Dr. Keith Hawkins CSLS, Oxford. Making Regulatory Policy (ed with Thomas) University of Pittsburgh Press 1989. ♦ regulation of occupational health and safety; legal discretion and decision making; criminal justice.

Geraint Howells Law, Keele. Comparative study of product liability; loan sharks and extortionate credit bargains. ♦ implementation of E.C. product liability directive; study of Social Fund.

Dr. David Hughes CSLS Oxford. • ethical issues in the allocation of health resources; mental handicap; accident and emergency services.



The Independent 26.7.88

## PEOPLE

Dr. Bridget Hutter CSLS, Oxford. The Reasonable Arm of The Law? The Law Enforcement Procedures of Environmental Health Officers. OUP 1988. ♦ the impact of regulatory law upon industry.

Tony Jefferson Centre for Criminological and Socio-Legal Studies, Sheffield. Interpreting Policework (with Grimshaw) Unwin Hyman 1987. Introducing Policework (with others) Unwin Hyman 1988. Study of paramilitary policing. ◆ race, crime and criminal justice.

Dimitri Kalogeropoulos Centre de Sociologie du Droit et de la Justice. Institut de Sociologie, 44 Avenue Jeanne/1050 Bruxelles, Belgique. Le travail d'interet general dans la circonscription de la cour d'appel de Paris (9 tribunaux). • controle social et petite delinquance a Bruxelles (19 communes).

Gavin Little Law, Dundee. History of Scottish Local Government. See also Higher Degrees.

Dr. Sally Lloyd Bostock CSLS, Oxford. The Psychology of Sentencing (ed with Pennington) CSLS 1987; Law in Practice: The Application of Pyschology to Legal Decision Making and Legal Skills. Routledge 1988. It was and psychology; the complainants' perspective on complaints against hospitals; responses to accidents by the Health and Safety Executive.

**Dr. Ian Loveland** CSLS Oxford, ♦ local government responses to homelessness in The UK and the USA.

N. Lowe Law, Bristol. Feasibility study for DHSS on freeing a child for adoption (with Murch). Wards of Court (with White), 2nd ed 1986. Family Law (with Bromley), 7th ed 1987. • study for DOH of the legal process of adoption; the grandparent-grandchild relationship in English Law, international child abduction: the working of the Convention.

Professor Christina Lyon Law, Keele. The impact of The Cleveland Inquiry and Report on the work of social services and other related personnel including developments with regard to child sexual abuse − reported in series in Family Law. ◆ as holder of Dr. Barnardo's research fellowship investigating issues affecting children with mental and physical handicaps being cared for away from their natural parents. Interim reports published. Main report 1989.

Mavis Maclean CSLS, Oxford. Maintenance after Divorce (with Eekelaar) OUP 1986. ♦ comparative research on the employment and financial position of women after divorce; the long term effects of divorce on children; the matrimonial jurisdiction of registrars; disposition of family property after divorce or death.

Dr. Judith Masson Law, Leicester. The work of Guardian ad Litems in care cases – article published. Attitudes of Guardian ad Litems to access by parents of children in care – to be published. Property and Marriage: an Integrated Approach (with others) Institute of Fiscal Studies 1988. • further research on local authorities and wardship; welfare reports in wardship and care – a comparison.

Dr. Doreen McBarnet CSLS Oxford. • tax avoidance and evasion; comparative studies of the interaction between EEC directives and accounting practices focussing on off balance sheet financing and takeovers.

Dr. Alistair McGuire CSLS Oxford. The Economics of Health Care: An Introductory Text (with others) Routledge 1988; Medical Ethics and Economics in Health Care (with Mooney) OUP 1988. ◆ ethical issues in the allocation of health resources; clinical decision making; hospital complaint procedures; insider trading and bankruptcy.

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Dr. J. McManus Law, Dundee. Visiting Committees in Scottish Penal Establishments Central Research Unit, Scottish Office, 1986. Lay Justice? T. & T. Clarke 1987. Paying The Community Charge. COSLA/ Scottish Consumer Council 1987. Selection and Training of Lay Justices. CRU, Scottish Office, 1988. • users' perceptions of Scottish small claims courts; identification and management of mentally disturbed offenders in Scottish penal establishments.

David Miers Law, University of Wales, Cardiff. Regulation of commercial gambling. Compensation for Criminal Injuries to the Person. Butterworths 1989.

Derek Morgan Centre for Philosophy and Health Care, University College, Swansea. • Sterilisation and mental handicap; surrogacy; assisted reproduction and technology; pediatric practices with handicapped neonates.

Linda Mulcahy CSLS, Oxford. ♦ Complaints against hospitals; medico-legal issues.

**Dr. David Nelken** Faculty of Laws, University College, London. ♦ the use of contracts by social workers, especially in cases of child abuse and neglect.

D. O'Dair University College, London. • tort liabilities arising from AIDS.

Professor A. Ogus Law, Manchester. ♦ costs and effectiveness of conciliation in relation to matrimonial disputes. Undertaken by Conciliation Project Unit, Newcastle, for Lord Chancellor.

Professor Martin Partington Law, Bristol. Socio-Legal Studies and Social Welfare. ESRC 1986. Bibliography of Social Security Law in Great Britain and Ireland (with P. O'Higgins) sponsored by ESRC, 1986. The changing relationship between academic lawyers and legal practitioners − including survey sponsored by Nuffield Foundation − article 1988. Secretary of State's Decisions in Social Security Law − sponsored by DHSS. To be published 1989. ♦ Claim in Time: 2nd ed of a study of the time limit rules in social security law − to be published 1989.

Dr. Steve Redhead Law, Manchester Polytechnic. Legal and social regulation of the professional football industry. Sing When You're Winning. Pluto Press, 1987. ♦ legal and social regulation of the popular music industry in Britain. Don't Go Back to Rockville, Manchester University Press, 1989.

Andrew Sanders Law, Birmingham. Discretion to charge and to prosecute. ESRC funded. ♦ access to legal advice for suspects in police custody – LCD funded.

Mrs. F. Scroggie Law, Queen Mary College, London. ♦ ethical and legal implications of the non-consensual sterilisation of handicapped minors and adults.

Carol Smart Sociology, Warwick . Feminism and the Power of Law – an over-view of the main feminist debates – forthcoming. Child Custody and The Politics of Gender (ed. with S. Sevnhuijsen) – forthcoming.

Dr. Mike Stephens Social Sciences, Loughborough. Juvenile diversion. Policing: The Critical Issues, Harvester/Wheatsheaf 1988.

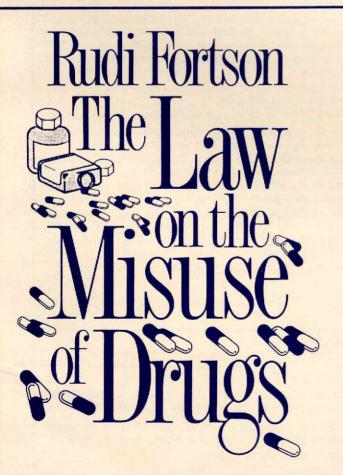
Professor David Sugarman Law, Lancaster. Legal history; the regulation of multi-national enterprises in Europe — a collection of essays co-edited with Professor G. Teubner. ◆ law, modernity and "the peculiarities of the English"; the transformation of legal education and thought since 1850; company law and capitalism; the rise of the sollicitors' profession in London, Birmingham, Manchester; lawyers, legal needs and legal education; the life and work of F. W. Maitland and Sir F. Pollock.

Maurice Sunkin Law, South Bank Polytechnic. Study of applications for Judicial Review. Pilot study of the impact of J.R. on central government − sponsored by Nuffield Foundation and RIPA. ♦ continuing work on J.R. especially leave stage.

Richard Townshend-Smith Law, Bristol. ♦ affirmative action policies in some North American universities.

Paul Watchman Law, Dundee. The Community Charge: Collection and Enforcement (with others) COSLA/Scottish Consumer Council 1987. The Use of the Criminal Law in Enforcing Regulatory Codes (with others) Scottish Home and Health Department 1987. The Role and Operation of the Criminal Law as an Instrument for Enforcing Social Controls (with others) SHHD 1988. Developments in Homelessness and the Law 1983—5 (with P. Robson). Planning Exchange 1986. Homelessness and the Law in Great Britain (with P. Robson). Planning Exchange 1989. Crime and Regulation (with others) T. & T. Clark 1989. The Local Ombudsman (with J. Logie) T. & T. Clark 1989.

Matthew Weait CSLS Oxford. • protective social regulation; financial regulation; criminal justice.



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### Higher Degrees Achieved 1986-8

Michael Anderson 'Aspects of Legal Authority in India'. M. Litt Oxford 1987.

George Assaf 'The Economics of Product Liability'. D Phil Oxford 1987.

C. Clark 'Interaction in Courtroom Cross-Examination'. PhD York 1987.

David Dixon 'Anti-gambling and the State: developments in the legal control of betting in England and Wales 1890–1929'. PhD University of Wales 1986.

Stephen Goode 'Divorce Court Supervision Orders'. PhD Notts

Roger Halson 'An Economic Analysis of the Law Relating to Contractual Modifications'. M. Litt Oxford 1987.

R. Hobbs 'A study of CID Occupational Culture' PhD Surrey 1985 Published as Doing the Business OUP 1988.

Richard Ingleby 'The Role of Law in the Negotiation of Divorce Settlements'. D Phil Oxford 1987.

lan Loveland 'The Administration of The Housing Benefit Scheme'. D Phil Oxford 1988.

Carol Jones 'A study of the Expert Witness in the Legal Construction of Reality'. D Phil Oxford 1986.

C. Norris 'A study of Constables' On-Street Working Practices'. PhD Surrey 1987.

Lorraine Radford 'Law and Domestic Violence against Women'. PhD Bradford 1988.

Malcolm Richards 'Unemployment and Crime'. M Phil Notts 1987.

I. Tjortjis 'Radical Criminology: a Critique.' LLM London 1988.

#### Conferences

The Future of the Legal Profession April 28–9 1989. Institute of Judicial Administration, Birmingham. 

□ Dr. J. Baldwin, Law Faculty, The University, Birmingham, B15 2TT. 021 414 6318.

Law and Society Association Annual Meeting June 8–11 1989. Madison, Wisconsin. Twenty-fifth anniversary celebration. — LSA, Hampshire House, University of Massachussets Amherst, MA 01003 USA. 413 545 4617.

New Agendas for Social Policy – from the 1980s to the 1990s July 10–12 1989. Social Policy Association. Bath. — Jane Millar, School of Social Sciences, The University, Bath BA1 7AY.

Health Law and Economics Second International Conference. July 16–21 1989. London. American Society of Law & Medicine, Commonwealth Lawyers' Association and Commonwealth Medical Association. — ASL&M, 765 Commonwealth Avenue, Suite 1634, Boston, MA 02215 USA. 617 262 4990.

British Criminology Conference July 17–20 1989. Bristol Polytechnic. — Jennifer Wood, Law Dept., The Polytechnic, Frenchay, Bristol BS16 1QY. 0272 656261.

Comparative Judicial Studies August 21–3 1989. University of Lund, Sweden. Organised by International Political Science Association. → Professor T. Vallinder, Political Science Dept., Lund University, Box 52, S2100 Lund. Sweden.

Product Liability, Insurance and the Pharmaceutical Industry: an Anglo-American Comparison. Fullbright Colloquium. Sept 18–9 1989. Keele. — Geraint Howells, Law Dept, Keele University, North Staffs, ST5 5BK. 0782 621111.

Critical Legal Conference September 1989. Dates and place not yet fixed. — Les Moran, Liverpool Polytechnic, School of Law, 98 Mount Pleasant, Liverpool, L3 5UZ.

## Higher Degrees in Progress

Note: Candidates are in university law departments except where otherwise stated. The institutions listed are either the place of registration or current work place.

Berdal Aral Kent. Turkish migrant workers in the EEC.

Mr. Arbabi Kent. Multi modal transport law.

George Barker CSLS Oxford. Economic analysis of labour law.

Ms. C. Brennan Bristol. Tenants' Charter.

Tim Burton Hull. The regulation of water pollution.

Katherine de Gama Keele. Social history/political economy of prosecutions in England.

Y. Gorlizki St. Anthony's, Oxford. The geography of the criminal law in The USSR.

Steven Greer Bristól. The supergrass system in Northern Ireland. L. Helen Sheffield. Masculinity, class and sexuality.

S. Heygate Loughborough. Social enquiry reports within the probation service.

Ms. L. Johnson Bristol. Planning gain.

Jim Johnston CSLS Oxford. An economic analysis of divorce using OPCS women and employment data.

T. Kitamura Kent. Structuralism and semiotics.

Gavin Little Dundee. Administrative jurisdiction of the Scottish sheriff.

Ms. C. McConnell Bristol. Social Security Advisory Committee.

E. McLaughlin Sheffield. Policing and 'community'.

B. Mhlanga Surrey. Differential sentencing by ethnic origin.

Daniel Nina Kent. Crime in colonial Puerto Rico.

Alastair Orr CSLS Oxford. Giving consent to medical treatment.

Helena Poerwanto Kent. Indonesian child labour laws.

Mr. J. Potter Bristol. 1983 reforms of social security adjudication.

Mr. A. Psarras Kent. Trademark licensing in the EEC.

Ms. S. Renga Bristol. Social security and patterns of work behaviour.

Anne Rogers Social Policy Dept Nottingham. Police and psychiatry: professional dominance in the use of section 136 of the Mental Health Act.

Peter Rush Sheffield. Social and legal construction of masculine sexuality.

Eli Salzberger CSLS Oxford. Economic analysis of public – mainly constitutional – law.

H. Szulc Sheffield. Black women and the criminal justice system.

Mr. P. Trepte Kent. The powers of the E.C. under Regulation

Matthew Weait CSLS Oxford. Compliance officers in firms providing financial services.

Mr. T. Webb Bristol. Historical development of policy towards social security fraud.

Paul Wilkinson LSE. Sentencing traditions in magistrates' courts' practice.

Sally Wheeler CSLS, Oxford. Retention of Title Clause – impact and implications.

M. Wykes Sheffield. Accounting for womens' crime.

## The Socio-Legal Newsletter

Contributions The Editor invites news about research, publications, conferences and departments. Give precise details. Short articles, cartoons, illustrations and photographs also requested. Copy date for autumn issue: July 15th 1989.

Copies The first issue has been sent to everyone on the mailing lists of the Socio-Legal Group and The Centre for Socio-Legal Studies, to all departments teaching law in British universities and polytechnics and to individuals who have signified interest. The newsletter is free. To ensure that you continue to receive a copy, send your name and work address to the Editor.

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