

Image control: East London, Friday night

15 weeks of fame ...

'Night after night, shows like *Big Brother* – watched by impressionable young minds – glamorise the worst kind of people, boasting of their bed-hopping,' harrumphed a *Daily Mail* leader-writer yesterday, palms damp and gusset twitching. And on the front page of the *Daily Mail*? A picture of *Big Brother* winner Brian, a happy man.

It is a token of Brian Dowling's currency this weekend that the *Mail*, which despises both Dowling as a person and the programme which has made him famous, should have been cowed into promoting him so fulsomely. The paper is frightened to alienate legions of readers who have followed *Big Brother*.

Dowling is shown here stepping from the relaxed luxury of 24-hour surveillance – don't try to restrain yourself, because you'll be on camera anyway – to media property. He is already disoriented at discovering 120 cameramen jostling to photograph him as *Big Brother* presenter Davina McCall is trying to steer him in a different direction, towards a TV studio couch.

Within hours, Brian's packaging will have begun. Advised properly, he will find in future that every photo opportunity is 'managed' and has a specific objective. It will either be to promote him – I'm dippy, cheerful, always kindly – or to promote the product or venue by which he has been hired. Don't expect to see Brian in public again looking lost, unkempt or carrying his own baggage.

Ryanair, where Brian describes his job as 'trolley dolly' says it will keep his position open. Most *Big Brother* contestants have declined similar offers, convinced that celebrity beckons on digital TV or making personal appearances at the opening of supermarkets. Brian, brighter than most of his *Big Brother* house mates, may have the good sense to keep his options open. He will recognise that after his 15 weeks of fame, obscurity is likely to come knocking once again.

BEN SUMMERSKILL

'The Observer'

Church v state

STEPHEN BATES ("Suffer the little children . . .", Education Supplement, 2 October) fails to mention one of the vital advantages of church schools over inner-city state schools: that most of the children who attend them are taught in their mother-tongue. This gives them a head start over pupils taught in their second language, including more than half the school population here in Tower Hamlets. Bilingualism, while a proven advantage in life as a whole, slows down progress in the national curriculum.

Many Christian children do indeed opt out of our state schools to seek secondary church schooling elsewhere. Oona King, our MP, has castigated this as "white flight". Lord Dearing's initial report speaks of unsatisfied parental demand for church schools. What about unsatisfied parental demand for Muslim schools? And what next? Divided children leading to a divided society, as in Northern Ireland? Our children need secular schools, like those in France and the US.

JOAN GRIFFITHS
London E3

'New Statesman'

A deadly silence

Government must be more open

WILL WE ever learn? Eighteen years after the Department of Health promised greater openness about the incidence of cancers around nuclear power stations, we report today the appearance of another frightening cluster near the Oldbury reactor next to the Severn Estuary. Two decades after Sellafield became a by-word for danger to public health, children in the town of Chepstow appear to be 11 times more likely than elsewhere in Britain to contract leukaemia.

This incidence of illness is not only an indictment of successive governments' complacency about the dangers of nuclear power. It is, equally important, testament to the pathetic resolve of politicians of all parties to ensure that public information should reside in the public domain. Cancer clusters are still almost impossible to trace from government statistics as currently published; the figures are too general and cover too large an area. Yet postcode analysis of the incidence of illness, for both cancer and other diseases, could transform our understanding of some illnesses. As always, the stock inclination of Britain's institutions – the Department of Health is little different from any other – remains to disclose as little as they can get away with.

Swathes of important information remain hidden because impertinent public scrutiny is much harder work for public officials than secrecy. We cannot blame this government alone for failing to brush away the patronising fetish for obfuscation of a Civil Service which has never known – or acted – any better. But the Oldbury scandal reminds us graphically that we still live in a secret society.

'The Guardian'

De volgende tekst is het begin van het eerste hoofdstuk van Second Nature, een roman van Alice Hoffman.

ONE

By APRIL most people had already forgotten about him, except for some of the nurses on the floor, who crossed themselves when they walked past his room. The guard stationed outside his door, who had little to do but read magazines and drink coffee for more than three months, bragged to his friends that on nights when there was a full moon he needed a whip and a chair just to set a dinner tray on the other side of the door. But in fact, the guard had never even dared to look around the room, where the metal bed was made up with clean white sheets every week, though it had not once been slept in.

The man who occupied the room had no name. He refused to look anyone in the eye or, even after months of work with the speech therapists, to make any sound whatsoever, at least not in the presence of others. Officially he was listed as patient 3119, but among themselves the staff called him the Wolf Man, although they were expressly forbidden to do so. He was underweight and had a long scar along the inside of one thigh that had healed years before but still turned purple on cold or rainy days. For two months he'd needed to wear a cast on his reconstructed foot; otherwise he was in surprisingly good health. Since he had no birthday, the staff at Kelvin Medical Center had assigned him one. They'd chipped in to buy him a sweater, blue wool, on sale at Bloomingdale's, and one of the cooks had baked and frosted an angel food cake. But that was back in January, after he learned to use a fork and dress himself, and they'd still had hope for him. Now, they left him alone, and when he sat motionless, and sunlight came through the bars on his window, some of the nurses swore that his eyes turned yellow.

The evening before his transfer upstate, the barber was sent to his room. There would be no need to sweep the floor after his shave and haircut; the raven that had been perching on the window ledge was waiting to dart through the bars and gather up the hair to wind into its nest. One lab technician, who had been brave

enough to look through the glass window in the door, had once seen the raven eating right out of his plate while the Wolf Man calmly continued with his dinner. Now, the raven watched as the attendants strapped the Wolf Man into a metal chair and held his head back. The barber wanted no chances taken; a human bite was the most dangerous of all. In the interest of speed, he used a razor rather than scissors, and while he worked he quickly recited a blessing.

The following morning, two attendants helped the Wolf Man into a black overcoat, which would be taken away once he settled into the State Hospital, since he'd never need it again and another patient could make use of it. The cook who had baked the angel food cake for his birthday wept. She insisted he had smiled when she lit the candles on the cake, but no one believed her, except the guard stationed at his door, who had been made so anxious by this bit of news that he took to biting his fingernails, close enough to the skin to draw blood.

The cook had discovered that the Wolf Man would not eat meat unless it was raw. He liked his potatoes unbaked as well, and would not touch a salad or a pudding. For his last meal, an early breakfast, she had simply passed a hamburger patty over a flame for a moment. So what if uncooked meat was bad for you, and most of the patients liked cereal and toast, she wanted him to have what he liked. She had an impulse to hide a knife or a screwdriver inside the folded napkin, because she knew that as soon as he'd eaten his breakfast, he would be handcuffed, then released into the custody of a social worker from the State Hospital for the ride along the Hudson. By afternoon he would be signed into a ward from which no one was ever released. But she didn't follow her impulse, and after the Wolf Man had his meal, the attendants dressed him and helped him into the black overcoat, then clasped the handcuffs on him, quickly, from behind, before he could fight back.

AS OTHERS SEE US

The British are deemed worthy but rather dull

1 The past, apparently, is a foreign country – which may explain why nations adopt such outmoded notions of one another. Identity depends in large part upon differences. Countries define themselves by their contrasts. Once established, the stereotypes are hard to shift. The average Englishman is no longer a rubicund oddity who, nurtured in a climate that produces nothing tastier than mangelwurzels, boils everything he eats except perhaps his bacon and eggs. He no longer warms his beer and chills his baths or has a hot water bottle where everyone else has fun. But such fond illusions linger on from the days of Empire.

2 Or do they? A MORI poll conducted on behalf of the British Council among the young people of 13 nations reveals that the British are respected but regarded as unexciting. Where are the doughty dowagers of the Edwardian age, the corseted matrons who quelled fierce foreigners with one steely glare through a raised pince-nez? Alive and well, albeit largely in our imagination, is the answer. The world may be a Coca-Colanised planet, trade blocs may expand and markets merge, multinationals may control economies and food and fashions may increasingly be shared, but a fully developed sense of individual-

ity remains essential to self-respect. The British should now seek to recapture their idiosyncratic image abroad.

3 But attempting to define oneself is as difficult as trying to bite one's own teeth. That is why nations depend upon the perceptions of their neighbours for their sense of identity. These may be provocatively exaggerated and almost entirely untrue, but they help to promote nonetheless a playful sense of self. Of course, life in Spain is not one long siesta occasionally punctuated by the roar of disembowelled bulls. Naturally Austrians are not always frolicking through edelweiss, lederhosen-clad. Nor does anyone really imagine that the average Italian man spends his waking hours looking for someone to shed tears over – whether in love or in war. Everyone knows that such stereotypes are teasing generalisations, that modern society is multicultural, that customs and character traits are more and more shared.

4 But these old-fashioned images do add a certain *joie de vivre* and variety. They prevent nations merging into a bland landscape. After all, who really wants his country's character to be represented by some grey-suited Eurocrat? Would British men be happy if the average foreigner's idea of them was forged by certain politicians?

'The Times'

‘Young people want to establish their own identity,’ opines David Hieatt of the trendy new ad agency, Anti-Corp, aimed at establishing brands bought by that vital section of the market – 15- to 24-year-olds. ‘They want to be seen as something different, because the one thing youth hates is to be pigeonholed. There is a group identity, but they want to be seen as having their own identity.’

I have news for Anti-Corp and their apparently clever insights into the way youth wants to 10. I feel exactly the same way. But today, something has happened which the current culture has persuaded me to try to avoid and which I have been attempting to feel stoical about for months. It is something which makes their fatuous, but typical, world view the butt of my wrath. Today I’m 50.

I feel just the same as I did yesterday. But in cultural, economic and social terms, I have crossed what is increasingly and maddeningly a Rubicon. Every culture has celebrated and admired youth. It is the future, after all. But very few have been so quick as ours to write off those whose capacity to understand their times is supposed to be at risk because of their date of birth. I know very well that my 11 is standing me in better and better stead, and that we baby-boomers are as willing to move on as our children. But this is something the Zeitgeist is unwilling to admit.

There is one possible let-out for our mistaken cultural stereotyping. We do live in revolutionary times, where the pace is so fast that old knowledge more quickly ossifies than ever. 12 is a new forcefield in which all of us are living.

The old landmarks of British life are palpably in the melting pot. There is a simultaneous search for new anchors along with a relentless pressure to discard the old. And it seems true that the young, with less redundant furniture cluttering up their heads and a natural willingness to experiment, are more likely to 13 than the middle-aged, an assumption that dominates our culture and which most completely expresses itself in the world of marketing and advertising.

But even this excuse for contemporary ageism is wrong. The young, contrary to the tired nostrums of Anti-Corp, are in no less a muddle than their seniors, indeed, they are more so. Aware that there is so much change, they find there is almost

The state I’m in at 50

Will Hutton

nothing for them to trust.

And one of the welcome by-products of the advance of science, medicine and higher living standards is that growing older is no longer quite the calamity it used to be. New drugs, better diets and less backbreaking daily labour mean that the older are much better physical specimens than they were even a generation ago. The lifestyle, capability and attitudes of most fiftysomethings are 14 those of most thirtysomethings.

Yet this social reality is not reflected in our formal attitudes. Fifty has been turned into a life-defining event, and the principal architect of this 15 is the eccentric interaction of the rules governing pension fund practice and the relentless search by British companies to maximise their share price. To become 50 is to become eligible for early retirement, courtesy of well-funded occupational pension funds. Companies want to boost their share price by 16 their core expensive labour force and contracting out to workers who can be paid less and disposed of more cheaply if economic conditions worsen. The softest and cheapest option is to encourage – or compel – fiftysomethings to retire early and live off their pension. From the companies’ point of view it is a win/win means of lowering costs cheaply.

Fiftysomethings have been cruelly culled. The Carnegie UK Trust recently reported that if employment patterns were the same as 20 years ago, some 600,000 men and 200,000 women aged over 50 would now 17 and Gross Domestic Product would be 10 per cent higher. This is one cost, but the more subtle and pernicious cost is the way this practice is stigmatising what would otherwise be a rewarding time of life. Fiftysomethings may think and behave in the same way as their younger friends and colleagues, but the god of maximising 18 is out to get them, justified by a wrongheaded view that only the young are in touch with the times.

Our civilisation is now constructed around whatever business defines as its needs to lower its costs, a curious inversion of our priorities and the cause of needless and unchallenged hardship.

As for me, I’m looking forward to the next period of my life. It’s good to be 50. Really.

‘The Observer’

One idea that needs to be shown the red card

By Christine Skelton

1 THIS SUMMER'S GCSE results showing girls' success generated another flurry of newspaper headlines on "failing boys", following as it did hot on the heels of the news that girls were now getting a higher proportion of A grades at A-level.

2 The Government is clearly taking this matter very seriously, with David Blunkett announcing that local education authorities must take steps to address the "laddish culture" which prevents boys from achieving. Mr Blunkett believes that laddish attitudes to school have arisen because of boys' "lack of self-confidence and opportunity", and one means of raising their self-esteem and increasing their motivation towards education is through giving football a central place.

3 The Government has put money into two initiatives: Playing for Success is part of the Government's £200m Study Support strategy and involves clubs providing premises and perks for boys who do one or two sessions a week enhancing their literacy, numeracy and IT skills.

4 It is also backing a fantasy football league "to make maths fun and end the innuendo of many of Britain's soccer-obsessed children".

5 It is ironic then that the Government has just launched a scheme to combat football hooligans travelling abroad. On the one hand, there are moves to counter the extremes to which some football fans will go, while, on the other, steps are being taken to encourage boys to get involved more in football.

6 There are two fundamental issues here: first, boys are not all the same and so not all are likely

to respond to the emphasis on football; and second, football is not "just a game".

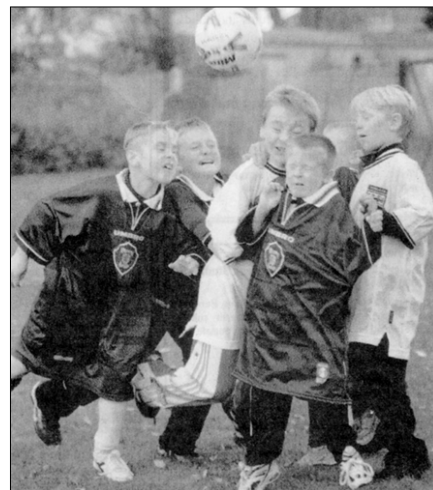
7 Even a cursory glance at studies of boys and education shows the various ways football is played out. A study carried out in the North-east in the 1970s of a group of white, secondary-age, working-class boys showed that although they spent every unsupervised moment playing the game, all attempts by the school to motivate the boys through football were strongly resisted. Playing football for the school was seen by them as colluding.

8 More recently, in interviews with 10-year-old boys regarded as "star" players in a primary school which gave a high profile to football, it emerged that the boys were, literally, playing the system. They regularly received accolades as part of the school team and got out of homework by playing after-school matches.

9 And what about the boys who are not good at football? Numerous studies of both primary and secondary schools report how boys are aware that their popularity is often reliant on their skill at football.

10 Several studies of primary schools have shown how football offers opportunities for racist taunts, where lunch-time football games of ethnically mixed teams of boys play amicably until fights break out due to the vague rules. These fights usually occur between boys from different ethnic groups, and sides are taken according to ethnicity.

11 Then there are the studies of both primary and secondary schools where girls are actively



Can soccer-obsession lead to numeracy?

excluded. These attempts to exclude vary. For example when each class is given only one ball to play with at breaktimes, boys adopt strategies to monopolise the ball. Similarly, girls frequently report how they feel that some male teachers collude with the boys to keep the game an all-male preserve.

12 Football is the national sport and should be included in the curriculum of schools. But to regard it simply as the way of tackling "the problem of boys and schooling" is naive. Not all boys have the same interests and even those who do have a passion for football are not going to allow it to be appropriated by school.

13 Also, far from being inclusive, football can marginalise entire groups on the grounds of cultural background, gender and sexuality.

14 If the Government is serious about addressing the "laddish culture" it sees as prevalent in our schools, then utilising a "laddish" game will inevitably be counter-productive.

'The Independent'

Impartiality does not mean neutrality

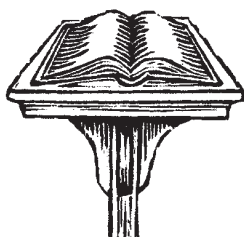
1 TONIGHT, I wish to reflect on the role of the Secretary-General. A Secretary-General must be judged by his fidelity to the principles of the Charter and his advancement of the ideals they embody. In my two years as Secretary-General, I have sought to pursue this role in two distinct ways.

2 First, by speaking out in favour of universal human rights and in defence of the victims of aggression or abuse, wherever they may be. For Americans, the presidency has been seen as a “bully pulpit”, at least since the days of Theodore Roosevelt. I have sought to make the office of Secretary-General a pulpit, too. I have sought to use it as a vehicle for the promotion of the values of tolerance, of democracy, of human rights and of good governance that I believe are universal.

3 In Tehran, I have paid tribute to the great faith of Islam, while denouncing the terrorism so unjustly carried out in its name. In Harare, I have called on Africans to recognise human rights as their rights as much as anyone else's. In Shanghai, I have spoken out for freedom as the catalyst for China's prosperity. And in the Balkans, I have condemned early and repeatedly the crimes committed in Kosovo, calling on every concerned party to apply the lessons of Bosnia.

4 Second, I have used my office as a bridge between two or more parties, wherever I believed an opportunity for the peaceful resolution of disputes could be found. To do so, I have travelled many miles and embarked on many missions, confronting not only the doubts of others but my own as well. I have, at times, been as sceptical about a leader's true intentions as anyone, and I have entered every war-zone without any illusions about the prospects for peace or the price of misrule.

5 But I have persisted, because



PODIUM

KOFI ANNAN

From a speech¹⁾ by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the Council on Foreign Relations in New York

I must deal with the world not as I would wish it to be, but as it is. I must confront it with a sense of reality about how far a leader can be pushed by peaceful means and how long it will take to bring peace to a state of war. Does this make me, or anyone in my position, by definition morally blind? Can a Secretary-General not therefore tell good from evil or victim from aggressor?

6 Of course he can, and precisely for that reason he must persist, for it is ultimately the aggressor more often than the victim who will benefit from isolation and abandonment by the international community. Impartiality does not – and must not – mean neutrality in the face of evil; it means strict and unbiased adherence to the principles of the Charter – nothing more, and nothing less.

7 If I say that I can “do business” with one leader or other, I am not passing moral or any other kind of judgment. Nor am I guaranteeing the future behaviour of any leader or state with regard to their relations with the international community. I am simply carrying out the task that I have been given by the United Nations to seek peaceful resolution to a dispute.

8 When I went to Nigeria, in July, to advance the process of

democratisation, that great nation was undergoing a dramatic period of change. Uncertainty and unease were everywhere, with few able to discern a way out. The death of General Abacha opened a new chapter. Today General Abubakar appears determined to honour his pledge to allow popular sovereignty. If only as a bridge, my presence may have served to support a democratic transition at a perilous moment, and in so doing will have advanced not only Nigeria's prospects, but also the aims of the Charter.

9 When I went to Libya in December, I went at a critical time to place my service in the cause of securing justice for the victims of Lockerbie. I went also in the hope of closing the widening gap between Africa and the West in their treatment of that country. There, our prospects may be less favourable, and certainly no one can predict the time or content of Libya's decision. But if my visit speeded up, even by one day, the closing of this tragic chapter, I believe it will have been worth it – to me and to the United Nations.

10 Of the missions I embarked on last year, none was fraught with as much risk to my office and to the United Nations as Iraq. The peace we seek in Iraq, as everywhere, is one that reflects the lessons of our terrible century: that peace is not true or lasting if it is bought at any cost; that only peace with justice can honour the victims of war and violence; and that without democracy, tolerance and human rights, no peace is truly safe.

11 To apply those lessons wherever and whenever possible is a Secretary-General's highest calling and foremost duty – to himself, to his office and to the United Nations.

‘The Independent’

Unnatural selection

Paul Evans

1 **T**WO stories to hit the headlines recently make you wonder about our attitudes to wild nature and worry about the limits of conservation thinking.

2 A fierce debate, with furious letters in the Guardian, followed proposals to control rabbits on the Sussex Downs by gassing them with cyanide. The conservation argument against the rabbits, put forward by the local council and supported by the Wildlife Trust, – motto, “Putting wildlife on the map” – was that the rabbit population on the Downs has increased so much that it is damaging important areas for wild flowers through overgrazing.

3 Rabbit populations are extremely variable and can build up massively with a heavy impact on the plants they graze, only to be decimated by myxomatosis in other years. Trying to control them by gassing seemed a brutal and very short-term solution. It also incensed animal welfare groups. The Downs have seen the ebb and flow of grazing pressure for many centuries and will adjust.

4 In their fervour to protect native wild flowers, the more xenophobic of the ecological chauvinists claimed that rabbits were not native anyway and were the result of human mistakes. Many argued that it was only because the rabbit's predators have been so persecuted that its numbers have expanded unchecked.

5 Then came a story about a predator that no one seemed to want to encourage. Animal Liberation Front activists broke into a fur farm in the New Forest to liberate thousands of captive mink. Perhaps it was because the mink are non-native predators that seemed complicit in an act of terrorism, but the outpouring

6

of public sympathy for two pigs that escaped from an abattoir earlier this year did not extend to mink. Hundreds of fugitive mink have been rounded up by volunteers, including the RSPCA, and returned to the misery of the fur farm. Farmers and landowners are shooting and trapping as many as they can. The Ministry of Agriculture and Food sent in a hit squad.

7

American mink were brought to Britain for the fur trade in 1929 and began escaping from the word go. It was not until the fifties that they began to breed in the wild, occupying an ecological niche somewhere between polecats, stoats and otters. At that time polecats had been persecuted to near extinction by the game-keeping frenzy of the late 19th century. Stoats, too, were a common sight hanging on barbed-wire fences.

8

It is estimated that there are more than 100,000 wild mink in

Britain, and a similar number suffering in fur farms. The conservation case against mink is that it has almost wiped out the native population of water voles. Though it is true that mink mothers with hungry kits will gobble up all the surrounding water voles, it is not the whole story. Overgrazing and the removal of reedy river edges, grubbing up hedgerows, drainage and flood defence schemes and other developments have caused the damage. The real villain is not mink but agricultural intensification.

Nature conservation is a cultural project, and however it's dressed up, the killing is done for cultural ends. If we are being persuaded to protect the nature we like from the nature we don't, we'd better have more of an open public debate about it than we do at present, and thorough investigation into the attitudes, prejudices and values that are being bandied about.



'Guardian Weekly'

WATER THREAT MINISTER BACKS PLAN TO EXTRACT MILLIONS OF GALLONS FROM UNDER CAPITAL

Move to stop London flooding

**By George Parker,
Political Correspondent**

The government gave its backing yesterday to an ambitious plan to extract millions of gallons of water from underneath London to stop the capital flooding.

Nick Raynsford, minister for London, is supporting a proposal by Thames Water to pump out about 15m gallons of groundwater a day, from 50 new boreholes.

The water table under London is rising by up to 10 feet a year, and is already seeping into deep-level Underground rail stations.

Geologists warn that Londoners could be using gondolas as their regular form of transport if nothing is done soon to

reverse the situation.

Thames Water will formally announce its plan to tackle the problem at a meeting attended by those with the most to fear from London being submerged.

Insurers and London Transport are among those who may be asked to help pay for the pumping operation, which could cost about £10m initially, and about £2m a year thereafter.

Mr Raynsford has not commented on whether the government will help to meet the bill, but the Department of Environment, Transport and Regions said yesterday he supported the Thames solution.

Thames Water believes that it can use some of the water collected from the

new boreholes for drinking or industrial use, and says it would pay for that part of the operation.

Other water might also be used for watering parks or cleaning streets. Some of the dirtier water would be put into the sewerage system and discharged out into the River Thames in east London.

The rising water table has been attributed to brewers and other industrial users having stopped taking large amounts of ground water through their own boreholes since the 1960s.

Thames Water says deep structures and the foundations of buildings in London will be affected within five years, causing lift shafts to shift – making

lifts inoperable.

The company is proposing a five-stage strategy, including developing existing boreholes and opening up three new sites in central London.

New wells would then be sunk in the heart of the city, with extended pumping at boreholes already owned by London Underground and London & Continental Railways, which is building the rail link to the Channel tunnel. Finally, new boreholes would be built in outer London.

The problem has been getting worse for about 30 years. The Corporation of London has brought those with vested interests together to hammer out a solution on March 17.

‘Financial Times’

LAW

by Stanley Katz
Princeton University

INTERPRETIVE WORKS

Auerbach, Jerold. *Unequal Justice: Lawyers and Social Change in Modern America.* New York: Oxford University Press, 1976. ISBN: 0-19-502170-3. \$10.95.

A controversial account of the modern American legal profession, emphasizing its exclusivity. The most important account of the modern profession.

Bailyn, Bernard, and Donald Fleming. *Law in American History.* Boston: Little Brown & Co., 1971.

A fine collection of essays by leading scholars in the field. A good general introduction to the history of American law.

Bickel, Alexander. *The Supreme Court and the Idea of Progress.* New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press, 1978. ISBN: 0-300-02238-7. \$20.00. ISBN: 0-300-02239-5. \$8.95 (paper).

An elegant set of lectures by one of America's leading constitutional lawyers that criticizes the activist role of the modern American Supreme Court.

Currie, David P. *The Constitution in the Supreme Court: The First Hundred Years.* Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1985.

The most complete historical description of the early Supreme Court.

Dargo, George. *Jefferson's Louisiana: Politics and the Clash of Legal Traditions.* Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1975. ISBN: 0-674-47370-1. \$17.50.

An account of the introduction of the common law in early Louisiana, showing the tension between French and Spanish legal systems with those of the common law.

Ferguson, Robert A. *Law and Letters in American Culture.* Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1984. ISBN: 0-674-51465-3. \$22.50.

One of the best new works in law and literature. A reinterpretation of the role of law in the Republic.

Friedman, Lawrence M. *Contract Law in America: A Social and Economic Case Study.* Madison, Wis.: University of Wisconsin Press, 1965.

An outstanding case study of the development of substantive common law in the United States, focusing mainly on Wisconsin.

Gilmore, Grant. *The Ages of American Law.* New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press, 1977. ISBN: 0-300-01951-3. \$22.00. ISBN: 0-300-02352-9. \$6.95 (paper).

A combative, controversial set of lectures interpreting the general nature of the development of the American legal system.

Hartog, Hendrik. *Public Property and Private Power: The Corporation of the City of New York in American Law, 1730-1870.* Chapel Hill, N.C.: University of North Carolina Press, 1983. ISBN: 0-8078-1562-4. \$27.50.

A study of the origins of the municipal corporation in America and especially of the legal origins of New York City.

Haskins, George L. *Law and Authority in Early Massachusetts: A Study in Tradition and Design.* New York: Macmillan, 1960. ISBN: 0-8191-4373-1. \$8.75 (paper).

An examination of the combination of common law roles, the Bible, and innovation in the origins of the New England legal tradition.

Higginbotham, A. Leon, Jr. *In the Matter of Color. Race and the American Legal Process: The Colonial Period.* New York: Oxford University Press, 1978. ISBN: 0-19-50237-0. \$22.50. ISBN: 0-19-502745-0. \$12.95 (paper).

A study of the origins of slave law in selected American colonies and the new nation.

Horwitz, Morton J. *The Transformation of American Law, 1780-1860.* Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1977. ISBN: 0-674-90370-6. \$22.50. ISBN: 0-674-90371-4. \$8.95 (paper).

A very important account of the impact of industrialization on the origins of a truly American law. Perhaps the most important of the newer works in American legal history.

Hurst, James Willard. *Law and the Conditions of Freedom in the Nineteenth-Century United States.* Madison, Wis.: University of Wisconsin Press, 1964. ISBN: 0-299-01363-4. \$9.50 (paper).

The most accessible account of Hurst's socioeconomic approach to American legal history. Extremely influential.

Hyman, Harold M. *A More Perfect Union: The Impact of the Civil War and Reconstruction on the Constitution.* New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1973.

The constitutional history of the Civil War and Reconstruction, demonstrating the profound impact of the war on the American legal and constitutional structure.

Konig, David T. *Law and Society in Puritan Massachusetts: Essex County, 1629-1692.* Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1979. ISBN: 0-8078-1336-2. \$22.50. ISBN: 0-8078-4081-5. \$9.95 (paper).

An intensive study of the nature of litigation and legal rule in late Puritan society. Argues for the functionality of American litigiousness.

Kutler, Stanley I. *The American Inquisition.* New York: Hill & Wang, 1983. ISBN: 0-8090-2475-6. \$16.50. ISBN: 0-8090-0157-8. \$6.95 (paper).

A brilliant study of the political uses of justice in the 1940s and 1950s, criticizing the persecution of American citizens by the government.

Levy, Leonard W. *Emergence of a Free Press.* New York: Oxford University Press, 1985. ISBN: 0-19-503506-2. \$29.95.

Outstanding account of the American tradition of the freedoms of speech and of the press, focusing on the 18th century. Newly revised.

McDonald, Forrest. *Novus Ordo Seclorum: The Intellectual Origins of the Constitution.* Lawrence, Kan.: University Press of Kansas, 1985. ISBN: 0-7006-0284-4. \$25.00. ISBN: 0-7006-0311-5. \$9.95 (paper).

Excellent rendering of the intellectual origins of the Constitution.

Nelson, William E. *Americanization of the Common Law: The Impact of Legal Change on Massachusetts Society, 1760-1830.* Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1975. ISBN: 0-674-02970-4. \$17.50. ISBN: 0-674-02972-0. \$6.95 (paper).

One of the most important recent contributions to American legal history, stressing the ways in which the revolutionary era worked and the "Americanization" of a previously British legal system.

_____. *The Roots of American Bureaucracy, 1830-1900.* Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1982. ISBN: 0-674-77945-2. \$25.00.

A general account of the changing nature of American law in response to changing American government patterns and behavior. A controversial and original attempt to account for the origins of the modern bureaucratic state.

Noonan, John T., Jr. *Persons and Masks of the Law: Cardozo, Holmes, Jefferson, and Withe as Makers of the Masks.* New York: Farrar, Straus & Giroux, 1976.

A striking attempt to interpret the role of judges and other interpreters of the law as a way of understanding the intellectual role of law in American society.

Tushnet, Mark. *The American Law of Slavery, 1818-1860: Considerations of Humanity and Interest.* Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 1981. ISBN: 0-691-04681-6. \$27.50. ISBN: 0-691-10104-3. \$10.00 (paper).

A Marxist attempt to account for the unusual nature of American law as it related to the system of slavery in the antebellum period. Controversial, but one of the few general accounts of slavery and the law.

White, George Edward. *The American Judicial Tradition: Profiles of Leading American Judges.* New York: Oxford University Press, 1976. ISBN: 0-19-502361-7. \$12.95 (paper).

A fine account of general legal history as seen through analysis of the leading judges of federal and state courts. An excellent introduction to the study of American law in general.

Wiecek, William M. *The Sources of Anti-slavery Constitutionalism in America, 1760-1848.* Ithaca, N.Y.: Cornell University Press, 1977. ISBN: 0-8014-1089-4. \$30.00.

The best general study of slavery and American constitutionalism. An excellent approach to seeing how politics and constitutional law relate in America.