SECRETARY OF STATE FOR TRADE AND INDUSTRY DELIVERS KEYNOTE ADDRESS AT FACULTY CONFERENCE

‘Using Law to Promote Competitiveness and Enterprise: Can Corporate Law Reform Deliver?’ – A 3CL/CBR Conference at the Faculty of Law

• Why is company law so important to our economy and why does it need to modernise?
• What we should seek to achieve from the 21st Century company and how we might get there?

The Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, the Rt Hon Patricia Hewitt MP, posed these two questions at the start of her keynote address at this highly topical conference organised jointly by the Law Faculty’s Centre for Corporate and Commercial Law (3CL) and the University’s ESRC Centre for Business Research (CBR).

The Secretary of State could not have found a better-qualified audience with which to discuss these issues. The conference speakers and delegates included many figures from academe, the City and industry, trade unions, regulatory organisations and the professions who have been major contributors to the development of ideas on how the UK should reform its company laws. The conference was also attended by a significant number of overseas delegates who came to Cambridge to discover the latest thinking on an ongoing law reform exercise that has attracted worldwide interest.

Many of the papers presented at the conference addressed some of the fundamental issues in contemporary British company law: how to develop laws that meet the needs of small and growing businesses; regulating the relationship between directors and shareholders so as to balance managerial freedom against effective accountability; the role of investors and the impact of modern technology on how they exercise their rights; the wider responsibilities of those involved in companies, and the changing role of...continued on page 2
In the last week of August, Geoffrey Marson died in Addenbrookes Hospital at the age of 64. A private man, he had kept his lengthy battle against cancer to himself and so his death, though really anything but sudden, took friends and colleagues by surprise.

Geoffrey leaves behind him no single famous book that bears his name, but his contribution to legal scholarship was a great one nonetheless. Although not the first academic lawyer to mine the archives of the Public Record Office, it was his idea to apply this technique to the history and development of public international law. From the unrivalled knowledge of archival sources that he built up in the course of a professional lifetime, he produced a monograph on the marginal sea-bed, and a large number of articles. These form a distinctive body of work, the quality of which is widely recognised.

Some of what he wrote were vignettes: pieces explaining, often entertainingly, the background to some now elderly and apparently inexplicable legislative provision. But others touched on matters of major public significance. The best-known example was his article on the Suez Crisis. With commendable enterprise, he was the first legal scholar to get his hands on the legal files in the Public Record Office relating to the Suez invasion when they were declassified in 1987. With these he wrote a memorable piece in the British Yearbook of International Law, disclosing how the Government had acted in the teeth of warnings from its official legal advisors that the use of military force in this case was contrary to public international law.

A further and major part of Geoffrey’s work was the section entitled ‘UK materials in international law’, which he prepared annually for the British Yearbook of International Law from 1978. Each consisted of anything between 30 and 200 pages detailing how the UK had applied and interacted with international law over the previous twelve months. This annual editorial task, which he did single-handed and unpaid, called for a prodigious amount of work. Each year, for example, it involved him in skimming through the whole of Hansard. His efforts were highly valued, in the English-speaking world and far beyond.

Geoffrey Marston was a learned, hard-working, useful, helpful colleague who attracted the respect of everyone, and the affection of many. He will be greatly missed.

John Spencer
Professor of Law

DR GEOFFREY MARSTON: 1938-2002

The conference was generously sponsored by Allen & Overy, Clifford Chance, Freshfields Bruckhaus Deringer, and Slaughter and May. Updated and revised versions of papers from the conference will be published in early 2003 in the Journal of Corporate Law Studies (Hart Publishing).

Eilis Ferran
Director of 3CL

The Faculty was delighted that the University chose to honour Lord Woolf, the Lord Chief Justice of England and Wales, by the conferral of the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Law at a ceremony on Monday 24 June 2002. An honorary degree is the highest honour which the University can bestow, and recognises outstanding personal achievement. It was a particular pleasure to welcome Lord Woolf to the Benefactors’ Reception on the day of the honorary degree ceremony and to have the opportunity of congratulating him on the award.
A LETTER FROM THE CHAIRMAN

This third issue of Lawlink shows the energy and diversity of the Cambridge Law Faculty. We continue to score the highest rankings for our teaching and research as well as reaching out and involving the wider community in discussions of areas in which law intersects with public policy and international affairs. My predecessor, Tony Smith, left the Faculty in excellent shape and has taken a well earned sabbatical leave. We are all grateful for what he did during his chairmanship.

It is difficult to pick out the highlights of the year. They certainly include the news in December that the Faculty again secured the highest (5*) grade in the UK’s Research Assessment Exercise; the exciting conference on corporate law reform (see cover); and the award of one of the six coveted Pilkington Prizes for teaching excellence to Graham Virgo (Downing). Another high point was the dinner in St John’s to mark the retirement of John Collier and David Thomas (Trinity Hall) and Bob Hepple (Clare) who retired in 2001 at which both warmth and wit was displayed. A landmark of a different sort occurred in August 2002 when we were deeply saddened by the death of Geoffrey Marston, a member of the Faculty since 1973. John Spencer records Geoffrey’s contribution on page 2.

But life here is a constant process of kaleidoscopic change as we prepare for the future. We have appointed three new university lecturers, adding to our strengths in corporate, labour, competition and European law and law and economics. Our aim to continue to be a world class law school providing excellent education and research at a time when law, as an academic discipline, is in a constant state of change and growth is of course dependent on adequate support. The chronic under-

funding of British Universities and the difficult financial position Cambridge finds itself in at present will have an undoubted effect on us. A university freeze on filling posts will leave gaps and may affect the curriculum.

At times like these the support we get from alumnae and friends, the profession, and the wider community is particularly important. This year we learned that important further support for intellectual property law will come from substantial bequests by the late Herchel Smith (see page 7). In this area we have secured the appointment of a lecturer in Genetics and Law as part of Cambridge’s government-funded Genome Research Park and a grant from the Sasakawa Peace Foundation to explore bioethical issues of property rights in an international context. Support from the profession continues to be vital. We were therefore delighted that Freshfields has agreed to renew the firm’s generous funding for our innovative Legal IT training programme for a further three years (page 7), and that Herbert Smith has agreed to support a new visiting scholar scheme (page 7). The City Solicitors’ Educational Trust has agreed to support the core collection in the Squire Library, which will celebrate its centenary year in 2004. Apart from these new gifts, we are grateful for a wide range of support from, in particular, Clifford Chance (pages 2 & 6), Lovells, Norton Rose, KPMG and the Isaac Newton Trust.

In June we held a reception to thank all our donors. About 100 guests visited the Faculty and the Library on a balmy Cambridge evening. We were delighted to see many old friends and to meet others who have supported our endeavours but had not yet visited the new building. Our plans for the future include further posts in intellectual property, information technology, and international economic (WTO) law, and the creation of an endowment to ensure that, as it embarks on its second century, the Squire Library continues to be able to meet the needs of a modern law school. We hope that all our friends will help us.

Jack Beatson
Chairman, Faculty of Law
THE SIR DAVID WILLIAMS LECTURE 2002
SIR SYDNEY KENTRIDGE: ‘SELECTING THE JUDGES’

The Second Sir David Williams Lecture was given on 10 May 2002 by Sir Sydney Kentridge QC on ‘The Highest Court: Selecting the Judges’. The annual lecture and dinner is endowed by John Nolan of Steptoe & Johnson of Washington DC and is held under the auspices of the Centre for Public Law. Again, as well as a large Cambridge audience, the lecture attracted many judges and practitioners.

The growing power of the judges
The lecture focused on the impact of the Human Rights Act 1998 (HRA). Sir Sydney argued that the enactment of the HRA, in effect a bill of rights, truly warrants a reconsideration of all aspects of the appointments to our highest court. The HRA permits and requires hitherto unknown judicial interventions in executive action and legislation. A reviewing court may now be required to decide whether a decision-maker has struck the correct balance between individual rights and a conflicting public interest. This inevitably draws judges into making decisions of a far more political nature than before, and raises the question of whether the political stance of Law Lord candidates should be a criterion for appointment in addition to their legal qualifications.

Diversity, not ‘representativeness’
Sir Sydney then addressed the call for ‘representativeness’ on the Court. He rejected this notion because of its imprecision: ‘we are never told what sort of representation is contemplated or how it is to be achieved.’

Instead he advocated diversity. Sir Sydney’s views are based on his experience as a judge of the South African Constitutional Court. In that Court there were six white men, three black men, one black woman and one white woman. Five had been high court judges, some had come directly from the Bar, at least four had at some time been academics, as well as having practised as either advocates or attorneys. One had been a political exile. They were all good lawyers’. What he found overwhelming was the depth and variety of their experiences of law and of life. This illuminated discussions, especially when weighing competing individual, government and community interests. Sir Sydney had no doubt that this diversity gave the Court a maturity of judgment it would not otherwise have had, yet no one judge was ‘representative’ of any constituency.

The immediate issue in the House of Lords is the absence of women on the court. Sir Sydney’s view is that if there is a choice between a number of well-qualified candidates, giving deliberate preference to a woman is ‘justifiable in the public interest, and would be for the long-term benefit of the court’. However he rejects the notion of ‘affirmative action’ if it meansappointing someone not up to the job on the grounds of race or gender.

‘Transparency’ and ‘Democratic Legitimacy’ in the Selection of the Members of the Highest Court
Sir Sydney noted that while there are no formal constraints on either the Prime Minister or the Lord Chancellor in selecting the Law Lords, he considered democratic legitimacy comes from the democratic accountability of the Prime Minister and the Lord Chancellor. As to transparency, the present system is well known and the appointments are open to the judgment of the public. However, the potential flaw in the system is that it depends heavily on the judgment and integrity of the Lord Chancellor of the day and this is no guarantee for the future.

Conclusion - an independent commission
Sir Sydney concluded that the appointment of judges should remain the responsibility of the executive branch of government. However, some change is desirable in the wake of the HRA. Election of judges or a parliamentary confirmation process akin to that for appointment of United States Federal judges are not serious contenders because they would make judicial appointments the subject of political conflict or compromises, as recent bitter public conflicts over the nominations of Judge Robert Bork (who was rejected) and Justice Clarence Thomas (who was confirmed) have shown. An independent Commission, similar to the South African Commission, is more promising.

In South Africa, judicial aspirants must apply to the Commission (or allow their names to be put forward) and be interviewed in public by the Commission. The Commission sends a shortlist of approved candidates for each vacancy to the President. Any on the list may be appointed, all may be rejected, but no one may be appointed unless they have been listed by the Commission.

For the UK Sir Sydney suggested a small commission whose function would be to consider any Law Lord proposed by the Chancellor, receive in confidence all the material on which the Lord Chancellor had based his provisional choice, and, if necessary, question him on that choice and give advice. The commission would also have the power to veto a proposed appointment. Sir Sydney did not commend public hearings because he felt that process had been unhelpful in South Africa.

Sir Sydney concluded that an independent Commission is a huge advance on a system of unfettered executive appointment. Such a Commission would prevent unmeritorious candidates being appointed on political or other improper grounds and would encourage the transformation of the judiciary by the appointment of qualified black and women lawyers.

The lecture was followed by a most enjoyable celebratory dinner at Wolfson College where John Nolan was a Visiting Fellow during Sir David’s presidency.

Chris Forsyth
Director of the Centre for Public Law
THE DOUBLE MAÎTRISE: THE STUDENT EXPERIENCE

One of the things which those two most venerable institutions of higher learning in Great Britain – Cambridge and that other place – have in common is the fairytale-like associations their mention conjures up with people from Sweden, where I come from. Indeed, quite far into the application-process for the Double Maîtrise I was still convinced that what I would find, if I was accepted, were Gothic archways through which students silently strolled dressed in ankle-long gowns contemplating the finer points of Aristotle … from the original text. Once in Cambridge I realised students rarely stride silently, the gowns are only knee-long and that Aristotle comes translated into English. The Gothic archways I can probably still get away with.

On a more serious note, my two years in Cambridge have passed frighteningly quickly and the common law half of the programme is now behind me. I would just like to share my impressions of what has passed and my expectations of what is to come.

An important point to be made about the Double Maîtrise is that it is a very young programme. There is no-one who can tell us about life afterwards, and we in the programme are therefore still somewhat at a loss as to what our options are when we graduate. Of course we have a general idea of the reasons why the programme came about, but I think it is fair to say that the students have managed to surprise the architects of this unique programme with our own ideas about its true value. I know I speak for a fair share of us when I say that this programme means much more to its students than merely schooling the transnational, commercial lawyers of tomorrow. Many of us prefer seeing ourselves as the first generation of truly European lawyers and, to me at least, straddling the Channel symbolises so much more than being qualified to practice in both London and Paris.

This is what brought me from Sweden and, if the Double Maîtrise manages to capitalise on this sentiment, I am sure that the programme will continue to attract students from outside Britain and France. As this type of international university co-operation increases, the Double Maîtrise’s international profile; the solid reputation of the universities involved; and the generous support offered by Clifford Chance, will serve the programme well in the competition for the best students from all over Europe.

The past two years have been an incredible challenge and I have no reason to believe that is about to change. I hope the Double Maîtrise, combined with ambition and hard work, will put me in a position to make a real difference to tomorrow’s European legal scene. So, after two years of studying in and around the decidedly un-Gothic structure that is the Squire Law Library, it is now time to change the spires of Kings College chapel for la Tour Eiffel, the Backs for le Parc de Luxembourg and, most important of all, the Weekly Law Journal for la Semaine Juridique. I feel very fortunate indeed.

Robin Lööf
Double Maîtrise Student

ERASMUS - TEN YEARS OF THE CAMBRIDGE-EUROPE EXCHANGE

Ten years ago in 1992 the Faculty negotiated its first student exchange agreement with the University of Poitiers. The agreement provided for six students from each institution to exchange places for one academic year. In 1993 the first groups of students passed each other as they crossed the Channel to take up places at the partner Faculties for the 1993-4 academic year. The exchange was expanded in 1994 to include Utrecht in the Netherlands and again in 1995 to include Regensburg in Bavaria.

The programme operates within the framework of the EU Erasmus programme which is designed to encourage student mobility by paying a small annual grant to participants. The arrangement is the same with each partner University. The incoming European students study any three papers from the Cambridge Law Tripos and are examined in these papers together with the local students at the end of the year. Their Cambridge studies earn them credits towards completing courses in their home universities.

The outgoing Cambridge students spend their third year in the partner University where they follow a programme of law studies prescribed by the host University. In France and Germany the courses and examinations are in French or German. Utrecht puts on a range of courses in English for the benefit of its many exchange students. However, while in the Netherlands students can learn Dutch and some become fluent enough to follow courses taught in it. The students return to spend a fourth year in Cambridge, completing the studies for Part II of the Law Tripos which they would otherwise have undertaken during the previous year. Assuming they have passed the exams in their partner University – as they invariably do – they are rewarded with the letter ‘e’ (for European) after their name when it appears in the Cambridge Part II class-list.

Of course, for the Cambridge students the real reward is not the letter ‘e’ in the class-list, but another word that begins with ‘e’: ‘experience’. Chris Hare, one of the pioneers who went to Poitiers in 1993, says:

My year in Poitiers has had a lasting effect on me: not only have some of my most long-lasting friendships developed out of my time there, but also my current research interests are to a great degree coloured by my studies during that year.

At a minimum, the students who have spent the year abroad find themselves highly employable and a number have gone on to high-profile jobs. Chris Hare returned to Cambridge and now holds a teaching post at Jesus College. One of the French pioneers, Céline Lageot (now Dr Hiscock-Lageot), holds the equivalent post of Maitre de conférence in the Faculty at Poitiers. Another Cambridge pioneer, Matthew Radley, is now référendaire to Judge Nicholas Forwood at the Court of First Instance at Luxembourg.

continued on next page
Dr Hiscock-Lageot was surprised by the extent and long term nature of the Cambridge connection:

When I arrived I would have never expected that Mr John Spencer, whom I met for the first time in Cambridge in 1993-1994 while I was starting my PhD, would have been a member of the jury for the viva of my thesis [on comparative aspects of free speech] in Poitiers on the 11th January 1997. Cambridge marked in a way the beginning and the end of a great research adventure in human rights comparative law.

Nearly 200 law students from Cambridge and its partner universities have been through the Erasmus programme over the past ten years. It continues to flourish and moves are afoot to extend it to include a university in Spain. The success of the Erasmus programme encouraged the Faculty to set up the more ambitious programme, the Double Maîtrise, with Paris II which was launched in 1999.

The Erasmus programme (like the Double Maîtrise) is generously supported by Clifford Chance. It is currently run by Amandine Garde, whose Faculty post was created by the firm as a memorial to one of its Cambridge partners, Neil Allam. Clifford Chance also provides bursaries for the students participating in the programme.

John Spencer
Professor of Law

PROMOTING ACCESS: THE SUTTON TRUST SUMMER SCHOOL IN THE LAW FACULTY

The Faculty hosted the Sutton Trust Summer School for the third year running this July when twenty Year 12 students from schools and colleges all over the United Kingdom came to Cambridge for a week’s taster of university.

The object of the Trust is to promote access to higher education, and the summer school is aimed at students whose parents have not received any higher education or whose schools have little experience of sending pupils to university. Students hear about the course through their schools and through advertisements placed in the national and local press.

The students selected to come on the course this year had bed and board in Queens’ College for the week, and came to the Faculty for teaching sessions with various members of the Faculty each morning and on two afternoons. The lecturers were given valuable assistance over the week by a handful of undergraduates, some law students, some not, who were on hand to lead small group discussions during the teaching sessions and to answer the students’ questions about life at university, both inside and outside the lecture theatre and supervision room.

The University’s Admissions Office organised fun activities for the afternoons and evenings – with everything from salsa dancing to the more traditional Cambridge pursuits of punting and open-air Shakespeare.

The week’s academic work focused on criminal law, human rights and the criminal justice system; introduced the students to the paper and electronic resources of a law library; and culminated with the undoubted highlight of the week - the mock trial of R v. Donald, a tragic tale of homicidal jealousy and a nasty accident from the Squire library’s third floor balcony... All the students worked on preparing the arguments for the trial, and participated in the subsequent proceedings in various ways, taking on the roles of counsel, court reporters, witnesses and (of course) the defendant; the seat on the bench was reserved for the Faculty’s own ‘HHJ Virgo’.

The school is a highly enjoyable week for all involved. And it well serves one of its purposes of dispelling some of the commonly encountered misconceptions about Cambridge. Many of the students say they feel the University and its staff are much more accessible and friendly than they had anticipated. The school also provides the students with valuable experience of what studying Law at university will be like, and helps them to make informed decisions about their university applications.

Judging from previous years’ experience, we can expect many of those who attended the course to apply to Cambridge this October, as we greet freshers who were participants in last year’s course and admitted to read Law last Christmas. We wish this year’s students well, wherever they apply, and look forward to welcoming another cohort of students from the Sutton Trust scheme next summer.

Jo Miles
Norton Rose Lecturer in Law and Fellow of Trinity College
One of the Faculty’s aims is to continue to build on its international profile and to broaden still further its horizons and reputation. One way of achieving this is to have a scheme whereby distinguished visitors can be brought to Cambridge for short periods to work in the Faculty. Such visitors are likely to be academics from other universities, but may also be judges or lawyers in practice or in Government from both the United Kingdom and abroad.

In the past it has been difficult to run a visitor programme in Cambridge due to a lack of suitable accommodation. A hotel is too impersonal and most College accommodation is in use during Terms. Moreover, it was recognised that such a scheme would place a considerable additional burden on an already overburdened Faculty administration. Accordingly, we are delighted that the international firm Herbert Smith has very generously undertaken to fund a visitors scheme for two years. This has enabled the Faculty to rent an apartment for the visitors and to employ a part time administrator to help the academic coordinator. The scheme is called the Herbert Smith Visitor Scheme in gratitude to the firm.

Visitors under the Herbert Smith Visitor Scheme are invited to come to the Faculty of Law for periods up to three months to carry out research, either individual or in collaboration with a Faculty member. Normally the Herbert Smith Visitors will give a Faculty seminar or lecture during that time on their work. These could be to undergraduates and/or postgraduates but there is no specific teaching requirement. In return, the Herbert Smith Visitors are offered free accommodation for their stay, desk space in the library, access to Faculty computing facilities, and some secretarial support. Travelling expenses are also reimbursed.

Dr Pippa Rogerson is the academic coordinator of the Herbert Smith Visitor Scheme. The first Herbert Smith Visitors will be Professor Alan Schwartz, the Sterling Professor of Law from Yale Law School in the US, and Professor Peter Cane from Australia National University, both arriving in the Michaelmas Term. Professor Horatia Muir-Watt from Paris I is visiting in May 2003 and Professor Welshman Ncube from Zimbabwe has also agreed to come. Dr Rogerson notes that the ‘international flavour of the Herbert Smith Visitor Scheme is already established. We are greatly looking forward to their visits; to learning from their experience and to making and maintaining links with them.’ Anyone who would like to be considered as a Herbert Smith Visitor is welcome to contact Dr Rogerson (pjr1000@cam.ac.uk) for further information.

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Dr Pippa Rogerson
University Senior Lecturer and Fellow of Gonville and Caius College

FRESHFIELDS CONTINUES TO SUPPORT LEGAL IT TEACHING IN THE FACULTY

Freshfields has generously agreed to provide a further three years’ support for the Faculty’s highly successful Freshfields Legal IT course. Professor Richard Susskind has said that the course, directed by Dan Bates, has put Cambridge into the lead in terms of legal IT teaching. In its next phase, the course will be fully integrated with the Faculty’s introductory courses. This support from Freshfields will also enable the Faculty to undertake a full-scale redesign of its Website.

HERCHEL SMITH AND THE STUDY OF IPRs

Dr Herchel Smith was an organic chemist who did his postgraduate work at Cambridge under Lord Todd. This work eventually led him to outstanding discoveries in the field of oral contraception and to very considerable wealth from his 800 patents. He became a most generous benefactor of Cambridge University and his college Emmanuel during his life. There is (perhaps not surprisingly) a Chair of intellectual property law amongst those bearing his name. Now on his death he has added magnificent legacies totalling over £45 million – more than any previous personal benefaction to the University. Amongst these, there is further support for the IP Law Chair, the endowment of a University Lectureship in the subject, and a considerable supplement to the Herchel Smith Research Fellowship in IP Law at Emmanuel College.

This renewed generosity is particularly welcome at a time when there are so many pressures on the intellectual property system and disinterested analysis within universities is needed as never before as a guide for policy makers and professionals. The most serious of these pressures are associated with Dr Smith’s field of interest (medicinal chemistry) and its immense new adventure into the world of genomics. The patent system is a particular focus for discontent about biotechnology, not least because of its many ethical implications. The system stands accused of over-rewarding some who make relatively straightforward contributions to genetic knowledge while impeding the course of vital further Research and Development through patent piles on different aspects of the same genetic line.

The IP Unit is already developing research initiatives in this sphere. They include a project for the Department of Health; a four-year lectureship in Law and Biotechnology as part of the government-funded Genome Knowledge Park in the University; and a grant from the Sasakawa Peace Foundation to promote international understanding and discussion of proprietary rights in relation to bioethical concerns. The work will inevitably have a strong interdisciplinary element with the biological sciences and also with philosophy and sociology. There can be no doubt that the new Herchel Smith benefactions will allow the Unit to extend the reach of this work in numerous, most beneficial ways.

Bill Cornish
Herchel Smith Professor of Intellectual Property Law
BRITISH LAW CENTRE, WARSAW UNIVERSITY, AND ITS OUTREACH IN THE REGION

From the beginning of the East European transformation, the Faculty has been involved in providing a course taught in English at the Warsaw Law Faculty. The programme has since been extended to other law schools in Poland, the Czech Republic and Bulgaria by a mixture of distance learning and tutorial visits. The two-year course covers eight modules, including an introduction to the common law, EU law and more advanced commercial subjects. A Diploma is awarded to successful participants which gives credits in certain national law degrees and, importantly, provides a passport into both international legal practice and civil and diplomatic service, industry, finance and the media.

In 2001-2002 the Warsaw Centre had some 200 students and the other Centres had 150 students. Originally supported by the UK Government's Know-How Fund and the Civic Education Project, the continuing success of the venture is made possible by the students’ fees and by generous donations from British legal firms who operate in the region; Clifford Chance, Allen & Overy, Cameron McKenna and Linklaters & Alliance.

Cambridge lecturers participate in several modules. This year they have included Professor Bill Cornish (Academic Director), Richard Nolan (Secretary), Richard Fentiman, Mika Oldham, Catherine Barnard, Jennifer Davis and Christophe Hillion. Additional lectures were given by Professor Jan Grodecki and Robert Burrell.

This year's annual Central and Eastern Europe Mooting Competition on EU Law took place in the Bulgarian university city of Plovdiv with the assistance of Professor Tsvevtsana Kamenova of the Bulgarian Academy of Science. Clifford Chance was the main sponsor of the competition and the twelve judges included Nicholas Fletcher (Managing Partner of the Warsaw office) and Joanne Scott (Reader in Law and Fellow of Clare College). As is by now customary, Lord Slynn of Hadley chaired the final presentations and gave judgment on an intricate set of issues concerning freedom of establishment and the provision of services (inevitably the services at issue were legal!). The University of Latvia team were the winners (for the third time). Next year's competition will be held in Gdansk, Poland.

Bill Cornish
Herbert Smith Professor of Intellectual Property Law

LAW RELATED PROJECTS AT THE CENTRE FOR BUSINESS RESEARCH

The Centre for Business Research (which receives its core funding from the ESRC) is an interdisciplinary foundation bringing together researchers from different faculties in Cambridge. Over the last year the CBR's Corporate Governance Research Programme has been working on a number of law related projects.

Updating Employment Institutions and Governance

The Cambridge-Massachusetts Institute is funding Simon Deakin and Sue Konzelmann to work with a team of researchers led by Tom Kochan of MIT on ‘Updating Employment Institutions and Governance’. The project’s thesis is that, while the nature of work and the workforce have changed dramatically over the past decade, the institutions governing work and employment are still based on outdated models (the industrial model of the economy; male breadwinner model of the labour force and family structure; and a norm of shareholder primacy in corporate governance).

This mismatch has created and sustained an unacceptable gap between the winners and losers in today’s labour markets and is holding back the innovative capacity of many firms and organizations. Following successful project meetings in Boston, Cambridge, London and Denver, the next stage of the project is to disseminate findings via dedicated web sites and a documentary based on case studies of innovation in work relations.

Link between corporate law and economic performance

A research team (led by Simon Deakin, Alan Hughes (CBR) and John Armour (Law Faculty)) is working on the link between corporate law and economic performance. The team has produced a series of papers exploring the hypothesis that changes in corporate governance are driven by company law. Papers include:

➢ a study by Simon Deakin in collaboration with Catherine Barnard (Law Faculty) of the different ways in which regulatory competition in company law operates in the US and EU;

➢ historical research by Brian Cheffins (Law Faculty) showing that the La Porta et al. hypothesis cannot straightforwardly be applied to the UK;

➢ work by John Armour, Brian Cheffins and David Skeel of the University of Pennsylvania on the proposition that insolvency law, neglected by conventional analysis, plays an important part in structuring governance outcomes.

The major focus of this project is how law affects the emergence, growth and survival of small firms. A conference was held in Cambridge in March 2002 where entrepreneurs, venture capitalists, lawyers from the Cambridge region, and academics from the CBR, Law Faculty and Judge Institute considered this question. Herman Hauser gave the keynote address and John Armour and Ed Rock of the University of Pennsylvania gave presentations.

ILO Nobel Peace Prize Lectures on Social Policy

Last November Simon Deakin gave the fifth ILO Nobel Peace Prize Lectures on Social Policy at the Central European University, Budapest. Professor Deakin’s lectures focused on the growing evidence that the institutional forms which provided the bases for reconciliation of social justice and economic efficiency for the last century are in the process of transforming themselves. Examples include the adaptation of employment laws and trade union strategies to fit more flexible forms of work, the recognition of the economic case for family-friendly working practices, and growing shareholder pressure for companies to observe standards of social and environmental responsibility. The lectures examined this evolution with specific reference to the change process in the economies of eastern Europe, the EU and the US. The lectures will be published by the ILO in 2002.

Simon Deakin
Director of the Corporate Governance Research Programme, Robert Monks Professor of Corporate Governance
European legal scholarship is a vibrant area of the Faculty's work. The Faculty has a substantial group of academics working in this field, especially younger scholars, and their energy and dynamism puts Cambridge at the forefront of this area of scholarship. The Centre for European Legal Studies (CELS) continues to provide a key focus for this scholarship, offering debate on policy developments, a forum for dissemination of work and encouragement to students to engage with the issues and institutions to which they will contribute over their working lives.

CELS organised two major policy debates in the academic year 2001-2: a half-day workshop in March 2002 on the European Commission’s proposals for the creation of a European Public Prosecutor and a conference in July 2002 on EU enlargement.

The workshop was funded by the EU’s anti-fraud agency, OLAF. Commission representatives explained the proposals for a Public Prosecutor and engaged in lively and often critical debate with practitioners and academics. UK legal practitioners were well represented, with participants from the Serious Fraud Office, Customs and Excise, the Crown Prosecution Service, the Rural Payments Agency, the Home Office and the Treasury, as well as from private practice and human rights organisations.

Christophe Hillion, CELS’s Deputy Director, organised the conference on EU enlargement as his final public contribution to CELS. This is a field in which Christophe has been conducting research for some time. The two-day conference attracted over 90 participants from 16 countries. It was opened by the Danish Ambassador, Tom Risdahl Jensen, who presented perspectives from the Danish Presidency of the EU. Speakers included Mr Graham Avery and Ms Barbara Brandtner from the European Commission; Advocate-General Francis Jacobs and Professor Allan Rosas from the European Court of Justice; and Dr Jen Czuczai, Ms Joanna Szychowska, and Professor Myroslaw Wyrzykowski from candidate countries. Academic commentary was led by leading scholar Professor Marc Maresceau (Gent). Cambridge speakers were Alan Dashwood, Michael Dougan, Geoffrey Edwards, Christophe Hillion, and John Spencer. The conference received sponsorship from the Institut Français.

Cambridge’s European Legal Research has been disseminated principally through seminars. John Spencer’s final act as Acting Director was to lead a Cambridge delegation in a joint seminar with the Swedish Network for European Legal Studies (Stockholm) on ‘Criminal Law in a European Perspective’. Given the growing prominence of cooperation on criminal justice in Europe, this will continue to be a major area of research.

On a more ongoing basis the CELS weekly lunchtime seminars have provided an opportunity for students and staff to hear about current research and policy issues and to question experts in the field. On average 50 to 60 people have attended each week. Outside academic speakers have come from France, Belgium, the US and the Netherlands and, from closer to home, from Durham, Oxford and Queen Mary College, the Home Office and the Competition Commission. Five Faculty members also spoke this year on their research.

Apart from seminars, students are encouraged to engage actively with law in Europe through visits to the European institutions. Baker and Mackenzie will be providing sponsorship for visits next year.

Both Diane Abraham, who has been the CELS Secretary for the past three years, and Christophe Hillion (Deputy Director of the Centre since June 2000) left Cambridge at the end of August 2002. CELS owes them a great debt of gratitude for their contribution to its life and strength over the past few years.

John Bell
Director of the Centre for European Legal Studies
On 21-22 June 2002 the Lauterpacht Research Centre for International Law hosted a seminar for doctoral students in international law. Organised in conjunction with Cambridge doctoral students, the seminar brought together over 50 students of many different nationalities from institutions across the UK. It was a welcome opportunity for students to meet others working on similar topics; to develop important contacts; and to exchange views on all matters relating to their work, from developing and modifying a Ph.D. topic to relations with supervisors and career plans after completion.

The seminar began with a presentation by Professor Crawford, whose vision of international law as an ‘open system’ offered an array of important questions for discussion during the seminar. After lunch, participants discussed their work with each other in panels established with reference to contemporary themes in international law. The diversity of the research being undertaken by participants was apparent in the reports back to the plenary which followed.

At the end of the afternoon, delegates walked into town to attend a reception hosted by Finola O’Sullivan of Cambridge University Press at the CUP Bookshop on Trinity Street. We then moved to Jesus College Upper Hall for dinner. Professor Philip Allott gave a typically inspirational address on the role of the scholar in bringing about change in the law and its institutions. Professor Sir Robert Jennings gave a series of fascinating insights into his early years at Cambridge and his life in international law and then proposed a toast to ‘the future of international law’.

Day two began in friendly fashion, with croissants and coffee leading into two ‘workshop’ style sessions led by Dr Susan Marks, Mr Daniel Bethlehem and Dr Roger O’Keefe. The first looked at ‘How to finish a Ph.D.’ although, succumbing to logic, it also addressed the related themes of beginning and sustaining a Ph.D. The second dealt with interdisciplinary research and the role of legal theory in international legal research. In the afternoon, a wrap-up session was held, covering a range of topics including North-South issues in international law. It is hoped that the seminars will continue into the future, with Oxford the favoured candidate as host for the next one.

Caroline Foster, Ben Olbourne and Ralph Wilde
PhD Students

A highly successful conference was held in July 2001 to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of the introduction of a course on Industrial Law in Part II of the Law Tripos. The papers were presented by current and former Cambridge law teachers and colleagues from the USA, France, Germany and Japan. They were published in August 2002 by the Cambridge University Press under the title Social and Labour Rights in a Global Context: International and Comparative Perspectives, edited by Bob Hepple. In his chapter on ‘Common law, labour law, global law’ Lord Wedderburn of Charlton QC recalls that ‘when in 1960 I proposed that the Cambridge Law Faculty should introduce a ‘Labour law’ option, I was taken aside and told that, interesting though this syllabus was as a presentation of the employment law of master and servant and the law of economic torts, it was too ‘political’ a subject for the faculty to adopt. A year later, the same syllabus with the heading ‘Industrial Law’ was accepted.’ In 1965, Dr Paul O’Higgins succeeded in having the title changed to Labour Law. Lord Wedderburn examines where we have travelled since the 1960s and later chapters rethink the nature of and justification for social and labour rights in an international and European context, their constitutionalisation and legal enforcement.

Bob Hepple
Master of Clare College
The Cambridge Forum for Legal and Political Philosophy (CFLPP) was founded in 1999 by Matthew Kramer, Nigel Simmonds and several of their PhD students. It began with a reading/discussion group that still actively operates during each academic term, but its activities have expanded considerably. It now encompasses approximately 50 faculty members and research students, not only from the Law Faculty but also from the Philosophy, History, and Social & Political Sciences Faculties. Its most prominent activity during the past academic year was the organization of a major conference on ‘Human Nature in Law & Political Morality,’ which took place in the Law Faculty Building from July 11 to July 13, 2002. Nearly 150 people from seventeen countries attended the event, which was certainly the largest conference on legal philosophy anywhere in the United Kingdom for many years. Among the speakers were some of the world’s most distinguished legal philosophers (including Antony Duff and Gerald Postema) and political philosophers (including Brian Barry, Hillel Steiner, and David Wiggins).

The CFLPP is a formally recognised research forum within the Faculty of Law. Efforts are now under way to raise funding from the Arts & Humanities Research Board and other external sources. If those efforts are successful, a lecture series (which now occurs intermittently) will be established on a regular basis. Over the longer term, the CFLPP would aim to found a journal and to create a postdoctoral research-fellowship position that will be occupied by someone who can advance the organization’s activities in a variety of ways. In the meantime, the CFLPP’s regular reading/discussion group will continue to be a highly popular focus for interdisciplinary interaction among Cambridge faculty members and students who are interested in issues of legal and political philosophy.

Matthew H. Kramer  
**Director of the Cambridge Forum for Legal and Political Philosophy**

**SOCIAL CONTEXTS OF PATHWAYS IN CRIME (SCOPIC) STUDY AT THE INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY**

The Institute of Criminology has been successful in obtaining funding from the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) for a major new Research Network for the study of Social Contexts of Pathways in Crime (SCOPIC). Research Networks are a new mode of ESRC funding in subject areas which are a research priority: a Network consists of a collaborative group of universities pursuing differing but related research, in a context where, it is anticipated, the whole will be greater than the sum of the parts. The SCOPIC Network funding is for five years, with a total grant of over £2m.

The SCOPIC Network will be led, on behalf of the University, by Professor Per-Olof Wikstrom, Professor of Ecological and Developmental Criminology. The three other participating universities are King’s College London and the Universities of Huddersfield and Sheffield. In addition, the Network will collaborate with three North American universities who are already conducting related research, namely the Universities of Chicago, Montreal and Pittsburgh.

The principal aims of the Network are (i) to achieve a better understanding of pathways in and out of crime; and (ii) to assist in the development of improved public policies that might reduce criminality and enhance individuals’ life chances, particularly in disadvantaged urban areas. This will be achieved through new empirical research, prevention and policy analysis, theory and methods working-groups, and dissemination activities including conferences, workshops and publications.

In more detail, one objective is to advance theory development, particularly concerning the mechanisms by which social contexts (structural and normative) influence individual criminal action and its development (through changes in processes of choice and perception of alternatives). A second objective is to advance empirical knowledge about the influence of social contexts on male and female criminal pathways. This will be done by employing advanced multi-level and other methodologies, developing improved measures of social contexts, and collecting new empirical data on the three life-course segments - childhood, adolescence, and young adulthood - that are most developmentally informative.

The adolescent and young adult studies will be new, and will be conducted respectively by Cambridge University (with research fieldwork in Peterborough) and by Sheffield University (fieldwork in South Yorkshire). The childhood study (conducted by KCL) will add a community element to an ongoing national study of twins. There are good reasons to believe that different aspects of context will be important, and that different mechanisms of influence will operate, in different developmental phases. Each study will, within the overall research framework, constitute ground-breaking work in relation to a specific developmental phase. For example, the adolescent study will address the role that individual routines and decision-making processes play in adolescent offending pathways in different social contexts; this has never before been done. The young adult study will be a longitudinal study of processes of desistance from offending among a sample of non-occasional offenders (the twenties being a period of significant desistance from crime). In addition to the three empirical studies, systematic and ongoing work, directed from Huddersfield University, will explore and develop crime prevention and other social policy implications derivable from better understanding of the role of social contexts in criminal pathways.

Tony Bottoms  
**Wolfson Professor of Criminology**
The Centre for Public Law has continued with a full programme of activities during the past year. These have included:

➢ The Clifford Chance Seminars which are held in Clifford Chance’s London conference venue and address cutting edge public law issues. The first was in June 2001 on ‘The Availability of Damages against Public Authorities’. The invited audience of academics, practitioners and judges heard papers by Sir Robert Carnworth, Chairman of the Law Commission, Jeremy McBridge and Clive Lewis. A second seminar followed in January 2002 on ‘Proportionality and the Scope of Substantive Review’. Chaired by Lord Justice Laws, papers were given by Richard Clayton, Mark Elliott and Michael Fordham. The next seminar will take place later this year on ‘Judicial Review in the Contractual Context’;

➢ The Public lectures by Lady Justice Brenda Hale on ‘Human Rights and Judicial Creativity’ on 4 February 2002 and Sir Sydney Kentridge on ‘Selecting the Judges’ on 10 May 2002 (see p 4 for a full report).

➢ Publication of an Equality Bill. On 30 July 2002 the Centre published an Equality Bill with explanatory notes. The Bill and notes were drafted by Stephanie Grundy acting on instructions provided by Professor Hepple and gives effect to the main recommendations in Equality: a New Framework, the 2000 Report of the Centre’s Independent Review of UK Anti-Discrimination Legislation by Bob Hepple QC, Mary Coussey, and Tufyal Choudhury. The Bill is now the subject of public consultation conducted by the Odysseus Trust. It will be introduced later this year as a Private Member’s Bill by Lord Lester of Herne Hill QC. The text can be downloaded in PDF format from www.odysseustrust.org;

➢ The Public Law Discussion Group. This has continued to flourish with sessions over the past year led by Sir Ken Keith (taking a break from sitting in the Privy Council); Professor Tony Blackshield, who gave an Australian view of the litigation arising from the asylum seekers on the Tampa; Richard Clayton QC on the substantive protection of legitimate expectations; and Mr Justice Hlophe, Judge President of the Cape High Court, on the South African Promotion of Administrative Justice Act;

➢ A new LLM course - a new and innovative LLM course in Comparative Public Law was introduced from October 2001. This is part of a collaborative venture between the Centre and the School of Law at Duke University. Identical courses are taught at both Universities. This year we were delighted to welcome Professors Chris Schroeder and Francesca Biagnami who took several classes in Cambridge while Ivan Hare visited Duke.

The future looks equally busy. The Centre will hold a seminar on the Reform of Religious Offences to assist the Select Committee of the House of Lords on this topic and will host a public lecture in February to be given by Justice Albie Sachs of the Constitutional Court of South Africa. These are just part of the busy programme of lectures and seminars planned for the coming year, details of which can be found on the Faculty’s website at http://www.law.cam.ac.uk/ccpl/home.htm.

Chris Forsyth
Director of the Centre for Public Law

The CPL is generously supported by Clifford Chance and the Williams Lecture by John Nolan of Washington DC.
The Squire Law Library will celebrate its centenary in 2004. The first one hundred years of its history (1904 – 2004) are embodied in an outstanding collection with an international reputation. The Squire grew up in an era of shelves and printed material - the book, the journal, the law report and the statute. In the last fifteen years, however, the character of the library has changed with the electronic age. Library catalogue records have been made available electronically replacing card and book catalogues; commercial publishers have created on-line and CD-ROM services; and, latterly, the Internet has exploded onto the scene. Each development has altered the way library users access legal information and the Squire has embraced each change.

Now, at the start of the 21st Century, the Squire is faced with a much broader electronic concept – the complete digital library. The next step in the Squire's development is the creation of an 'e-strategy' designed for the 'e-library' with an 'e-collection'. This century will undoubtedly see the development of an all encompassing interactive electronic library service and the emergence of the e-Squire.

The ways in which the e-Squire will interact with the traditional Squire are still not clear. Electronic and print formats are collected jointly, at the moment, with some substitution by the former where there is an advantage in doing so. Electronic versions allow more efficient access by multiple users, have cost and space saving advantages and can be accessed from outside the physical library. Electronic services such as Lexis and Westlaw UK are already complimenting and superseding the traditional methods of legal research. The critical question for all legal librarians is whether electronic versions will ever completely replace printed books and journals? There is no firm answer. Some legal journals are already published only in digital format and the transition from the print-based library to the predominantly digital library has begun.

There will always be a place for the time-honoured printed collection but it is inevitable that e-Squire will become increasingly important. The role of the law librarian will alter in accordance with changes in research and teaching techniques. The e-strategy will address e-book and e-journal collecting; address the ever-increasing array of web-based resources and database services; tackle the digitisation of collections; and explore digital preservation. By 2104 the Squire Law Library could be having a virtual bicentenary celebration; At least in 2004 the celebration will be 'real'!

Meeting the challenge …

The Squire Law Library needs support in order to continue providing the highest standards of service delivery. The Squire, like all libraries, struggles to keep pace with the growing demand for access to a vast and ever increasing range of materials. More resources would allow the library to:

- secure the long term future of subscriptions for electronic resources;
- enhance the Squire’s core collection and allow for the purchase of additional copies of the texts central to undergraduate study;
- subscribe to a greater number of overseas serial titles (electronic and printed) in order to support the broad range of comparative interests within the Faculty;
- purchase new electronic and computing equipment;
- employ more staff to provide high level and informed user support.

Investment in the Squire will ensure that Cambridge law students, budding lawyers and practising lawyers have access to the best educational resources available; that the library service keeps pace with electronic developments; and that researchers will be able to pursue and develop their own specialist interests.

If you would like to help by joining the Friends of the Squire and contribute to the future of law at Cambridge by helping to build on the success of the last one hundred years please contact Mr D.F. Wills, Librarian, Squire Law Library, University of Cambridge, 10 West Road, Cambridge, CB3 9DZ.

David Wills
Squire Law Librarian
To know something is only the very first step to understanding it. This is one of the most significant lessons I learned in Cambridge. As a staff writer for the daily newspaper Nihon Keizai Shim bun (known as NIKKEI) in Japan, I thought I knew many things and understood some of them. I wrote articles on the basis of this knowledge for more than nine years. But attending the University of Cambridge taught me that my belief in my knowledge was nothing but an illusion.

Japan has been struggling against difficulties for more than a decade. Many attempts to get rid of these difficulties have been tried but failed. Since our modernization in the late 19th century, we introduced almost every social institution from the West. Those institutions seemed to work very well, especially during our high economic growth in the 1960s and 70s. However, our poor performance in the last decade of the 20th century showed us that, because we didn’t understand those institutions properly, we failed to operate them properly.

The year I spent in Cambridge at the Law School gave me a chance to think about Japan’s institutional problems, since law is one of the most substantial elements of all social institutions. I attended LLM lectures on corporate governance, the relationship between law and economics, banking law, EU law and the law of armed conflict. Each of these courses was full of information, from the very basic to the most advanced, and helped me to think in a more informed way about the issues that concern Japan. Also, communicating with students from all over the world helped me to see how others view today’s Japan.

I found the lecturers keen to address the very latest events and students eager to absorb the resulting discussion and this makes the Law Faculty atmosphere not only academic, but animated. This mixture of animation and academia encouraged me to think boldly and deeply. Cambridge provided an enjoyable opportunity for me to bathe myself in thinking - the moments when I realized I had just begun to understand the things I was thinking about were really very exciting.

I can’t find sufficient words to express my deepest appreciation, but I particularly thank Professor Jack Beatson and the other teachers and staff of the Faculty who helped me to enjoy the precious and unique opportunity of being an academic visitor. Although I am convinced I am beginning to understand the things I only ‘knew about’ when I came to Cambridge, I see now that my challenge to understand has just begun. I would like to keep in touch with those whom I met in Cambridge to continue this process. And someday I hope I will visit this beautiful town again with the results of my reflections.

Tomohiro TAKASA
Academic Visitor in the Faculty of Law
2001-2002

CONGRATULATIONS TO…

➢ Dr John Allison, Mr Neil Andrews, Dr Stephanie Palmer and Dr Pippa Rogerson who were appointed to Senior Lectureships with effect from 1 October 2001.

➢ Professor Brian Cheffins who has been awarded a Guggenheim Fellowship for the academical year 2002-3 and who will be a visiting Professor at Harvard for the autumn term 2002 and a visiting Lecturer at Stanford in the spring term 2003.

➢ Professor Bill Cornish who is currently the Chair of the Law Section of the British Academy.

➢ Professor Alan Dashwood who has been made a Full Bencher in the Inner Temple.

➢ Professor David Farrington who has been chosen to receive the 2002 Sutherland Award of the American Society of Criminology for outstanding contributions to criminology; it is the first time that this award (the premier award of the Society) has been given outside North America.

➢ Dr Loraine Gelsthorpe who has been appointed to the ESRC National Training Board with effect from September 2002.

➢ Dr Christine Gray and Ms Joanne Scott who were awarded Personal Readerships with effect from 1 October 2001.

➢ Professor Tony Jolowicz who, ‘by decree of the French republic’ was awarded the title of Chevalier de la Legion d’Honneur.

➢ Ms Joanne Scott who will be a visiting professor in Law at Columbia Law School during the academical year 2002-3 teaching International and European environmental law and WTO law.

➢ Professor Peter Stein who has been awarded honorary degrees from the University of Aberdeen, the University of Perugia, and the Universite Pantheon Assasas, Paris II. He was further acclaimed at the University of Aberdeen by Professor Reinhard Zimmerman (Goodhart Professor in the Faculty during the academical year 1998-1999) who delivered the CWS Cameron McKenna Lecture in his honour.

➢ Mr Graham Virgo who was awarded the University's prestigious Pilkinson Teaching Prize in July 2002.

➢ Professor Per-Olaf Wikstrom who was awarded a Personal Professorship with effect from 1 October 2001.
MAJOR PUBLICATIONS, TEACHING AND PRACTITIONER MATERIALS BY FACULTY MEMBERS

Peter Harris. Metamorphosis of Australasian income tax: 1866 to 1922. Sydney: Australian Tax Research Foundation 2002. (Research Study No. 37)
ÉMIGRÉ LEGAL SCHOLARS AND TWENTIETH CENTURY ENGLISH LAW

A fascinating working meeting took place in Regensburg in March on the contribution of émigré and refugee jurists to twentieth century English Law. The idea came to Reinhard Zimmermann as a result of conversations with Kurt Lipstein the oldest survivor in the category, while he was in Cambridge as the Goodhart Professor in 1998/99. Together with Jack Beatson he is editing a book on the subject. Apart from Kurt Lipstein, a number of Cambridge figures, including Professor Sir Hersch Lauterpacht and Professor Lassa Oppenheim, David Daube and Walter Ullmann are considered. The meeting in Regensburg provided insights into both the intellectual contribution of these scholars and into the different ways in which they reacted to their forced and unforced (in the case of Oppenheim and Lauterpacht) decisions to make their homes in this country. Kurt Lipstein’s comments on the others - he knew most of them - were fascinating, as was his self-deprecatory account of his own experiences.

Jack Beatson

***STOP PRESS***

On 18 September 2002, the Lord Chancellor announced that the Queen had been pleased to approve the appointment of Jack Beatson, Rouse Ball Professor of English Law and Chairman of the Faculty of Law, to be a Justice of the High Court. He will be assigned to the Queen’s Bench Division. His appointment is with effect from 29 April 2003.

This is, in every sense, a real achievement and one on which Jack is to be congratulated. Of course, the High Court’s gain is very much the Faculty’s loss - but we are sure that Jack will maintain a close relationship with the Faculty. We wish him all the very best as he embarks on this new challenge.

RACE FOR LIFE 2002

Faculty Office staff donned their trainers in a good cause on 9 June 2002 when they participated in the Race for Life on Jesus Green. The Race for Life is a series of 100 races across the UK in which women run, jog (or, in the case of the Faculty Office staff, walk!) 5km to raise money and awareness for Cancer Research UK. Members of the Faculty gave massive support both by sponsoring the ‘team’ and by cheering them on at Jesus Green on the day. £700 was raised altogether – and a great time was had by all!

The Faculty is keen to hear from Alumni and from those who would like to receive Lawlink on a regular basis. If you would like further information about the Faculty and its activities please write to:

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