

**The Institute of Advanced Legal Studies  
of the University of London**

**1947-1976**

**by W. A. Steiner**



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## Foreword

It is with considerable pleasure and much gratitude to Mr. W. A. Steiner, that I commend this excellent account, seen through the eyes of Willi Steiner. It is a unique document and one that the Institute of Advanced Legal Studies is proud to publish. Although today the Institute is a very different place from what it was, even a decade ago, and therefore in some respects Willi's account ends almost in a different age, it nonetheless provides a most significant account of the formative years of the Institute and in particular, the 'jewel in its crown' – namely the library. Without an appreciation of where the Institute has been, it is not always easy to grasp where we are keen to take it. Furthermore, the objects of the Institute have remained constant, and even hark back to the views of those who called upon government at the end of the last century and beginning of this century to establish a national institute for advanced legal research and house a national law library.

Willi came to London from Austria before the Second World War. Having taken both a bachelors and masters degree in law at the University of London and having been called to the English Bar, as a member of Gray's Inn, he entered upon his life's career of librarianship, initially in the British Library of Political and Economic Science, at the London School of Economics and Political Science. Willi then took up the post of Assistant Librarian in the Squire Law Library in Cambridge. This was the start of a long and happy relationship with the Cambridge Law Faculty, of which he is still a respected member. In August 1968 Willi was appointed Librarian and Secretary to the Institute of Advanced Legal Studies. In 1971 Willi was appointed Librarian of the Institute on a full-time basis, a post he held until 1982, when he returned to Cambridge. During his distinguished career he has served on a great number of committees, a good many of which he has either chaired or convened. For example, from 1970 to 1989 Willi was the convenor of the Libraries Committee of the Society of Public Teachers of Law. He has also served as President of the British and Irish Association of Law Librarians, Vice President of the International Association of Law Librarians and has played a significant role in a number of the International Congresses of Comparative Law. From 1968 to 1983, Willi was General Editor of the *Index to Foreign Legal Periodicals*.

Willi's account of the first thirty years of the Institute's life is not only a most interesting and accurate description of events, as seen from within the Institute, but also, a chronicle of the development of what is and will, I am sure, remain one of our

great law libraries. Since Willi handed over responsibility for the library to Muriel Anderson in January 1982, there have been great changes. Indeed, the library today would be almost unrecognisable to those who frequented 25 Russell Square (our former premises). The organisation and structure of the Institute has also developed and become much larger. However, it was in these early days that the foundations were established for later developments and our hopes and aspirations for the future. For this and his chronicle the Institute owes Willi a substantial debt of gratitude.

Professor Barry A.K. Rider

Director of the Institute of Advanced Legal Studies.

**THE INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED LEGAL STUDIES  
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON**

**1947 - 1976**

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## **(1) Introduction**

Throughout the first half of the twentieth century, it was possible to discern inter alia four strands of interest among British lawyers which were relevant to the establishment of the Institute of Advanced Legal Studies of the University of London (hereinafter "the Institute"). They were: an interest in legal research, including information about legal research; an interest in the development of law libraries, including central and union catalogues of the holdings of such libraries; an interest in comparative law, often with particular reference to the laws of the Empire; the idea of an Imperial Law School. These four strands converged and resulted in the establishment, by the University of London, of the Institute in the academic year 1946-1947. They and the events leading up to the establishment of the Institute have been described in detail by the present writer (hereinafter "Mr. Steiner") in "The establishment of the Institute of Advanced Legal Studies of the University of London" (*Bulletin of the Institute of Advanced Legal Studies*, Issue 17, April 1994, pages 6-20) and by Professor Terence Daintith, formerly Director of the Institute in "Legal research and legal values" (*52 Modern Law Review* (1989), pages 352-368). Professor Daintith also discusses the role and function of the Institute in detail. The following account of the Institute from 1946 to 1976 will be based essentially on the annual reports of the Institute and Mr. Steiner's personal knowledge and recollections. The development of the Institute will be traced to the end of the academic year 1975-76. That year constitutes a watershed in the history of the Institute. In its course, the Institute moved into its permanent home, the post of Director became a full-time post and Sir Norman Anderson retired from it at the end of the year.

The Institute was intended from the first to serve as the national centre of legal research for the United Kingdom. It has done so from its beginning but has also always been associated with the University of London LL.M. degree. This was taken by few people in the early post-War years but the numbers later on increased rapidly. Teaching for the LL.B. degree had ceased to be inter-collegiate by 1945 but the teaching for the LL.M. degree was inter-collegiate and students of all four and later five Colleges of the University at which law was taught, participated in the LL.M. seminars, whether they were held at the Institute or at one of the five Colleges. Although many LL.M. students spent most of their time at the Institute and developed close links with it, they were registered at one of the Colleges and, at the Institute, had the status of readers in the Library. This was true also of external students who were

not registered or taught at any College, but merely matriculated at Senate House and examined, but not taught, by the University. It should be said that the London LL.M. students have always constituted a large part of the readership.

It is no longer easy to recall the atmosphere in which the Institute came into being but it is essential to do so in order to explain what it is. The Second World War had ended in 1945. It was followed in Britain by a spirit of optimism and general desire for reconstruction. It was not only hoped to replace and rebuild what had been lost but to do so better and on a larger scale, and to develop matters further. This spirit was underpinned by a general idealism which has largely been lost.

The development of comparative law received two impulses at that time. The first was that a number of eminent lawyers had come to Britain as refugees before the War. It is not possible to list them comprehensively in these lines but the following who had close connections with the Institute must be mentioned: Wolfgang Friedmann, Otto Kahn-Freund, Kurt Lipstein, F A Mann, Georg Schwarzenberger, Clive Schmitthoff, Joseph Unger.

The second impulse was the arrival of a number of outstanding postgraduate law students, above all from the countries of the Commonwealth. It would be even more difficult to list them than to list the law teachers but a few of those who arrived not long after the end of the War must be mentioned because of the distinction of their future careers. They are Colin Aikman, Dean of the Law Faculty of the Victoria University of Wellington, Vice-Chancellor of the University of the South Pacific and New Zealand High Commissioner to India and Bangladesh and Ambassador to Nepal, John Cremona, Professor at the University of Malta, Attorney-General and one of the architects of Maltese independence, Chief Justice of Malta, Chairman of the United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, Judge and Vice-President of the European Court of Human Rights and of the European Tribunal on Matters of State Immunity, T O Elias, Professor at the University of Lagos, Attorney-General and Chief Justice of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, Judge and President of the International Court of Justice, and Donald Spence, QC, Professor at Osgoode Hall Law School of York University, Toronto. Both John Cremona and Taslim Elias played a crucial part in the attainment of independence of their respective countries and rose to the post of Chief Justice. They both achieved high international judicial office and retained links with the Institute. Mr. Steiner remembers visits to the Institute by both Chief Justices.

An attempt will be made in the following chapters to paint a portrait of the Institute during its first thirty years but it should be said here that the Library was in many ways its core feature. It was its most conspicuous part and took up most of its space. During most of the period under review, the Library staff constituted more than half of the total Institute staff and they were most in contact with most of the public. This was a public relations role in which they shone.

## **(2) The Governance of the Institute**

The structure of the University of London has changed in recent years but it remained essentially stable during the period under review. The University was a federation of a large number of institutions of academic teaching and research, often referred to collectively as "Colleges" though in some cases the designation "School of the University" would have been more correct and was in fact used. Five of these Colleges had law departments: King's College London, the London School of Economics and Political Science, Queen Mary College, the School of Oriental and African Studies and University College London.

At the centre of the University, there was a vast administrative organisation which was responsible for the administrative and financial, as well as the academic, co-ordination of the activities of the constituent units. It also administered the degree system. In addition, it was responsible for the central or federal entities which did not form part of any College but of the University. These included such central services as the University Library and also the twelve Senate Institutes. The whole Organisation was very complex but a simplified outline will suffice for present purposes. The academic head of the University was the Vice-Chancellor who changed every few years; the head of the administration was the Principal who was a permanent official. The "Federal University", as it was sometimes called, was governed by two principal bodies, the Court of the University and the Senate. The Court was the chief financial authority and the Senate the chief academic authority. Each was supported by an elaborate committee structure and by a large body of administrative and other officers.

The Court received the government grant which formed the major part of the income of the University and allocated their shares to the Colleges and to the Senate. The allocation to the Senate contained, as one of its elements, a block grant for the Senate

Institutes. The Court Department was responsible inter alia for building operations within the ambit of the Federal University. One of the functions of the Senate and of its officers was the administration of the Senate Institutes. It allocated their respective shares of the block grant to the Institutes, appointed their Committees of Management and supervised their activities. One aspect of this supervision was the submission to the Senate of detailed annual reports by the Committees of Management of the Institutes which were printed and published. They did not cover calendar years but sessions, i.e. the periods from the 1st August of one year to the 31st July of the following year. The Senate Institutes served as centres of research for the whole University and as national research centres. They were, generally speaking not, or not primarily, teaching institutions. Their function was to provide facilities for research and to organise research.

Members of the staff of the Institute were themselves involved in the work of the Federal University. Informally, given the proximity of the Institute to Senate House, this was a matter of personal contacts. On a more formal basis, many members of the Institute staff took part, at one time or another, in the work of University bodies. Only the more important and significant instances can be referred to here. The role of Sir David Hughes Parry (hereinafter "Sir David"), the first Director, will be discussed below.

Both the successive Directors and Librarians were members of the Board of Studies in Laws of the University, the body which was responsible for supervising law teaching and research throughout the University. In 1969, Mr. Steiner was appointed Secretary of the Faculty of Laws. This was a post the duties of which were light and which was not always filled. He held that post for about two years.

In 1969/70, Mr. Steiner, like many other librarians throughout the University, served on several working parties of the Committee on Library Resources of the University. As a result of the Report of that Committee, a system of subject sub-committees of the University of London Interim Library Resources Co-ordinating Committee, as it was at first called, was established. The Institute was instrumental in 1974/75 in setting up the Law Subject Sub-Committee as one of the first such bodies to take shape. Mr. Steiner and Miss Muriel Anderson (hereinafter "Miss Anderson"), the Deputy Librarian, were appointed members, Mr. Steiner becoming Secretary of the Sub-Committee. These arrangements continued beyond the period under review.

Mr. Steiner served as Chairman of SCOLLUL (Standing Conference of Librarians of Libraries of the University of London) in 1972/73 and 1973/74, and was then elected to the Committee of ABOL (Advisory Board of Librarians), the successor body to SCOLLUL.

### **(3) The Committee structure of the Institute**

The governing body of the Institute was the Committee of Management which supervised its administration. It was responsible to the Senate of the University. The Committee met once each term, i.e. three times a year. Its agenda, certainly in later years, consisted largely of the minutes of its sub-committees.

The Committee was composed of four categories of persons:

- (a) ex officio; the Vice-Chancellor, the Principal and the Chairman of Convocation of the University of London; they did not, normally, attend meetings of the Committee.
- (b) the Director of the Institute.
- (c) Professors of law in the University; these numbered at first seven or eight but as the law departments expanded and a department was established at Queen Mary College, their number increased; there were ten from 1956-57 and, from 1960-61, all professors of law in the University were included. By 1975-76, there were thirty-one members in category (c). This was felt to be an inconveniently large number, and from 1976-77, each School which had a law department was entitled to nominate up to three Professors for membership of the Committee.
- (d) Persons appointed annually by the Senate on the advice of the Board of Studies in Laws; these tended to be non-Professorial teachers of law in the University, mostly in the grade of Reader. The first annual report lists two, Dr. Georg Schwarzenberger (University College London) and Dr. Glanville Williams (then London School of Economics). The number of members of the Committee in this category increased almost immediately to four and eventually to five, in practice one nominated by each of the five Schools of the University which had law departments. It is worth noting that Mr. R.E. (later Sir Robert) Megarry, Reader in Equity, Council of Legal Education, joined the Committee in this category in its second year. He remained a member of the Committee throughout the period under review and retains his link with the Institute at the time of writing (1996). He was transferred to category (e) of membership on his elevation to the Bench

and his subsequent appointment to be Vice-Chancellor of the Chancery Division of the High Court.

- (e) Persons appointed annually by the Senate on the advice of the Committee of Management; these were originally three in number, later by stages increased to a maximum of twelve. They were a mixture of judges, at times including law lords, members of the practising profession, civil servants, professors of other universities and, from 1970, one postgraduate student. Three professors of law from universities other than the University of London might be mentioned because of their long membership of the Committee and contribution to its work. Prof. H.A. Hollond, Vice-Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Emeritus Professor of English Law in the University was a member of the Committee from its inception to 1964, Professor A.L. Goodhart, Master of University College, Oxford, and Emeritus Professor of Jurisprudence from the same time until after the end of the period of review, and Professor B.A. Wortley, Professor of Jurisprudence and International Law, University of Manchester, from 1948 until after the end of the period under review. From 1970, one postgraduate student was appointed a member of the Committee of Management; in 1976/77, this was Mr. B.A.K. Rider, the present Director of the Institute.

The Chairman of the Committee was always elected from members in category (e). The first Chairman was Lord Macmillan, a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, who had made a crucial contribution to the establishment of the Institute (1947-50). He was succeeded by Sir Norman Birkett, a Lord Justice of Appeal, later Lord Birkett (1950-59). In February 1960, Sir David who had retired from the Directorship of the Institute at the end of the academic year 1958-59 was elected Chairman of the Committee. This was done at the request of Prof. J.N.D. (later Sir Norman) Anderson (hereinafter "Sir Norman"), his successor as Director which is a tribute to both men. Sir David remained Chairman to the time of his death on 8<sup>th</sup> January, 1973, and was succeeded by Lord Diplock.

The Committee of Management was supported by two sub-committees: the General Purposes Sub-Committee and the Library Sub-Committee.

The General Purposes Sub-Committee quickly came to be the real decision-making body the decisions of which were usually ratified by the Committee of Management though this was not invariably the case. The Sub-Committee had about seven members. It was chaired by the Director of the Institute and its meetings were

attended by Dr. D.W. (later Sir Douglas) Logan, the Principal of the University, who was a member of the Sub-Committee throughout his tenure of the office of Principal (1948-1975). His contribution to the work of the Sub-Committee was important and invaluable. The other members were Professors of Law who were members of the Committee of Management. A custom grew up under which these tended to be the Heads of the Law Departments of the Colleges though their places were sometimes taken by one or other of their colleagues.

The authority of the Library Sub-Committee was essentially advisory. It was vitally important in the early years of the Institute when the library was being built up and its acquisitions policy was defined. Towards the end of the period under review, its importance had declined as library policy had become more fixed, and the Sub-Committee then tended to advise on specific problems. Its membership was small and usually stood at six. The members were the Director, several members of the Committee of Management and one or two additional members. These were teachers of law in the University of London, Professors of other universities and librarians, occasionally visiting law teachers during their time at the Institute. Mention must be made of Mr. C.E.A. Bedwell who was a member of the Sub-Committee to the time of his death in April 1950. He had been Librarian of the Middle Temple and Honorary Secretary of the Society of Comparative Legislation as well as a member of the Library Committee of the Royal Empire Society as it then was. His advice as a member of the Sub-Committee was the more important as the Institute was engaged in building up a comprehensive collection of the laws of the Commonwealth countries and Mr. Bedwell had vast knowledge of their legal literature. It is worth noting that Mr. K. Howard Drake (hereinafter "Mr. Drake"), the first Secretary and Librarian of the Institute, had been Deputy Librarian of the Society and thus had had previous links with Mr. Bedwell. It became customary to appoint a member of the staff of the British Museum Library (later on British Library, Reference Division) to serve on the Sub-Committee.

The first Chairman of the Library Sub-Committee was Professor H.F. Jolowicz, Professor of Roman Law at University College London and afterwards Regius Professor of Civil Law in the University of Oxford. He died in December 1954 and was succeeded as Chairman by Professor F.H. Lawson, Professor of Comparative Law in the University of Oxford. In 1972, he was succeeded by Professor (afterwards Sir) Otto Kahn-Freund who had been Professor at the London School of Economics and afterwards Professor Lawson's successor in the Chair of Comparative Law at Oxford.

#### **(4) The Staff of the Institute (I)**

The Institute has been fortunate in the quality of its staff, and this may be the right place to pay tribute to its loyalty, efficiency, devotion to duty and general cheerfulness. The relations among its members have always been very friendly and there has been a family atmosphere. The space at the disposal of the writer makes it impossible to write in detail about any but the most senior members of the staff though he is aware that this is in some measure an injustice to at least some of the others.

When the Institute was first established it was decided that the Directorship should be a part-time post. It was held on a half-time basis concurrently with the Headship of the Department of Law at one or other of the Schools with law departments. From 1967, it became a three-quarters time post and from 1975, full-time. In 1971, Sir Norman, who was then the Director of the Institute, relinquished the Headship of the Department of Law of the School of Oriental and African Studies.

The first Director was Professor (later Sir) David Hughes Parry, Q.C. He was Professor of English Law at the London School of Economics from 1930 to 1959 and Head of the Department. His record of achievement within the University may have been unique. He was Vice-Chancellor for three years and for many years a member of the Senate, of the Court, of the Academic Council and of the Joint Finance and General Purposes Committee. He also served as Chairman of all these bodies. His position within the University and his Vice-Chancellorship from 1945 to 1948 in particular enabled him to bring about the establishment of the Institute. He had practised part-time at the Chancery Bar, was a distinguished legal author, at one time Deputy Chairman of Caernarvonshire Quarter Sessions and a member of several official committees. These included inter alia the University Grants Committee, the Inter-Departmental Committee on the Business of the Criminal Courts and the Committee on New Zealand Universities of which he was Chairman. He was an Honorary Bencher of the Inner Temple. He was a prominent member of the Presbyterian Church of Wales and at one time Moderator of its General Assembly. He was also a lay preacher. This is not a complete list of Sir David's achievements but it is hoped that it will give some idea of his stature and prestige. It should be added that he was bi-lingual in English and Welsh, was interested and active in things Welsh, held office in the University of Wales, and went to live in Wales in retirement.

His prestige and influence were invaluable to the Institute which he had had a large share in bringing into existence and in building up. This was not confined to his Directorship. He was appointed Director from 1 November 1947 and retired on 30 September 1959. As mentioned above, he very soon became Chairman of the Committee of Management which he remained to the time of his death. He was instrumental in obtaining the grant from Sir Charles Clore which paid for most of the cost of the present building of the Institute.

Sir David was succeeded as Director by Professor J.N.D. (later Sir Norman) Anderson, Q.C., F.B.A., then Professor of Oriental Laws and Head of the Department of Law of the School of Oriental and African Studies. Sir Norman was one of the world's leading scholars in the field of Islamic law with many publications to his credit. He held visiting professorships in many universities and was a member of many official committees. The activities of the Institute expanded under his guidance in many directions. They will be discussed under the appropriate heads but reference must be made to the Inter-disciplinary study groups he introduced soon after he had been appointed because of their originality and importance. They too will be discussed in detail below. Sir Norman had been a missionary in Egypt before the Second World War and had had a distinguished military career during it.

He was a leading layman in the Church of England; he was a member of the Church Assembly from 1965 to 1970 and Chairman of the House of Laity of the General Synod of the Church of England from 1970 to 1980. In that capacity he took part in the negotiations which resulted in the present system of Crown appointment to diocesan bishoprics. He was a regular lay preacher and distinguished theologian with many published works to his credit. The University of St. Andrews conferred an Honorary Doctorate in Divinity on him. He organised a Bible study group which met fortnightly at lunch-time in his room at the Institute. It comprised members of the staff of Senate House (the central administration of the University), of the Institutes in its vicinity and of the School of Oriental and African Studies. The discussions were led either by Sir Norman or by Professor Donald Wiseman, Professor of Assyriology at the School of Oriental and African Studies. Sir Norman retired at the end of the academic year 1975/76, and was succeeded as Director by Professor Aubrey L. Diamond who had been Professor of Law at Queen Mary College and subsequently a member of the Law Commission.

The key figure in the development of the Institute during its first twenty years was its first most senior full-time member of staff, K. Howard Drake, Secretary and Librarian of the Institute from 1 October 1947 to the time of his death on 20 November 1967. The posts of Secretary and Librarian were combined at several of the Senate Institutes. Mr. Drake had started his career at Cambridge University Library; while he was on its staff, he took a degree in history. He became Deputy Librarian of the Royal Empire Society (as it then was). The Library of the Society had contained an important collection of the laws of the Empire and this had an abiding influence on Mr. Drake and hence on the Institute. That collection was unfortunately largely destroyed during the War. Having been appointed Secretary and Librarian of the Institute, Mr. Drake read for the Bar and was called by the Middle Temple.

Mr. Drake was responsible for building up the administration of the Institute and for organising all its activities but he will be best remembered for his principal achievement which was the creation of the leading law research library in the United Kingdom. He was one of the most successful librarians of his time in Britain and placed the Institute at the centre of legal education. Some details will be given in the appropriate sections of this essay but some must be set out here. Mr. Drake had a gift for human relations, established contacts with law librarians, other lawyers and relevant institutions world-wide, and was consulted by many librarians and library authorities in this country and abroad. These contacts involved frequent travel and were of great benefit to the Institute. They enabled him inter alia to set up many exchanges of publications.

His contacts in Britain and Ireland led him to weld his professional colleagues into a recognisable community. His efforts resulted in the establishment of the British and Irish Association of Law Librarians. It was a sad irony that the Association was formally established after his death. From 1950 to 1960, Mr. Drake was Assistant Honorary Secretary of the Society of Public Teachers of Law which thus had close links with the Institute. He was Honorary Secretary of the Selden Society from 1950 to shortly before his death. The administration of both Societies was thus carried on from the Institute. The Selden Society was founded by F. W. Maitland for the study of English legal history and in particular for the publication of the sources of that history. Mr. Drake was concerned in considerable measure with the publication process as well as with the administration of the Society.

He was the first English law librarian to establish contact with the American Association of Law Libraries of which he became an active member and with which he became closely linked as the first General Editor of the *Index to Foreign Legal Periodicals*. He was a founding member and the first Vice-President of the International Association of Law Libraries and was its President at the time of his death. Here too, he was concerned with the details of the publication of the Bulletin of the Association. His editorship of the *Index to Foreign Legal Periodicals* will be discussed in detail below but it took up a great deal of his time. He was an unusually dynamic and hard-working man and it seems probable that constant over-work at a great pace contributed to his early death from a heart attack at the age of fifty-two.

The Howard Drake Memorial Fund was established in his memory by subscription. It was administered by the Committee of Management. Its purposes were (1) to furnish the senior common room at the proposed new building of the Institute so as to provide a meeting place for lawyers and librarians; this was achieved; (2) to encourage collaboration and exchanges between legal scholars and law librarians and especially between those of different countries; (3) to promote the study of law librarianship and the training of law librarians. It has been used inter alia to award prizes for outstanding works in the field of legal bibliography and for bursaries to enable law librarians to attend relevant conferences. Towards the end of the period under review, a fund was established in memory of Miss Susan Nathan, a former member of the library staff of the Institute and of that of the Harvard Law School, out of which books were to be bought for the Library in her memory. The work purchased was the *Combined Catalog, Anglo-American Law Collections, University of California Law Libraries, Berkeley and Davis*, ed. by M.D. Schwartz and D.F. Henke, 10 vols.

Mr. Drake was succeeded as Secretary and Librarian by Mr. Steiner, a pre-war refugee from Austria who had taken the London LL.B. and LL.M. degrees and had been called to the Bar by Gray's Inn. Having been an Assistant Librarian in charge of the law library at the British Library of Political and Economic Science (London School of Economics and Political Science) and Assistant Librarian of the Squire Law Library in the University of Cambridge, he was appointed Secretary and Librarian of the Institute from 1 August 1968. His personal and professional links with his predecessor had been close, the more so as he had been Assistant Editor of the *Index to Foreign Legal Periodicals* from its inception in 1959. He succeeded Mr. Drake as General Editor from 1 August 1968.

During the interregnum following Mr. Drake's death, the work of the Secretary and Librarian was performed with great dedication and efficiency and very successfully by Miss Kathleen de la Haye, the Assistant Secretary, and Miss Anderson, the Deputy Librarian, then still described as Assistant Librarian.

## **(5) The Staff of the Institute (II)**

The posts of Secretary and Librarian were combined at some of the Senate Institutes of the University of London. While this system had some advantages, particularly in the early days of an Institute, it was basically flawed in that the holder of the combined post could be neither full-time Secretary nor full-time Librarian, and that a heavy burden was placed on his full-time deputies of whom there were two at the Institute. The arrangement became unworkable at the Institute when, from the late nineteen-sixties, the time of the three officers involved as well as that of the Director became increasingly taken up with the work on the new building of the Institute. It became essential to divide the posts of Secretary and Librarian and convert each of them into a full-time post. Mr. John A. Boxhall was appointed Secretary of the Institute from 1 October 1971 and Mr. Steiner became its full-time Librarian. He remained General Editor of the *Index to Foreign Legal Periodicals* which in fact placed an additional burden on the Deputy Librarian.

Mr. Boxhall, a graduate of the University of Aberdeen, had been a civil servant in Tanganyika and later Assistant Secretary of the School of Oriental and African Studies. The presence of a full-time Secretary made a considerable difference to the administration of the Institute and increased its efficiency. He was in office at the end of the period under review and beyond.

The structure of the administrative staff of the Institute took shape gradually; the first person who can be considered as Assistant Secretary, then described as Senior Clerk, was Miss M. Christian Taylor, a graduate in classics of Bedford College, University of London. She was appointed in 1949 and resigned in 1954. She was succeeded for a brief period by Miss Ruth M. Evans and, from May 1954, by Miss Kathleen B. de la Haye who remained Assistant Secretary to the end of the period under review and beyond. She was the senior full-time member of the administrative staff until a full-time Secretary was appointed.

At first, the library staff, in addition to the Secretary and Librarian, consisted only of one full-time Assistant Librarian. This state of affairs lasted only for a short time. A library assistant was appointed in the spring of 1949. When she resigned, three applicants of equal merit applied for her post, and Mr. Drake appointed all three. This was possible in those days. The first Assistant Librarian was Miss Margaret Luscombe, a South African Librarian who spent the academic year 1947-48 in England. She was the first of many librarians from Commonwealth countries who spent longer or shorter periods on the library staff of the Institute. Their contribution to its work was very valuable, particularly in view of their knowledge of the legal literature of their home countries. Most of them were Australians of whom more than twenty worked at the Institute between 1953 and 1965.

The first permanent Assistant Librarian was Miss Barbara K. Smith who was appointed from 11 June 1948 and retired in September 1951. She had taken a degree in classics at Bedford College. There was considerable co-operation among the London law libraries, in particular in connection with the first union list of legal periodicals, the compilation of which the Institute had begun from its earliest days. The members of the staffs of the law libraries thus got to know one another, and Miss Smith married Mr. Steiner, then at the London School of Economics, in 1950. She has described life at the Institute in its early days in 'Early days at the IALS' in the *Bulletin of the Institute*, Issue 21, October 1995, pages 9-11. She was succeeded by Mr. John Higham, formerly Assistant Librarian of University College, Dundee. He resigned in October 1952 and took up a post in the United Nations Library in Geneva.

He was succeeded by Miss Elisabeth M. Moys. She resigned in 1959 in order to take up posts in Ghana and afterwards in Nigeria. Later on, she was for many years Librarian of Goldsmiths' College, University of London and has become well known as the author of a widely used classification scheme for law libraries and editor of the *Manual of Law Librarianship*, published by the British and Irish Association of Law Librarians. Miss Moys was succeeded briefly by Miss Janet Morton and, from 1960, by Miss Muriel Anderson, formerly Librarian of the Law Society of Northern Ireland. Miss Anderson remained Deputy Librarian until January, 1982, when she succeeded Mr. Steiner as Librarian of the Institute. Since Mr. Drake and Mr. Steiner held the combined post of Secretary and Librarian until Mr. Boxhall was appointed Secretary, and since they were successively General Editors of the *Index to Foreign Legal Periodicals* until 1983, Miss Anderson was in effect though not in name, the senior full-time member of the library staff even before she became Librarian; she did not

succeed to the post of General Editor. The Library staff was reinforced for many years by two trainees under a scheme sponsored by SCONUL (Standing Conference of National and University Libraries). Under that scheme, trainees work in a library for one year between taking their degrees and starting their professional training in a library school.

Although it is impossible within the compass of these notes even to list all members of the Library staff, several of them must be mentioned here. Each of them played a crucial part in the development of the Library and they all devoted the whole or substantially the whole of their careers to the service of the Institute. They are Mrs. Ray Brown, Mrs. Marion Birch, Miss Jennifer Jones, Miss Jill Newell, M.B.E., Mr. Paul Norman, Mrs. Joyce Quelch, and Mrs. Ailsa Watson. Their functions inevitably changed over the decades and need not be detailed here.

Mention should be made also of the devoted service of Miss (afterwards the Reverend) Shelagh Brown, for many years Sir Norman's Secretary and later a priest in the Church of England, and of Kate Collender, for many years Administrative Editor of the *Index to Foreign Legal Periodicals*.

The staff was completed from the first by a resident caretaker-porter and this remained so until the Institute moved into its new building at the end of 1975.

It is interesting to trace the growth of the staff of the Institute in its first thirty years. In its first year, the staff consisted of the Director, one Secretary and Librarian, one secretary-typist, one Assistant Librarian, and one resident caretaker-porter. In 1975/76, it consisted of the Director, eight members of the administrative staff including the Secretary, eighteen members of the Library staff including the Librarian and two trainees, three members of staff of the *Index to Foreign Legal Periodicals* including the General Editor (already counted above as Librarian), and seven members of the domestic staff, including the Resident Caretaker-Head Porter. A minority of the administrative and library staffs held temporary or part-time appointments. For many years, the staff was assisted by Miss Ena Mugridge's Secretarial Bureau which was located near the Institute.

In addition to what might be considered to be the core staff, there were two academic posts tenable at the Institute. They were research posts but are mentioned here because their holders were permanent members of the Institute staff. From 1962/63, it was

possible for the Institute to make two appointments jointly with the School of Oriental and African Studies ; they were known as Hayter posts from the name of the Chairman of the Committee which had recommended the establishment of such posts. The intention was that the holders of these posts should teach at the School of Oriental and African Studies and should be research staff of the Institute. The first appointment was that of Dr. H. F. Morris, formerly of the Ugandan Administrative Service and then African Courts Adviser, to a Lectureship in African Law from 1 January 1963. The second appointment was that of Mr. W. J. D. Holland, formerly of Victoria College, University of Toronto and the School of Oriental and African Studies, to a Lectureship in Islamic Law. Dr. Morris was succeeded from 1 October 1968 by Mr. Neville Rubin, and Dr. Holland from 1 October 1967 by Dr. Doreen Hinchcliffe.

## **(6) The Buildings of the Institute**

When the Institute was established in 1947, it lacked a home. The University had placed the house at 25, Russell Square, London W.C.1. at its disposal but it was not ready for occupation. The staff worked at first at Senate House and the books were kept in various buildings belonging to the University of London, principally in the Imperial Institute Building in South Kensington.

No. 25, Russell Square is the northernmost building in the north-western range of houses in Russell Square, its northern neighbour having been destroyed during the War. It had itself been badly damaged but was rendered fit for occupation by the spring of 1948. It was formally opened by the Lord Chancellor on 11 June 1948. The houses in Russell Square were built as private residences during the Napoleonic Wars and were not intended to house libraries. Although the war damage had been repaired, it had left its mark. The floors were too weak to carry library shelving in any case, and most shelves had to be anchored to the outside walls. Sometimes, receptions were held in the Director's room and, at first, guests had to be asked not to congregate in one area of the room but to disperse. This was remedied later on. The building required major repairs from time to time. In the summer of 1950, the weight of the bookshelves began to pull some walls inwards, and major rebuilding was necessary.

The building soon became too small and the Institute had to enlarge its accommodation. First the lower half of No.26 Russell Square which adjoins No. 25 was given to the Institute and by 1 January, 1954, it occupied the whole of No 26.

That house too had required extensive building operations and large steel columns had to support its upper floors. From 1954 to the end of 1975, Nos. 25 and 26, Russell Square formed the core accommodation of the Institute. In addition to major and minor repairs, frequent alterations, extensions and re-arrangements of rooms were rendered necessary by the expansion of the activities of the Institute, its increase of staff and growth of the library. The two houses eventually could no longer hold all the books. At first, part of 1, Woburn Square took the overflow; when it was demolished, the basement of 28 Russell Square was used. Access to it was from the basement of No. 26 through the basement of No. 27 which required much unlocking and relocking of doors, likened by Sir Otto Kahn-Freund to that in the “Magic Flute”. The basement itself was dark and cramped, liable to occasional slight flooding and generally highly inconvenient. When the Institute again ran out of shelf space, part of the collection was housed at the University of London Depository Library at Egham. The library staff had increased over the years and its working areas had consequently become so inadequate as to impair efficiency. Moreover, much time had to be used to no lasting effect on re-arranging parts of the collection because of shortage of shelf space. A part of the collection had to be housed in the Director’s room, and reading rooms had to be closed for meetings, etc. Though the old buildings had character and inspired affection, they rendered the operations of the Institute difficult.

It had always been realised that the accommodation of the Institute at 25 and 26, Russell Square though long-term was not permanent, and plans for permanent purpose-built premises were under discussion by the mid nineteen-sixties. The University in due course built a completely new block along Bedford Way extending its whole length from Tavistock Square to Russell Square. Most of it was intended for the Institute of Education but the southernmost fifth was allocated to the Institute. It was planned from an early stage that the proposed new building should be shared with the British Institute of International and Comparative Law. This Institute the activities of which include research and publishing came into being as the result of the amalgamation of the Society of Comparative Legislation with the Grotius Society. That Society had been concerned with public and private international law.

The architect of the new building was Sir Denys Lasdun. Although the site had been provided by the University, funds had to be sought for the building itself. On the 19<sup>th</sup> March, 1970, it was announced that Mr. (afterwards Sir) Charles Clore had made a gift of £650,000 for the Law Institute building which is known as Charles Clore House. Building operations started in 1970. Unfortunately, Sir Charles’ gift, though

very generous in itself, was not sufficient to finance the whole operation. There were two reasons for this. Prices rose all the time and delays in the completion of the building aggravated this problem. Secondly, the Clore benefaction was paid in instalments and the University had to borrow money to meet expenses before instalments were received. Three other grants were received towards the costs of the new building. They amounted to £60,000 in all, including one grant of £45,000 from the government of Saudi Arabia. The final deficit was not far short of half a million pounds which was made good by the University. In April, 1973, a Furnishings Sub-Committee was appointed to advise on the loose furnishings and floor coverings for the new building. It consisted of Professor F.R. Crane, of Queen Mary College, as Chairman, Sir Norman, Professor E.C. Ryder, of University College London, Miss Anderson, Miss de la Haye and Mr. B.J.R.K. Wrobel, a Postgraduate Student.

The completion of Charles Clore House took several years longer than planned. The reasons included a major strike, two landslides on the site and the fuel crisis in 1974. The building was completed late in 1975. The Institute closed in its old home on 11 November, 1975, and opened in its new home on 7 January 1976. Charles Clore House was formally opened by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother as Chancellor of the University of London on 1 April 1976.

The building is arranged on nine levels. The lower basement is occupied mainly by closed access bookstacks. It was fitted after several years with mobile bookstacks, thereby increasing shelving capacity considerably. The upper basement and lower ground floor are occupied by an open access reading room with bookstacks, lecture theatre, junior common room, seminar rooms, and various ancillary rooms, including a kitchen. The ground floor contains the main entrance, cloakroom, several offices and the two main reception rooms which, together with the lecture theatre, are used by both Institutes. These are the Hughes Parry Council Chamber in which the more important meetings and social events take place. It is dominated by a portrait bust of Sir David, universally deemed to be excellent. This is complemented by portraits of all later Directors of the Institute. The second main reception room is the Howard Drake Senior Common Room. Its main function is indicated by its designation; it is also in use for social events.

The first floor is the exclusive sphere of the British Institute of International and Comparative Law. The second and third floors are the main reading rooms of the Institute; they contain open access bookstacks. There are some carrels on both floors.

It is worth mentioning that access to these rooms is from the fourth floor. This contains the library entrance, reference collection, catalogues, the enquiry and issue counter and the library staff working areas. Apart from the Librarian, Deputy Librarian, Library Secretary and the *Index to Foreign Legal Periodicals* staff who have (or have had in the past) separate offices, all members of the library staff work in a large open plan area. Originally, numerous offices divided by partitions had been planned. It became obvious during the planning and early building stage that developments in electronics which could not be foreseen would make it necessary to make the layout of the staff working area completely flexible. All partitions were, therefore, deleted on the plans. The Institute administration is housed on the fifth floor, together with the staff common room and some offices. The Library of the Institute now provides two hundred and twenty-one seats for readers. The installation of mobile shelving in the lower basement should have provided the library of the Institute with adequate shelf space though electronic and perhaps other developments which cannot be clearly foreseen make all such forecasts hazardous. The new building provided adequate accommodation for the Institute and it was possible to unite all the collections of the Library in the actual building of the Institute. By the time of going to press (1999) the shelves in Charles Clore House were nearly completely full.

## **(7) The Finances of the Institute**

The principal source of income of the Institute has always been the grant received from the Senate of the University. In its first year it amounted to £3,500. By 1960, it had risen to £18,436 and by 1976 to £218,607. The last two figures include some smaller associated grants from the University. In addition to the Senate grant and some small items of income, the Institute received several large grants from Foundations and others which were of great significance for its development.

The grants towards the new building are discussed above. The first Foundation grant was one of £10,000 from the Nuffield Foundation to build up a collection of Commonwealth and Empire law, received in October 1947. It was followed in 1960 by a grant of £23,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation, £11,000 towards the cost of research fellowships for Asian and African legal scholars and for the purchase of African legal materials from outside the Commonwealth; and £12,000 towards the

costs of research by Prof. G.O. Sayles in the mediaeval background of the Common Law.

Also in 1960, Messrs. Butterworth awarded to the Institute an annual grant for seven years towards the travel and subsistence of a law teacher from Australia, New Zealand, Canada or South Africa who would spend part or all of his sabbatical leave at the Institute. The grant would have come to an end in 1967 but was renewed for a further seven years.

About the same time, three oil companies, British Petroleum Co. Ltd., the Kuwait Oil Co. Ltd. and Shell International Petroleum Co. Ltd. provided funds for three years for a Research Fellowship at the Institute for the study of the law of Middle East countries.

In 1962, the Nuffield Foundation made a grant of £12,500 to the Institute to enable it to build an adequate library of the law of the European Communities and of the laws of the countries of Western Europe. In the following year, the Nuffield Foundation made a grant towards the cost of a survey of legal education in the United Kingdom.

In December, 1964, the Ford Foundation made a grant of \$192,000 to the Institute to be used for the following purposes: to fund a major expansion in the programme of Fellowships for young lawyers from developing countries; to fill gaps in the Institute's holdings of American legal materials; to invite an American law Professor each year to make his headquarters at the Institute for about six months; and to finance a series of legal workshops in London for law teachers in British Universities. The grant had been made for five years but the Foundation extended that period to six years to enable the Institute to spend the remaining balances. In the academic year 1970/71, the Foundation made a further grant of \$80,000 for four years, thus increasing the total period of the currency of the grant to ten years. The grant was intended to serve three of the purposes of the first grant, the Fellowships for young lawyers from developing countries being discontinued. The grant was then extended for a further year, enabling the Institute to organise a workshop in July 1976 and to invite an American visiting Professor for the following Term.

## **(8) The Library of the Institute**

### **(a) general remarks**

It had been intended from the beginning that the Library of the Institute should become the leading research law library in the United Kingdom. It can be claimed that the Institute has succeeded in this aim. Several consequences have followed from the original plan and from its implementation.

The library has never set out to provide literature for undergraduate teaching except incidentally for materials needed by undergraduates as well as by others, such as law reports. It has always accorded higher priorities to research rather than to teaching materials though a high priority had, in due course, to be given to LL.M. textbooks. Primary literature, i.e. source materials such as legislation and law reports have always enjoyed the highest priority, and serial publications, including law reviews, have had priority over monographic literature. It was originally a matter of principle not to buy casebooks and thus force the readers to consult the original law reports. This had to be modified, partly because of the use of casebooks in LL.M. teaching and partly because the casebooks tended to become cases and materials books and to include materials other than selected reports of cases. It has always been considered important to acquire literature not held in other libraries or items in respect of which, within the University of London in particular, the College libraries could expect to be able to rely on the Institute. As is common in law libraries, the number of serial volumes exceeds that of monographic volumes very considerably.

It follows from the functions of the Library that it is essentially a reference library. The majority of the items held may not be borrowed. This includes all serial volumes though in earlier years they could be taken to Senate House for photocopying, and volumes were lent, in a few cases, for use in Court if no other copies were available. Inter-library loans were largely replaced by sending photocopies. Loans of items available for borrowing were normally for short periods only.

The Library has always received many requests for information from a variety of persons and organisations, including e.g. government departments. This is an aspect of the work of the special libraries in London; it does not apply to the same extent outside London. The Institute has always refused to give legal advice, in other words the Library does not tell enquirers what the law is but where it can be found. This

type of bibliographical advice constitutes an important and substantial part of the work of the Library. It was developed further after 1976.

The Institute has always been conscious of the charge laid upon it by the Atkin Committee (the Legal Education Committee chaired by Lord Atkin which reported in 1934 and the recommendations of which led eventually to the establishment of the Institute) that it should secure “that all other libraries of London were equally available and their contents known to approved readers”. From the very beginning, therefore, the library staff has surveyed the holdings of other libraries and prepared lists of their holdings, i.e. union catalogues. These will be discussed together with other publications of the Institute but it must be made clear that the preparation of bibliographical and analogous publications has always been one of the functions of the Library staff. The first publication, viz. the first edition of the “Survey of legal periodicals held in British libraries” was published as early as 1949.

As a result of the growth of the staff of the library and of the increasing complexity of its work, it became necessary to organise the staff in departments. These were for many years the Cataloguing Department, the Readers’ Services Department and the Acquisitions Department, designated for a long time as the Serials and Binding Department.

Much the largest single group of readers in the library of the Institute have always been the London LL.M. students. With the LL.M. examination in the first half of September, they have always been busiest during the Long Vacation when other libraries were less available. From the academic year 1971/72, the term opening hours have been extended to the vacations. For the same reason, the Library never closes for stocktaking during the summer but for a fortnight in the second half of September after the end of the LL.M. examination. Stocktaking always includes re-arrangement of books on the shelves, including transfer of open access items to the closed access stacks. The proportion of open access items to the total holdings of the library is unfortunately decreasing because although there is room for expansion in the reserve stacks (by 1999 very limited) there is none on the open access shelves.

## **(b) the collections**

It should be noted at the outset that, in building up its collections, the Library has not only benefited from the advice of the London and other British law teachers but also

to a great extent from the advice of foreign law teachers and other foreign visitors to the Institute. The Library has always received many gifts, fortunately far too many to be recorded here individually, and the grants, which were mentioned above, have helped considerably although money has always been short. Exchange arrangements with other libraries have always been a feature, and between 1959 and 1983, many periodicals were received free of charge for indexing in the *Index to Foreign Legal Periodicals*. The Library has also had a policy of distributing duplicates received to other libraries. In its early years but decreasingly later, the Library has tried to co-ordinate purchases with other libraries, particularly within the University of London, in order to avoid duplication and thus to reduce expenditure. There is no need to go into details of these agreements many of which were modified later on. Long before 1976, the position was that the Library collected the legal literature of most countries subject to some exceptions. It does not collect Eastern European law in Eastern European languages which is the province of University College London, the London School of Economics and the School of Slavonic and East European Studies. The laws of the Indian sub-Continent and the laws of several Asian and African countries are left to the School of Oriental and African Studies.

The strongest sections of the Library of the Institute are the laws of the Common law jurisdictions, including an outstanding collection of the legal literature of the United States, the law of the European Union and those of its member countries as well as of other Western European countries, public and private international law and Roman-Dutch law. The Library is specially responsible for collecting the law of the Republic of South Africa. From 1966/67, it has received an earmarked grant for Latin American law for which it had assumed special responsibility. The receipt of many Latin American periodicals for indexing in the *Index to Foreign Legal Periodicals* was of particular importance since the bibliographical control of Latin American legal literature is difficult and its acquisition not always easy.

Some of the earliest acquisitions of the Library should be mentioned. The late Dr. Charles Huberich, an American lawyer practising in Europe, had left over 5,000 law books jointly to the Middle Temple and to the University of London. The Middle Temple gave up its interest and the whole collection came to the Institute. The main sets of law reports of the British Isles were bought from the executors of the late R.M.C. Munro and other purchases included part of the library of the late Professor W.W. Buckland, Regius Professor of Civil Law in Cambridge, and part of the library

of Professor H. D. Hazeltine, Downing Professor of the Laws of England in Cambridge who was a legal historian.

Among the earliest decisions taken was one to build up a comprehensive collection of the laws of the Commonwealth and to develop some other sections, in particular American law reviews, of which the Library gradually built up the best, or one of the best, collections in Europe. So long as appeals from Canada were heard by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, the Canadian Government maintained a library of Canadian law in London for the use of Canadian lawyers who acted in those appeals. When the appeals were discontinued, the Canadian Government sold the collection to the Institute in 1951.

At the end of July 1948, the Library contained 11,460 volumes, at the end of July 1960, 65,000 volumes and the Library received 976 serial publications currently. At the end of July 1976 the Library held 125,344 volumes and received 2,117 serial titles currently. It may be permissible to go beyond 1976 and to give the corresponding figures as at the end of July 1994. The total stock amounted to 220,266 volumes and the total number of current serial titles was 2,745.

**(e) the readership**

The readership consisted of the members of the Committee of Management, academic law teachers in British and foreign universities, postgraduate law students and of other persons who were specially admitted. These tended to be a mixture of judges, practising members of the legal profession, civil servants, officials of inter-governmental organisations and other researchers. Undergraduates were only admitted in exceptional circumstances. Throughout the period under review, postgraduate students formed the largest group of readers, the majority being London LL.M. students. Sometimes, tea parties were given for them because of their links with, and constant presence at the Institute. Until 1965, the London LL.M. degree was normally a two year degree for full-time students. From October, 1965, it has normally been a one year degree. This change has led to a considerable increase in the number of readers in the Library of the Institute. Overseas students have traditionally formed a high proportion of postgraduate law students in British universities.

For a long time, practising members of the legal profession made little use of the Library. In 1948/49, the first full session, 112 persons were admitted of whom 78 were postgraduate students. By 1960, the total had risen to 399 of whom 250 were postgraduate students and 40 “other persons”. By 1970, the total had risen to 846, the number of postgraduate students to 447 and that of “other persons” to 192. In the session 1975/76, the last one during the period under review, the total amounted to 919, among whom were 389 postgraduate students and 240 “other persons”, a figure which reflects the increasing use of the Library made by the practising profession. All these figures relate to the holders of annual tickets. Temporary tickets had been introduced and 612 readers had obtained such tickets during the session, making a total of 1531 persons admitted to the Institute.

**(d) cataloguing and classification**

The Library has its own classification system. It uses two categories of main classes, jurisdictional and non-jurisdictional classes. Each jurisdictional main class comprises the legal literature of one jurisdiction; the non-jurisdictional main classes comprise legal literature which cannot be readily ascribed to any single jurisdiction, such as Roman law, public international law, conflict of laws and jurisprudence. An unusual non-jurisdictional class, known as Common law, consists of the monographic literature of the traditional Common law subjects, e.g. contract, tort, property, criminal law, etc., irrespective of the jurisdiction of origin.

The existence of this class reflects the feeling that the Common law welded the Common law jurisdictions into a recognisable entity. This feeling was stronger at the time the Institute was established than it is now. The class in question may also reflect Howard Drake’s experience at the Royal Empire Society. In due course, the classification scheme had to be expanded by a section to accommodate the law of the European intergovernmental organisations such as that applicable to the Council of Europe and that of the European Communities.

The Library had, and still has, a card catalogue, divided into an author, or rather name catalogue and a subject catalogue. The Library drew up its own list of subject headings which was revised and expanded as necessary. The card catalogue was supplemented by special lists. It was published by G.K. Hall in Boston in 1978 in six volumes. It was to some extent continued on microfiche and was later automated. It

is worth noting that, in its early years, the Library used the printed catalogue cards provided by the Library of Congress for its catalogue but this practice has been discontinued.

## **(9) Collation of legal research**

In 1934, the Society of Public Teachers of Law appointed a sub-committee to consider the collection and publication of information about current legal research. As a result, information was obtained through Heads of Law Departments, from University Librarians and from members of the Society; the records were collected and collated from 1938 to 1948 by Prof. B.A. Wortley. He deposited his records with the Institute in 1948 when the Institute began collecting information about current and completed research. It began issuing lists of current legal research annually from 1950/51, their title being:

*List of current legal research topics: being topics forming the subject of research by students for degrees in universities and polytechnics in the United Kingdom.* The first list compiled in 1949/50 listed 85 topics, the list issued in 1975/76 contained 670.

In 1961, the Institute issued a list of completed legal research topics, covering the period from about 1935 with a supplement, covering the years from 1961 to 1966, issued in 1966. The lists were included in the definitive list, published in 1985 the title of which is:

*Legal research in the United Kingdom, 1905-1984: a classified list of legal theses and dissertations successfully completed for postgraduate degrees awarded by universities and polytechnics in the United Kingdom from 1905-1984.*

## **(10) List of Official Committees, Commissions and other Bodies concerned with Reform of the Law**

In the course of the session 1963/64, the Institute issued its first list of official committees concerned with law reforms on which work was currently proceeding,

giving details of appointment, terms of reference, work and reports issued. The list was at first restricted to the United Kingdom, and the first edition listed 10 committees. The fourth edition of the list, issued in 1967, was expanded to include committees in all Commonwealth countries and the Republic of Ireland. It listed relevant bodies in 21 jurisdictions and 120 topics. It was not possible to issue the list annually. The eighth edition was issued in October 1976. The list was considered useful by the many persons and authorities which used it. It helped the Library to obtain many of the reports listed and its compilation helped to establish close relations with many of the bodies concerned.

## **(11) Bibliographical publications**

The Institute has always been conscious of one of its functions, as envisaged by the Atkin Committee, viz. to make the contents of other libraries as well as of its own known to readers and to act as a clearing house for information. Both the Lists of legal research topics and the Lists of government law reform committees were issued in fulfilling its remit just mentioned. These and all other bibliographical publications were prepared by the staff of the Institute unless otherwise noted.

From its very beginning, the Institute has published union lists of legal literature in various libraries. Collection of material for the first one, the Survey of legal periodicals, was begun in 1947/48, even before the Institute had its own premises, and it was published in 1949 when the Institute had been in existence for barely two years. It is listed below together with the other union catalogues which followed:

*Union list of legal periodicals: a location guide to holdings of legal periodicals in libraries in the United Kingdom; 4<sup>th</sup> ed., 1978 (1<sup>st</sup> ed. under the title: A survey of legal periodicals: union catalogue of holdings in British libraries; 1949).*

*Union list of Commonwealth and South African law, 1963 ed.: a location guide to Commonwealth and South African legislation, law reports and digests held by libraries in the United Kingdom at May 1963.*

*Union list of United States law literature in libraries in Oxford, Cambridge and London; 2<sup>nd</sup> ed., 1975.*

*Union list of air and space law: literature in the libraries of Oxford, Cambridge and London; 2<sup>nd</sup> ed., 1975.*

*Union list of West European legal literature: publications held by libraries in Oxford, Cambridge and London, 1966.*

*Finding list of primary source materials for British and Irish law held by London libraries; this list could not be published; it was distributed in mimeographed form in 1973. Supplement covering mainly Scottish and Irish material was completed in 1975/76.*

As a contribution to the seemingly unending quest for uniformity in legal citation, the Institute published:

*A manual of legal citations: part I: The British Isles, 1959: part II: The Commonwealth, 1960.* The work aimed at setting out an accepted method of citation for legislation, law reports and other legal publications. It was prepared by the staff of the Institute but edited by the late Professor G.D. Nokes.

The International Association of Legal Science is an umbrella organisation for the national committees or associations of comparative law. It is related to UNESCO. The Association has sponsored a series of bibliographical guides to the laws of various countries. The guide for the United Kingdom was published by the Institute in association with the United Kingdom National Committee of Comparative Law and under the auspices of the International Association and of UNESCO. The narrative sections were the work of many distinguished contributors; the bibliographies were largely the work of the Library staff. The first edition was edited by Prof. F.H. Lawson, Professor of Comparative Law in the University of Oxford, the second edition by Professor A.G. Chloros, Professor of Comparative Law at King's College, London. Its title is:

*A bibliographical guide to the law of the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man; 1<sup>st</sup> ed. 1956, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. 1973.*

## (12) Other publications

In 1952/53, the Institute agreed with the Athlone Press (the publishing arm of the University of London) that it would sponsor a series of scholarly monographs to be published by the Press. The aim was to encourage scholarly research by assisting its publication. Twelve volumes were published in all; it may be instructive to list them to show the range of the series:

- No. 1: Lloyd, D. [Lord Lloyd of Hampstead]  
*Public policy: a comparative study in English and French law*; 1953
- No. 2: Graveson, R.H.  
*Status in the Common law*; 1953
- No. 3: Holden, J. Milnes  
*The history of negotiable instruments in English law*; 1955
- No. 4: Zaphiriou, G.  
*The transfer of chattels in private international law: a comparative study*; 1956
- No. 5: Rideout, R.W.  
*The right to membership of a trade union*; 1963
- No. 6 Biggs, John M.  
*The concept of matrimonial cruelty*; 1962
- No. 7: Jolowicz, H.F.  
*Lectures on jurisprudence*; ed. by J.A. Jolowicz; 1963
- No. 8: Waters, D.W.M.  
*The constructive trust: the case for a new approach in English law*;  
1964
- No. 9: Levin, Jennifer  
*The Charter Controversy in the City of London, 1660-1668, and its consequences*; 1969
- No. 10: Abbot, L.W.  
*Law reporting in England, 1485-1585*; 1973
- No. 11: Anderson, J.N.D. (Sir Norman)  
*Law reform in the Muslim world*; 1976
- No. 12: Blatcher, M.  
*The King's Bench, 1450-1550: a study in self-help*; 1978

This may be the place to refer to three other works which were not published by the Institute but to which it had made a substantial contribution. Two of them were the result of co-operation between the Institute and the Society of Public Teachers of Law.

In 1962/63, the Society of Public Teachers of Law came to the conclusion that a comprehensive survey of all aspects of legal education in the United Kingdom had become necessary. The Institute agreed to sponsor the proposed survey and, in June 1963, obtained a grant from the Nuffield Foundation to make it possible to carry out the proposal. The survey was carried out under the guidance and with the assistance of a high-powered advisory committee and was conducted by Professor J.F. Wilson of the University of Southampton. The survey dealt with all aspects of legal education and was published in the *Journal of the Society of Public Teachers of Law*. In view of many important developments in the years following publication of the Survey, the need was felt to update it. The Institute obtained a further grant from the Nuffield Foundation and work started in 1973. The second survey was again conducted by Prof. J.F. Wilson and by Dr. S.B. Marsh of Manchester Polytechnic, as it then was. It was again published in the *Journal of the Society*. Later developments made it desirable to undertake a further survey. This was jointly sponsored by the Society of Public Teachers of Law and the Committee of Heads of University Law Schools and was carried out by Professor J.F. Wilson. It was published in *Legal Studies*, the successor journal to the *Journal of the Society of Public Teachers of Law*. The details are:

Wilson, J.F.

A survey of legal education in the United Kingdom.

*Journal of the Society of Public Teachers of Law*, vol. 9, June 1966, pp. 1-144

Wilson J.F., and Marsh, S.B.

A second survey of legal education in the United Kingdom.

*Journal of the Society of Public Teachers of Law*, vol. 13, July 1975, pp. 239-331.

Wilson, J.F.

A third survey of university legal education in the United Kingdom.

*Legal Studies*, vol. 13 (1993), pp. 143-182

The Society of Public Teachers of Law has been finding it necessary to give some guidance to universities concerning the minimum holdings of legal literature needed to support law teaching and research. The Institute has always played a substantial part in the preparation of these statements which is why they are included in this section. The first statement was drawn up by a sub-committee of the General Committee of the Society in 1958; it was distributed to law schools but not published in a printed version. The first published statement which appeared in 1970 was the work of a sub-committee, chaired by Professor J.C. (later Sir John) Smith, of the University of Nottingham. The Statement did not only deal with the provision of literature but also with certain other matters relevant to library provision.

After its publication, the Society appointed a Committee on Libraries of which Mr. Steiner was Convenor until 1989. One of its chief tasks consisted in compiling revisions of the 1970 statement. It was responsible for compiling all subsequent revisions up to 1987 and for the statement relating to the law of the European Communities and their member countries. A further revision was undertaken by Mr. Clive Weston of the University of Birmingham in 1993. After its publication, a wide-ranging review was initiated by the Libraries Committee of the Society and the Statement published in 1995 is a much more ambitious work than its predecessors. It was prepared by a team of researchers, headed by Dr. Peter Clinch of the Cardiff Law School, and deals with all questions relevant to law library provision. The Lord Chancellor's Advisory Committee on Legal Education and Conduct provided financial assistance and the Institute provided hospitality and administrative assistance. The details of the Statements are:

Society of Public Teachers of Law.

Statement of minimum holdings for law libraries in England and Wales.

1958; not published but distributed.

1970; with an introduction by J.C. (Sir John) Smith (*Journal of the Society of Public Teachers of Law*, vol. 11 (December 1970), pp. 93-103).

1975; (*ibid.*, vol. 13 (July 1975), pp. 332-341).

1986; (*Legal Studies*, vol. 6, pp. 195-215).

1987; Supplement (*ibid.*, vol. 7 (1987), pp. 224-226).

1993; revised by Clive Weston (*Legal Studies*, vol. 13 (1993), pp. 332-355).

Society of Public Teachers of Law.

Statement of minimum holdings of the law of the European Communities and of their member countries (*Journal of the Society of Public Teachers of Law*, vol. 13 (1974), pp. 113-141).

Society of Public Teachers of Law.

A library for the modern law school; a statement of standards for university law library provision in England and Wales (*Legal Studies*, special issue, December 1995).

In 1950/51, Mr. Drake and Dr. K. Lipstein, afterwards Professor of Comparative Law in the University of Cambridge, collaborated in preparing the Commonwealth section of the Register of Legal Documentation in the World. This was done at the request of the International Association of Legal Science, and the Register was published by UNESCO.

### **(13) *The Index to Foreign Legal Periodicals***

The American Association of Law Libraries had been publishing the *Index to Legal Periodicals* from 1923. This indexed substantially all United States and other English language law reviews. It was perceived after the end of the Second World War that there was a need for a periodical publication that would index at least the more important law reviews in languages other than English. The two leading proponents of that idea were Dr. William B. Stern, Foreign Law Librarian of the Los Angeles County Law Library and a prominent member of the American Association of Law Libraries, and Mr. Drake. It is worth mentioning that the Los Angeles County Law Library is one of the largest American law libraries West of the Mississippi and has an outstanding collection of foreign, i.e. non-American law. Dr. Stern and Mr. Drake created the Index.

The Index has always been owned by the American Association of Law Libraries and was initially financed by a grant to the Association from the Ford Foundation to support publication until the Index could become financially self-supporting. The grant was renewed for a further period but the Index had become self-supporting before the second grant had been fully expended; its balance was returned to the Foundation. The application for the grant was drafted by Dr. Stern and was said to be

one of the best documented applications ever received by the Foundation. For financial reasons, the Index was not edited or published in the United States until 1983. By an agreement between the Association and the Institute, the Index was edited by the Institute and published by it in co-operation with the Association.

The Index developed into a miniature international organisation. Its governing body was the Committee on the *Index to Foreign Legal Periodicals* of the American Association of Law Libraries. This met once a year in the course of the annual convention of the Association which was frequently attended by the General Editor of the Index. The current business of the Committee was conducted by its Chairman and by the Treasurer of the Index. Dr. Stern was the Chairman of the Committee until 1970; the Treasurer was Mr. William D. Murphy, Librarian of Messrs. Kirkland & Ellis in Chicago. Dr. Stern supervised the working of the Index very closely, subsequent Chairmen did it less closely. The financial administration was largely carried out by the headquarters office of the Association, in practice by its Administrative Secretary, Miss Antonette Russo, and was supervised by Mr. Murphy. For many years, a part of the subscriptions to the Index was handled by Miss de la Haye, the Assistant Secretary of the Institute.

The Librarian of the Institute was also the General Editor of the Index, first Mr. Drake up to the time of his death in 1967 and afterwards Mr. Steiner. The Index was first printed by the Eastern Press in Reading but from 1966 by Messrs. Sijthoff and their successor firms in Leiden, The Netherlands. Successive General Editors, therefore, had to pay visits to the Netherlands from time to time.

At first about 250 periodicals were indexed; the figure eventually rose to 350. The periodicals were mostly in languages other than English but at least the most important international law and comparative law reviews published in the major English speaking countries were indexed. This was true also of certain reviews in English emanating from Common law jurisdictions other than the United Kingdom, the United States or the major Dominions. After a few years, collections of essays such as *Mélanges* or *Festschriften* were added to the items indexed; their number varied considerably. It was impossible to index the complete contents of the reviews indexed. Entries were made for articles which exceeded a specified minimum length and for book reviews which exceeded a different minimum length. Articles were indexed under subject(s), author(s) and a geographical heading where appropriate; book reviews were given entries under the author or title of the book reviewed and

under the name of the reviewer. The articles indexed were in most European and a few other languages and the titles were mostly printed in the original language, transliterated where necessary. Exceptions were the Far Eastern and a few other not widely understood languages, titles in which were translated. The translations were often supplied by the periodicals themselves.

With a few exceptions, the periodicals indexed were received at the Institute and added to its collections. Entries were typed on multi-part slips, giving author, title and reference. One copy was then sent to the indexers; these were a group of experts in Britain and many other European countries who had access to the relevant periodicals, read the articles and assigned the subject and geographical headings. In addition to the personal indexers, there were two institutions which supplied entries, the Law Library of Congress in Washington and the Documentation Bureau for East European Law of the University of Leiden.

The subject headings were chosen from a list of “generic” headings, designed to cater for the legal systems of Common law as well as Civil law jurisdictions. They followed those of the *Index to Legal Periodicals* as far as possible. The list had to be revised from time to time. The subject index which formed the main part of the Index was arranged in alphabetical order of the subject headings which were sub-divided by jurisdiction where appropriate. The subject headings were in English. They were published in an alphabetical as well as a classified list. In the latter, each heading was followed by translations into French, German and Spanish. The list was complemented by alphabetical lists of subject headings in French, German and Spanish with translations into English. Those responsible for the Index believed that these lists of subject headings formed a modest contribution to the discipline of comparative law.

The completed slips were sorted according to the various sections of the Index and sent to the printers. The Index was issued quarterly; until 1977, the fourth quarterly issue was an annual cumulation. All quarterly issues and annual cumulations were replaced for permanent retention by three year cumulations, printed on much better paper. Annual cumulations were discontinued from 1978. From 1971, the Index has been printed by computer. The traditional typeface was retained but only one copy of each slip was sent to the printers. There were several reasons for this change, one being that it was no longer feasible to merge the quarterly issues for the cumulations manually. The changeover to computerised printing presented enormous difficulties,

partly caused by the very large number of accents and diacritical marks in the many languages in which titles had to be printed.

The editing and publishing of the Index benefited the Institute in many ways. Many law reviews and collections of essays were received free of charge for indexing and could be added to the Library. The Institute was brought into close and permanent contact with the American Association of Law Libraries as well as with many American librarians. Close relations were also established with many academics and librarians who contributed to the work by indexing. Mr. Steiner owes many personal friendships, some of them very close, to his Editorship of the Index. The Index helped to make the Institute more widely known than would have been the case without it. Editing and publishing the Index must be rated a successful public relations exercise.

#### **(14) The Institute and law teaching**

The development of the Institute ran parallel with the expansion of postgraduate law teaching in the University of London with which activity it has always been closely connected. Undergraduate law teaching in the University was no longer intercollegiate after the end of the Second World War but postgraduate teaching remained so and the postgraduate seminars were intercollegiate. From 1948/49, some of them have been held at the Institute as far as space permitted. Others were held at one or other of the Colleges. The literature used by postgraduate law students was available, and in some cases only available, at the Institute the bulk of the readership of which have, therefore, been London postgraduate law students.

In 1948/9 five seminars were held at the Institute and a few more at one or other of the Colleges. By 1951/52, the total for the University had risen to eighteen of which many were held at the Institute. In 1975/76, the total was fifty-four. The intercollegiate timetable was drawn up by the Institute, in practice by the Assistant Secretary. With the increase in the number of seminars, it became more and more difficult to co-ordinate their times and from 1967/68, a special procedure was devised. The Institute drew up a provisional timetable and any difficulties were resolved by a Committee which consisted of the Heads of the five Law Departments and the Chairman and Secretary of the Board of Studies in Laws of the University. The extension of the library hours for the benefit of the LL.M. students has been referred to.

## **(15) Inter-disciplinary study groups**

From the beginning of his term of office as Director of the Institute, Sir Norman instituted a set of inter-disciplinary study groups. There were four of these: lawyers and economists, lawyers and sociologists, lawyers and theologians, and lawyers and criminologists. The aim was to bring together representatives of different disciplines who were concerned with different aspects of the same problems, and it was fully achieved. The membership consisted of academic teachers and practitioners, taking this latter term in the widest possible sense. The group of lawyers and sociologists included inter alia doctors and psychiatrists, that of lawyers and economists inter alia businessmen; among the lawyers and theologians there were agnostics who were particularly concerned with moral issues, and the lawyers and criminologists included inter alia penologists, Home Office officials, psychiatrists, prison and probation officers. Very occasionally, representatives of different groups combined where the topic to be discussed made this desirable. The system remained unchanged until Sir Norman retired. Although the participants changed over the years, there was considerable continuity. The range of topics discussed was very wide indeed since, in principle, each group met once each term. Although this could not always be arranged, each group met three times a year so that twelve discussions took place in each academic year.

The procedure was simple. The members of the group assembled for a glass of sherry between 6 p.m. and 6.30 p.m. The discussion began at 6.30 and ended at 9.30. Sir Norman almost invariably took the chair. The discussion was always introduced by a distinguished speaker. Examples were Lord Devlin and the then Archbishop of Canterbury, Michael Ramsey. At about 7.30, the formal discussion was interrupted by a snack supper, including wine; this was served at the table round which the members of the group sat, and the discussion tended to be continued informally during supper. As soon as the meal was over, the formal discussion continued. The so-called "Chatham House Rules" applied, i.e. nothing that was said could be attributed to any individual speaker so as to enable the participants to speak more freely than would have been the case otherwise. For the same reason, the discussions were never published. Some of the discussions had practical consequences. One discussion on "The methods of enforcing judgements in civil cases" led to the appointment by the Lord Chancellor of a Committee to consider the matter and to make recommendations for legislation. That Committee included several of the participants in the discussion. Similarly, following a discussion on divorce law reform, the Archbishop of

Canterbury appointed a Group the Report of which with the title of "Putting asunder" helped prepare the ground for the Divorce Reform Act of 1969. That Group likewise included several of the participants in the discussion, including Sir Norman, and held most of its meetings at the Institute. On one occasion, a discussion on a point of family law had been requested by the Law Commission.

## **(16) Legal research at the Institute**

In a wider sense, most of the activities at the Institute can be considered as legal research or as contributing to it, such as the provision of a first class research library. A great deal of postgraduate work consists of research and visitors to the Institute usually carry out research. This chapter is intended to deal with research carried out by the Institute staff or directed or sponsored by the Institute. Only significant research can be mentioned here.

A modest beginning was made in 1952/53 when statements were prepared on certain legal questions at the request of the Law Reform Committee and some other official committees. Between 1959 and 1963, the Institute was able to appoint two research assistants for specific tasks.

Major official Institute research activity began in 1960. In that year, Messrs. Butterworth made an annual grant for seven years to defray the travel and subsistence expenses of a law teacher from Australia, Canada, New Zealand or South Africa who would spend the whole or part of his sabbatical leave at the Institute. The recipients came to the Institute to carry out their own research. In practice, the award tended to be divided each year between two recipients. In 1968, the grant was renewed for a further seven years.

In 1960/61, the first Fellow under the Rockefeller grant for Asian and African scholars was appointed. These were younger scholars who carried out research at the Institute, generally for one year, under the supervision of the Director or of some other law teacher of the University of London. These Fellowships were funded partly from the Rockefeller grant which was renewed until 1969 and partly out of counterpart funds provided by the British Council, the Shell International Petroleum Company and the Ford Foundation out of their major grant made in 1964/65. They were last held in

1969/70. By then, their number had increased from about three per year to something like seven or eight.

From October, 1962, Dr. G.O. Sayles, formerly Professor of History in the University of Aberdeen, held a Rockefeller Senior Research Fellowship at the Institute for four years in the course of which he published several important works on mediaeval legal history, some of them in collaboration with Dr. H.G. Richardson. The Fellowship enabled Professor Sayles to devote himself full-time to research and to the publication of its results.

From 1961 to 1963, Dr. E. Sarofim held a Research Fellowship in the law of the Middle Eastern countries which was funded by the British Petroleum Company, the Kuwait Oil Company and Shell International Petroleum Company. His research concentrated on the labour laws of the oil-producing countries of the Arabian Peninsula.

The work of the Hayter Lecturers in African and Islamic Law respectively constituted an important part of the research effort of the Institute. The posts were discussed above since their holders formed part of the staff of the Institute.

From January, 1968, to December, 1971, the Institute administered a grant to Professor T.G. Ison of the University of British Columbia for a research project on credit marketing and consumer protection, to be pursued in Canada, the United States and England. The grant was made by the Social Science Research Council and was in respect of the part of the project to be carried out in England and Wales. Professor Ison spent several periods of research at the Institute.

In 1967/68, part of the Ford fund was used to enable Dr. H.W. Tambiah, Q.C., to complete research in connection with two works on the law of Ceylon, as it then was, between his retirement from his post of judge of the High Court of Ceylon and his appointment as a judge of the Court of Appeal in Sierra Leone.

## **(17) Ford Visiting Professors**

The Institute has always had a stream of visitors from abroad, most of them being law teachers. Their role will be discussed below but special mention must be made of a

series of distinguished American law professors who came to the Institute under the terms of the Ford grant for about six months each year from 1966 to 1976. Each of them took part in the Ford Workshop and then made the Institute his headquarters from which he undertook a series of engagements such as lectures, seminars, conferences and other meetings at British universities. The number of engagements varied, but came to something like twenty on average and involved a great deal of travelling in addition to preparation of lectures, etc. The presence of the Ford Visiting Professors was exceedingly valuable, partly because of their advice, particularly in library matters, and partly because it enabled many British law teachers to have contact with them.

The Professors were:

Monrad G. Paulsen, Columbia University  
Charles O. Gregory, University of Virginia  
Joseph T. Sneed, Stanford University  
Louis Loss, Harvard University  
Richard H. Field, Harvard University  
Fleming James, Jr., Yale University  
Ferdinand F. Stone, Tulane University  
Philip Selznick, University of California, Berkeley  
Louis B. Schwartz, University of Pennsylvania  
Eric Stein, University of Michigan  
Arthur T. von Mehren, Harvard University

## **(18) Ford Workshops**

From time to time and with increasing frequency, conferences and other meetings, national and international, took place at the Institute; some of these were organised or jointly organised by the Institute; in other cases, the Institute merely provided accommodation. The most important of those organised by the Institute were the annual workshops funded by the Ford Foundation. The first of these took place in July 1966, the last one in 1977 but they were continued on a different basis. They lasted several days and the participants included British and foreign law teachers as well as other experts. The American Visiting Professor whose stay at the Institute was also funded by the Ford Foundation was always an expert in the subject of the Workshop in which he took a prominent part. The topics were:

Family law  
Labour law  
Tax law  
Company law  
Civil procedure and evidence  
Law of tort and non-physical loss  
The functions of comparative law  
Law and the social sciences  
Criminal procedure - patterns for the future  
Community law and the individual  
Conflict of laws  
Welfare law

## **(19) Visitors to the Institute**

The Institute has functioned, from its early years, as the central national law research library and, subject to the role of the British Museum Library (now British Library Reference Division), as the law library of last resort. It has, therefore, always been visited by large numbers of United Kingdom academic law teachers who came to do research in the Library and who sometimes combined this with attendance at meetings of various kinds. It has also always been visited by other legal dignitaries.

Both these visitors and the overseas visitors have always been a prominent feature of the life of the Institute and have contributed to its work. The Institute has attracted many visitors from outside the United Kingdom; the majority of them were academic law teachers but they have always included legal dignitaries of various kinds, including judges, officials of international organisations, law officers, civil servants, etc. American law teachers have always formed the largest single group. Some visitors stayed for lengthy periods and some of these have been mentioned under the headings of research or Ford Professor. Some stayed for short periods only, some of them gave lectures or conducted seminars. Librarians, almost invariably law librarians, constituted a special category of overseas visitors. Some of them took posts at the Institute, some of them worked in the Library for short periods, some just paid short visits. From 1959, many overseas visits were connected with the *Index to*

*Foreign Legal Periodicals*, the visitors being chairmen or members of the Index Committee, the Treasurer or indexers living abroad.

The overseas visitors played an essential part in the work of the Institute. Their presence turned it into a meeting place for lawyers from many countries, they gave valuable advice, in particular to the Library, and many friendships were formed. It should be noted that Mr. Drake, Mr. Steiner and Miss Anderson formed close personal friendships with some of their overseas colleagues. Conversations over tea or coffee in the Common Room, apart from being pleasant, constituted an important exchange of information. In addition to giving overseas visitors such advice and assistance as they might require, the Institute endeavoured to put them in touch with British law teachers and other relevant persons. Frequent receptions in honour of visitors were a means to that end. In 1949/50, 32 overseas visitors were listed, in 1958/59 62, in 1962/63 130; the figures thereafter hovered around 115 to the end of the period under review.

Chief Justice Cremona visited the Institute several times, both as Attorney-General and as Chief Justice. Another visitor who ought to be mentioned was the late Professor S.E. Thorne. He was perhaps the leading legal historian of his time in the English-speaking world. He was Librarian of the Yale University Law School and afterwards Professor of Legal History at Harvard. In the summer of 1950, Mr. Drake visited the United States for the first time to take a Visiting Fellowship at Yale University. This was spent in the Law Library and was the first opportunity the Librarian had of studying the organisation and contents of a major American law library. Professor Thorne and his Deputy, Miss Pauline Gee (afterwards Mrs. Wildman) gave valuable advice and assistance to Mr. Drake then and afterwards. Professor Thorne had done so from his first visit to the Institute in 1948 and he visited the Institute nine times in all, sometimes for lengthy periods. Mrs Wildman was also a visitor to the Library.

## **(20) Relations with legal authorities and committee memberships**

The Institute has always maintained and attached great importance to its relations with legal authorities, associations, etc. These varied greatly in nature. They involved personal relations and mutual advice and assistance, from the side of the Institute often bibliographical. Very often, members of the Institute staff were members of committees of the institutions concerned. In order to avoid duplication in this chapter,

such relations and committee memberships will be discussed together, followed by other committee memberships. Some of the relevant matters have been dealt with earlier but some of them will be touched on again to give a rounded picture of the role of the Institute on the national and international scene. It will be necessary to confine these remarks to the more significant instances. The Institute has enjoyed cordial relations with the following bodies in particular: the Law Commissions for England and Wales and for Scotland, the British Institute of International and Comparative Law and its predecessor, the Society of Comparative Legislation, the British Council, the Hamlyn Trustees, the Society of Public Teachers of Law, the Selden Society, the Council of the United Kingdom National Committee of Comparative Law, the International African Law Association of which Sir Norman was Vice-President, the British and Irish Association of Law Librarians, the American Association of Law Libraries, the International Association of Law Libraries, the Canadian Association of Law Libraries and the associations of law libraries in South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, Germany, Switzerland and the Netherlands. Details must be given in relation to some of these bodies.

The Institute has always provided a venue for legal meetings. Some of these were isolated events but some bodies have always met at the Institute. These included the Council of the Society of Public Teachers of Law, the Council of the United Kingdom National Committee of Comparative Law, the Hamlyn Trustees and the Council of the British and Irish Association of Law Librarians, at one time also the Committee of Heads of Law Schools and the British Branch of the International Law Association.

Close links have always existed between the Institute and the Law Commission for England and Wales which have benefited both parties. Professor A.L. Diamond, Q.C., was a member of the Law Commission until he succeeded Sir Norman as Director of the Institute in 1976.

Links were maintained with many overseas law reform committees as a result of the compilation and publication of the List of official committees, commissions and other bodies concerned with reform of the law. From 1967, this covered Commonwealth countries; in other words, it embraced all Common law jurisdictions with the exception of the United States. Although the contacts with those bodies were mainly in writing, they led to personal visits as well.

The connections between the Institute and the Society of Public Teachers of Law have always been close. Sir David was president of the Society in 1948/49 and Sir Norman in 1968/69. Mr. Drake was Hon. Assistant Secretary from 1950 to 1960. During that time, the administration of the Society was carried on from the Institute. Mr. Steiner served as a member of the Minimum Standards Sub-Committee of the Society which reported in 1970, and was Convenor of the Sub-Committee on Law Libraries to the end of the period under review and beyond. Members of the Institute staff served on some committees of the Society. The involvement of the Institute with the Statements of Minimum Holdings and the Surveys of Legal Education have been noted above.

Friendly relations were maintained between the Institute and the British Institute of International and Comparative Law, itself the result of an amalgamation between the Society of Comparative Legislation and the Grotius Society. Sir Norman Anderson was for many years a member of the Council of that Institute, and close co-operation was maintained during the preparations, extending over many years, for the move of both Institutes into Charles Clore House.

The association with the British Council was cordial and continuing. It involved, in particular, matters affecting overseas students and bibliographical advice. Early in 1972, the Council set up a Committee on European Community Law. It was concerned inter alia with the provision of library collections of Community law and the laws of the other member countries of the Communities. Mr. Steiner served as a member of this Committee.

The Hamlyn Trustees administer a fund for the purpose of providing an annual lecture on the English legal system, frequently delivered at the Institute. Sir Norman was for many years Chairman of the Trustees.

Mr. Drake was Hon. Secretary and then Secretary of the Selden Society from 1950/51 to the time of his death in 1967. During his time as Secretary, the administration of the Society was carried on from the Institute.

The Council of the United Kingdom National Committee of Comparative Law performs inter alia two principal functions. One is the holding of an annual colloquium and the publication of its proceedings. The other one consists in organising the participation of the United Kingdom in the International Congresses of Comparative Law which are held every four years. Having been Chairman of the

Council, Sir Norman became an ex officio member of it and ceased to represent the Institute. He was succeeded in that capacity by Mr. Drake and afterwards by Mr. Steiner. In September, 1963, Sir Norman was elected to be the United Kingdom representative on the Bureau of the International Association of Legal Science, the umbrella organisation for the various national associations, committees or councils of comparative law. He served until December, 1969. Mr. Steiner took part in several International Congresses of Comparative Law.

Beginning with the 6<sup>th</sup> International Congress of Comparative Law in 1962, the Congress has had a Bibliographical Section which was in some ways a by-product of the *Index to Foreign Legal Periodicals*. Mr. Drake and Mr. Steiner attended the 6<sup>th</sup> Congress in Hamburg in 1962, the 7<sup>th</sup> in Uppsala in 1966. Mr. Steiner was President of the Bibliographical Section at the 8<sup>th</sup> Congress in Pescara in 1970, where he read a paper, and General Reporter of the Section at the 9<sup>th</sup> Congress in Teheran in 1974, the 10<sup>th</sup> Congress in Budapest in 1978 and the 11<sup>th</sup> in Caracas in 1982.

The British and Irish Association of Law Librarians was established in 1969. Its annual study conferences have always been attended by several members of the Library staff of the Institute. Several members of the staff have served on various committees and sub-committees of the Association and have generally taken part in the work of the Association. Mr. Steiner and Miss Anderson were for a number of years members of the Executive Committee (later Council) of the Association. After the end of the period under review, Miss Anderson became Chairman of the Association and afterwards Vice-President. Mr. Steiner was President. The two latter offices are honorary. Mr. Steiner, Miss Anderson and Mr. Norman contributed to the first edition of the *Manual of Law Librarianship*, edited for the Association by Miss Elizabeth Moys, a former Deputy Librarian of the Institute, and published for the Association in 1976. Among the contributors to the second edition, published in 1987, were again several members of the Library staff of the Institute, Mrs. M. Birch, Mr. P. Norman, Mr. J.R. Winterton, later Librarian, and a former member of the staff, Mrs. C. Miskin.

The Librarians and Deputy Librarians of the Institute have from an early date attended many of the annual Conventions of the American Association of Law Libraries and have usually been able to combine this with visits to North American law libraries. The contact of the Institute with the Association though cordial and lively by 1959, was put on an institutional basis with the establishment of the *Index to Foreign Legal*

*Periodicals.* This involved constant and regular contact between the General Editor, on the one hand, and several of the officers of the Association, on the other hand. Attendance at the annual convention by the General Editor became a matter of routine because the Committee on the Index meets in the course of the Convention. Mr. Steiner was eventually appointed a member of the Committee.

The International Association of Law Libraries was founded in 1959. Mr. Drake was one of its founding members and was appointed Vice-President. He became President in 1965 and was in office at the time of his death. He took a very active part in the running of the Association, in particular in the production of its Bulletin. Miss Anderson was a member of the Board of Directors of the Association for several years and later served as Vice-President. Mr. Steiner was Second and then first Vice-President.

One of the principal activities of the International Association has been the holding of courses in law librarianship and legal bibliography. Several of these have been attended by members of the Library staff of the Institute, notably the fourth course held at the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law in Rome in September 1972. The second course which was held in Cambridge in March 1968 was directed by Mr. Steiner and Miss Anderson.

As the result of a report submitted to the relevant committees of the Council of Europe by Mr. Drake as President of the International Association, the Association was invited by the Council to prepare guides to law libraries in the member countries of the Council. The Institute acted as the co-ordinating centre for the work which was largely completed by the summer of 1969, and Mr. Steiner and Miss Anderson were members of the Editorial Advisory Committee. The *Guide to law libraries in the member states of the Council of Europe* was published by the Council.

Continuous and friendly personal relations were maintained with the two institutions which indexed periodicals for the *Index to Foreign Legal Periodicals* and with their members; these were the Documentation Bureau for East European Law of the University of Leiden and the Law Library of Congress in Washington. Cordial relations have always existed with the T.M.C. Asser Inter-University Institute of International Law at the Hague and with its Director, Dr. C.C.A. Voskuil. Relations have also been close with the Max-Planck-Institutes, particularly with that of Foreign

and Private International Law in Hamburg, and that of Foreign Public Law and Public International Law in Heidelberg.

It may be convenient here to refer to committee memberships not related to any of these organisations. In 1951/52, Sir David was appointed a member of the Law Reform Committee. Many of his other relevant activities were described above in the section on the staff of the Institute.

The same is true of Sir Norman but some of his committee memberships should be mentioned here. In 1971/72, he was appointed Vice-Chairman of the Longford Study Group on Pornography. He was also Chairman of one of its sub-committees and member of another one. He was a member of the Archbishop's Commission on Divorce, 1963-66 and a member of the Denning Committee on Legal Education for Students from Africa, 1960.

In the earlier years of its existence, the Institute was often represented by Professor R.H. Graveson, of King's College, London or Professor B.A. Wortley, of the University of Manchester, at committees or meetings concerned with comparative law or the unification of law.

## **(21) Visits overseas by members of the staff of the Institute**

Visits overseas which in this context include visits to the Continent of Europe, undertaken by members of the staff of the Institute, have always figured prominently among its activities.

A beginning was made almost immediately when Sir David, as the first Director of the Institute, visited North America in April 1948. He attended the 70<sup>th</sup> anniversary celebrations of the University of Western Ontario as the official delegate of the University of London and then visited Law Schools in several Canadian and American Universities. In November 1949 he again visited North America, delivered several lectures and visited several Law Schools. The first visit to North America by Mr. Drake was noted above. In April 1951 Sir David visited the University Colleges of the Gold Coast (now Ghana) and Nigeria at the invitation of the Inter-University Council for Higher Education in the Colonies; he met a number of judges, law

officers and lawyers in each country as well as members of the staffs of the two University Colleges.

The visits listed in the preceding paragraph helped to establish a pattern which emerged gradually. Sir Norman visited North America and countries in the Middle East, Asia and Africa in which Islamic law is relevant. He also visited countries on the Continent of Europe though not with the same regularity. His programmes were varied; they included lectures, seminars, meetings, and advice to various bodies. Some lectures were on theological subjects. Most of his travels served several purposes. Some particularly memorable visits may be mentioned. In 1960, Sir Norman paid a visit to Libya and Egypt in the course of which King Idris of Libya invested him with the Order of Istiqlal, Class II. In 1966/67, he was Visiting Professor at the Harvard Law School. In the Spring of 1976, he lectured at certain American universities and colleges. In the course of this visit, he received the Marshall-Wythe Medallion from the Law School of William and Mary College.

Mr. Drake paid frequent visits to North America, more often than not to attend the annual conventions of the American Association of Law Libraries. These attendances were always combined with other business. Mr. Drake visited most Commonwealth countries and many countries on the Continent of Europe. It was a feature of his travels that he not only visited law libraries throughout the world in order to establish contacts and for his own information but frequently, in order to advise on library development. The contacts he established were valuable in setting up exchanges of publications. Many of his visits were concerned with attendance at meetings and with the affairs of the International Association of Law Libraries. Some visits served the purposes of the *Index to Foreign Legal Periodicals*. These included his attendance at the International Congresses of Comparative Law in Hamburg and Uppsala and regular visits to Messrs. Sijthoff, the printers of the Index in Leiden.

His last major journey included the following: he attended the convention of the American Association of Law Libraries in Los Angeles and visited Harvard, New York, Washington, Toronto and Edmonton on his way there. From Los Angeles, he travelled to New Zealand where, on the invitation of the Vice-Chancellors' Committee, he visited the universities of Auckland, Wellington, Canterbury and Otago as well as other legal and library centres. He then went to Australia where his main work was to act as consultant to the National Library in Canberra in order to review their holdings of law books and to prepare a report on future policy. He also

visited Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney and Brisbane. He then went via Singapore, Ceylon and Bombay to Uppsala to attend the International Congress of Comparative Law and concurrent meetings of the International Association of Law Libraries. His journey lasted from the 21<sup>st</sup> of June to about the 14<sup>th</sup> August 1966.

Mr. Steiner attended the annual conventions of the American Association of Law Libraries, mainly as General Editor of the *Index to Foreign Legal Periodicals* from 1970 and with increasing regularity after the end of the period under review. His visits always included visits to law libraries. His attendance at several International Congresses of Comparative Law has been noted. They too arose originally from the Index. He paid a number of visits to countries on the Continent of Europe to attend meetings and courses, to visit libraries and other legal institutions and, occasionally, to lecture. These visits included numerous visits to the printers of the Index in the Netherlands. In February/March 1975, he lectured at a workshop for Law Librarians in Lagos which was held under the auspices of the Federal Supreme Court of Nigeria.

In 1956, Miss Moys, the then Deputy Librarian, spent two months in the United States, attending the annual convention and visiting law libraries.

Miss Anderson paid numerous visits to North America, to attend annual conventions of the American Association of Law Libraries and to visit law libraries in Canada and the United States, including periods of work as a member of the library staff of the New York University School of Law and the Faculty of Law, University of Western Ontario in 1961. She also paid numerous visits to countries on the Continent of Europe to attend meetings and courses of lectures and to visit law libraries. In 1977/78, she spent three months in Lagos to help with setting up the Library of the Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies. Miss Anderson has always had close relations with Canadian colleagues.

Several other senior members of the Library staff of the Institute visited Continental European countries to attend courses or meetings and to pay visits to libraries.

It will have been seen that visits abroad by members of the staff of the Institute have figured prominently among their activities. They have served a variety of purposes but overall they have helped to make the Institute known world-wide and to increase its prestige.

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