This year's appendix, like the Yearbook as a whole, is dominated by the 1983 General Election. In addition to the normal series of the past year's monthly System Three polls (see Figure 1), a further graph (Figure 2) summarises the trends between the 1979 and 1983 General Elections (also System Three polls).

It is instructive to compare the two, and to note the impact made by the Social Democratic Party's alliance with the Liberals. This impact is also highlighted in the polls carried out by System Three and MORI during the Election campaign (Figure 3).

Acknowledgements

The Yearbook is indebted to MORI and The Scotsman, as well as to System Three Scotland and The Glasgow Herald, for permission to publish this data. We are grateful to the other polling organisations for supplying additional information, and to Audio-Visual Services at Edinburg University for graphical presentation.

Technical Note

Percentages have been rounded; 'don't knows', refusals and 'won't votes' have been omitted. The dates given are those of completion of the fieldwork, rather than dates of eventual publication.
FIGURE 1  VOTING INTENTION (MONTHLY) JULY 1982—JUNE 1983
SYSTEM THREE POLLS

FIGURE 2  VOTING INTENTION: ELECTION TO ELECTION SUMMARY
MAY 1979—JUNE 1983  SYSTEM THREE POLLS
There were six "Scotland only" Acts in 1982, the two most important being the Local Government and Planning (Scotland) Act and the Civic Government (Scotland) Act. The Criminal Justice and the Administration of Justice Acts, however, although primarily England and Wales Acts, have various provisions that apply throughout one or more of the constituent parts of the United Kingdom. Each is to be noted for special parts which in the world of popular journalism would be advertised as Bumper Scottish Supplements.

The Criminal Justice Act states quite explicitly that it applies to England and Wales only, subject to certain exceptions, while, with the Administration of Justice Act, the reader is left to assume that its provisions apply throughout the United Kingdom, subject to certain exceptions. It would be helpful if this were stated explicitly, as the Scottish lawyer in a hurry will probably look only at the subsection dealing with "Scotland only" provisions, and not reflect on the general application of the Act.

It is astonishing that not only the legal profession but all who have to make sense of Acts of Parliament as they apply to Scotland do not react more vociferously to the practice of peppering Acts, which are drafted essentially for users south of the Tweed, with occasional provisions or adaptations for users in Scotland, plus the even rarer Bumper Scottish Supplement. The expression "contemporary Parliament" begins to take on a new meaning. Those familiar with the grammar of the classical languages might suspect that it contains, not an objective, but a subjective, genitive.

Scottish users of some Acts are paying £10 for about £2 worth of legislation. Even if separate publication of measures affecting Scotland would not lead to any significant reduction in price, because of the smallness of the market, nevertheless the saving in time and energy would be considerable. Candidates and Members of Parliament of all parties constantly urge on us the need to modernise our production techniques and to improve productivity. The latter might be helped if
they did the former, and presented us with legislation, not such that he who ran might read it, but that he who attempted to read it did not require a goodly supply of pencils, scissors and paste.

Chapter Number
17 Harbours (Scotland) Act

Like the Harbours Development (Scotland) Act 1972 (c.64), this Act is drafted in general terms, but it was promoted principally to deal with Peterhead Bay Harbour. This was vested in the Secretary of State, and effectively looked after by the Scottish Economic Planning Department, assisted by the Peterhead Bay Management Company Limited. After consultation with interested parties, the Secretary of State decided to discontinue the harbour in favour of an independent trust.

The Act is brief. It enables the Secretary of State to transfer any harbour held by him to a trust as harbour authority, by order made by statutory instrument, subject to annulment by either House of Parliament. The teeth in the legislation lie in the fact that he may make the transfer subject to such terms and conditions as he may decide. These terms and conditions were outlined by the Earl of Mansfield when moving the Second Reading of the Bill in the House of Lords.

At Peterhead the trust, as harbour authority, will include local authority and fishing members, be able to levy vessel and cargo dues and be liable for maintenance and conditions, and be able to levy vessel and cargo dues and be liable for maintenance and conditions. The recreational "Lido Beach" will be protected. Responsibility for finance will now pass from the Scottish Office to the Department of Transport - an interesting step backwards in the progress of administrative devolution.

19 Deer (Amendment) (Scotland) Act

This Act is in the form of a series of textual amendments to the Deer (Scotland) Act 1959 (7 & 8 Eliz. 2, c.49), which created the Red Deer Commission. Since then the number of red deer has increased considerably. In the Second Reading debate in the House of Lords it was stated that they had increased from 105,000 in 1978 to 255,000 in 1979, while other species of deer had also continued to thrive. These include sika, fallow and roe deer. In the seventies afforestation also continued apace, with an increase of 50% of 250,000 hectares in the area of forestry plantation owned by the Forestry Commission or aided by the Commission under dedication agreements. In some areas deer can be a serious pest. But venison is a valuable product, with poachers calculated to be taking about £2 millions worth yearly, which equals the value of venison exported. Before the war a deer carcass was worth about 15 shillings, and poaching was generally for purely domestic consumption. Present prices are said to range from £88 to £128, and on occasions even higher.

The Act was introduced as a Private Member's Bill, following publication by the government of a consultative document on Deer Legislation in Scotland in 1981 and extensive consultations, as well as help from a working party convened on the initiative of the Scottish Landowners' Federation. This working party included farmers, foresters, and members of the British Deer Society.

The Act begins by extending the functions of the Red Deer Commission to cover sika deer (Cervus nippon), of which there may be about 5,000 in Scotland. These can inter-breed with red deer, and so any deer which are hybrids of these species are also included, this gives effect to a recommendation of the Forestry Sub-Committee of the House of Commons Select Committee on Science and Technology. The staff of the Red Deer Commission, although not without expertise in the habits and distribution of other species, would have their responsibilities doubled or trebled if the Commission decided to deal with roe and fallow deer, and it would in fact become a Deer Commission.

However, to avoid the need for further primary legislation, the Secretary of State is enabled to issue directions to include other species.

The Commission will now be able to give advice not only on conservation but on all aspects of deer management.

The concept of marauding deer is widened so as to include not only those which come on to land and cause serious damage, or injury to farm animals, but also those which, as a result of changes in habitats, have become "resident marauders", whose killing by competent persons may be authorised. The Commission's stamers may, with the consent of the occupier of agricultural land or woodland, also kill marauding deer of species other than red deer and sika deer, if this is necessary to prevent further serious damage.

The Secretary of State is given power to fix close seasons for any species or hybrid of any species named in an order, except in the case of conspicuously marked deer which are kept on land enclosed by a deer-proof barrier for the purpose of deer farming. There are also many detailed exemptions to permit strictly controlled cull season shooting, sale or other disposal of carcasses, of deer found on arable land, garden grounds, permanent grassland and the night shooting of red deer, sika deer, or hybrids of these. These controls are designed to discourage poaching, and the penalties for poaching and other unlawful taking, killing or injuring of deer are increased dramatically to £500 per deer or three months imprisonment or both, plus forfeiture of the deer.

There are some apparently bizarre provisions banning the shooting of deer from aircraft, or the use of helicopters for the transporting of live deer except under veterinary supervision. This is to prevent imitation of practices reported on television as occurring in New Zealand. The use of any type of vehicle to drive deer on unenclosed land in order to take, kill or injure them is also banned.

In the debates in Parliament it was pointed out that while it is unlawful to kill deer otherwise than by a firearm, there was much concern about the types of firearms used. One peer spoke of a poacher firing five shots from a .22 rifle at a stag and leaving
it wounded. The Secretary of State is now given powers to make orders about the classes of firearms, ammunition, sights etc., that may lawfully be used in killing deer. Before making an order he must consult appropriate organisations, and the orders must be laid in draft before each House of Parliament for their approval.

The Act inserts a new part of the 1959 Act, to provide for the licensing of dealing in venison. These provisions replace those of the Sale of Venison (Scotland) Act 1968 (c.38). They replace simple registration with licensing by islands and district councils, for successive periods of three years. Detailed records will have to be kept as prescribed by the Secretary of State; they will be liable to inspection on the authority of the Secretary of State or the Red Deer Commission, or by the police. It was considered by several speakers in Parliament that life had been far too easy for poachers and these somewhat bureaucratic provisions could greatly reduce their activities. While the fines that may be imposed for any breach of this new part of the Act are relatively low, the sanction that is most likely to prove effective is the loss of a venison dealer's licence for such time as the court may think fit.

Chapter
Number (cont'd) 43
State may, by order, extend mandatory rate relief of charities to this accommodation, or alternatively prescribe a method of valuation for it.

Part II implements many of the recommendations in the Report of the Committee of Inquiry into Local Government in Scotland (the Stoddart Committee), published in January 1981 (Cmnd. 8115). Its aim is to reduce the concurrency of powers of local authorities at both regional and district level. For the most part, functions now lie with either the regional or the district council, but not with both.

Part III and the associated schedule contain many provisions for the improvement of the management of Town and County planning. Some of the provisions parallel those of the English Local Government and Planning (Amendment) Act 1981 (c.41) and are inspired mainly by the Final Report by Mr. George Dobry, Q.C., in his Review of the Development Control System, to the Secretary of State for the Environment (1975) and by The Scottish Development Department's own Review of the Management of Planning (1977).

The need to hold examinations in public for structure plans, and of public local inquiries for local plans, is reduced, and considerable discretion is given to planning authorities not to hold these inquiries.

Publication of applications for planning permission and associated applications in the local newspapers will now be solely the responsibility of the planning authorities. The authorities are authorised to charge appropriately for this service.

Listed building consents, and consents to demolish unlisted buildings in conservation areas will now be subject to the same 5-year rule on their "life" as applies to ordinary grants of planning permission.

There is considerable streamlining of the law relating to enforcement of planning controls by way of enforcement notices served for breaches of these controls, and relating to appeals against enforcement notices: these rules are paralleled with similar rules for the greater protection of listed buildings and of conservation areas. In either case, where appropriate, an enforcement notice may authorise "underenforcement", if this will bring the land into a condition acceptable to the planning authority, or alleviate the effect of works done on a listed building.

Part IV deals with a miscellany of items ranging from the giving of modest financial aid to commerce and industry, in addition to that provided by central government and the European Community, to the giving by a local authority of grants to cover 75% of the expenditure (or in cases of hardship 90% of such expenditure) incurred by owners of houses in multiple occupation, in providing fire escapes.
The Civic Government (Scotland) Act 1982 provides a uniform set of procedures for the regulation and management, at a local level, of certain matters which are not themselves of national importance but which ought to be ordered on a uniform basis throughout Scotland. Many of the provisions of this Act are derived from the Burgh Police (Scotland) Acts 1892 (c.55) and 1893 (c.33), and from other Acts of Parliament of only local effect, especially those relating to the four cities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen and Dundee, and to the town of Greenock. Others, for example those relating to the law of abandonment or offensive behaviour, and to public order, are designed to harmonise with the law of the rest of the United Kingdom. Archaic language and obsolete offences (for example, permitting a bull to be seen serving a cow in public) have been swept away.

In 1972, in anticipation of the passing of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973 (c.65), the Secretary of State appointed a working party to examine the powers available to local authorities in Scotland for the administration of civic government and to prepare a civic government code for Scotland. Civic government is not defined, but the working party regarded it as including the licensing of certain activities and the regulation of the behaviour of citizens towards each other—"good neighbourliness". The working party was not concerned with matters such as water supply and sewerage, education or country planning, since all are covered by separate legislation.

Pending the passing of this Act, there have been several temporary statutory provisions to adapt the older legislation to the new structure of local government.

The working party submitted its report to the Secretary of State in 1976, and (after further consultations) the government published in 1980 a White Paper, "Proposals for a Code of Civic Government in Scotland - A Consultation Paper" (Cmd. 7958). A draft of the relevant Bill was annexed to this White Paper, and eventually a new version of the Bill was introduced in Parliament, to take into account further comments received. It also took into account some of the recommendations of the Committee of Inquiry into Local Government in Scotland (the Stodart Committee) (Cmd. 8115) published in January 1981, other recommendations of which were implemented in the Local Government and Planning (Scotland) Act 1982 (c.43).

The councils of districts and islands areas are the licensing authorities for the regulation of taxis, and of dealing in second-hand goods and in scrap metal (with exemptions for large dealers, who are thought to be less likely to have any criminal involvement). The rules with regard to taxis will permit them to cross the border into England without having to conform with separate English legislation. This is important, as for many people in the south of Scotland the nearest railway stations to which they might wish to take a taxi are in the north of England.

The provisions (which complement the Public Order Act 1936 (c.6) and replace those of the Burgh Police (Scotland) Acts 1892 and 1893) and local legislation relating to Edinburgh, Aberdeen and Dundee will probably be amended in the light of the Review of the Public Order Act 1936 (Cmd. 7891, 1980) and of the Report by Lord Souham on The Brixton Disorders (Cmd. 8427, 1981).

The part of the Act dealing with lost and abandoned property is relatively unsatisfactory. It replaces the provisions of the Act of 1892 and of the Acts relating to the four cities and Greenock. The Scottish Law Commission had, in its Report on Lost and Abandoned Property (Scot. Law Com. No.57) recommended a centralised system for the disposal of found property, through the police. The present Act however continues to provide for separate handling of property found on the premises of transport undertakings and their vehicles, vessels or aircraft. So if the reader loses his copy of this Yearbook in the course of a journey by sea, air and land from Shetland to Glasgow, he may have to contact a multiplicity of transport organisations, as well as the police forces of the various regions through which he may have passed, instead of only the latter.

The only meritorious provision of this part of the Act is one which clarifies the law by stating that when found property is disposed of by the appropriate chief constable, to a finder or other person acquiring it in good faith, after the expiry of 2 months from the date on which it was delivered to the police, the former owner may claim compensation. However, recover possession of the property as owner within a year after such disposal is otherwise than for value; but if the goods were sold, and if the net proceeds of sale are at least £100, after deducting expenses of disposal, as well as deducting any reward given to the finder and expenses reasonably incurred, then the owner may claim compensation from the police. However, the basic rule, that finding of itself does not confer ownership, remains.

Uniform rules enable the councils of districts and islands areas to secure that buildings are maintained in a proper state of repair, to provide lighting for the common stairs in blocks of flats and to secure by means of bye-laws the cleaning, painting and decorating of such common stairs. In Highland, Borders, and Dumfries and Galloway regions, the first of these powers is given to the regional council.

In addition to the traditional power to make bye-laws, local authorities are now given power to make "management rules". These are considered to be more appropriate for controlling the conduct of persons using, for example, public libraries and swimming pools.

Anyone who persists in contravening such management rules may be made the subject of an exclusion order by the authority. He may appeal against the order to the authority itself. Anyone who fails to leave premises when ordered to do so because he is contravening a management rule, or who enters them when subject to an exclusion order, is liable to a fine of up to £50.
Chapter Number (cont'd)

45 The rest of the Act contains provisions as to various miscellaneous matters, such as the preservation of the amenity of the seashore and adjacent waters, the collection and disposal of household refuse and trade waste, the control of stray dogs, and penalties for allowing dogs to foul pavements and other places. Guide dogs for the blind and working dogs under the charge of what is called a "stockperson" are, however, privileged. The use of the word "stockperson" does not indicate that the Lord Advocate's Department has succumbed to Women's Lib. The exemption was introduced in Committee by a government back-bencher, who in his speech in fact used the word "stockman" throughout.

48 Criminal Justice Act

This is essentially a "miscellaneous provisions" Act, and with certain exceptions it applies to England and Wales only. About a quarter of the sections apply also to, or only to, Scotland.

Part IV applies to Scotland only, and contains several important amendments to the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1975 (c.21). The power of the Secretary of State by order to increase the amounts of various fines and financial penalties to keep pace with the fall in the value of money is extended to include the new standard scale of fines on summary conviction, introduced by this Act. Existing maximum fines are now linked to specified "levels" which make up the new standard scale.

Any distinction between penalties for first and for subsequent offences is abolished, for the most part, and they are amalgamated so that the highest maximum will be available for all offenders.

Statutory offences are divided into three categories - summary offences, those where only on indictment, and those triable in either way. Summary offences are those for which the statute creates the offence expressly provides only for summary trial, and those for which the maximum penalty is a fine of £400, 3 months imprisonment, or a fine of £50 in respect of a specified quantity or number of things or of a specified period for a continuing offence. Those triable only on indictment are the existing offences so triable. All others are triable in either way. Generally, the maximum penalties on summary conviction are 3 months imprisonment and fines of £1,000, but the maximum penalty of 6 months imprisonment remains for repeated offences of violence or dishonesty.

53 Administration of Justice Act

Only about a quarter of the Administration of Justice Act applies to Scotland.

Certain provisions, relating to the registration of wills of living persons by depositing them with the appropriate registering authority (in Scotland, the Keeper of the Registers of Scotland), and to the procedure for making what are termed "interregional wills", apply throughout the whole of the United Kingdom. These will enable the United Kingdom to ratify the

Chapter Number (cont'd)


Part II is the "simpler Scottish Supplement", which relates to the law of damages for personal injuries or death in consequence of such injuries. It applies to rights of action that accrued before, as well as to those accruing after, the coming into operation of the Act on 1st January 1983. It binds the Crown. The provisions of this Part are based mainly on a draft Bill prepared by the Scottish Law Commission (Scot. Law Com. No. 51 (1978), after considering the recommendations of the Pearson Commission (Cmd. 7054).

Divorced spouses and cohabiters are included in the category of relatives of the injured person.

The injured person (or, if he dies, his executor) may claim on behalf of a relative for reasonable remuneration for any necessary services rendered, and reasonable expenditure incurred, by the relative, in consequence of the injuries suffered.

Conversely, the injured person or his executor may also claim damages in respect of services that he rendered or might have rendered to a relative before the injury occurred, and which are ordinarily available for payment but which he would have himself expected to render gratuitously. It may be noted that it is the injured person who claims - this is to avoid a multiplicity of actions with several pursuers.

In assessing damages for personal injuries, certain payments such as a contractual pension, payments from public funds, reimbursable payments from an employer and those of a benevolent nature made by anyone (including an employer), are to be ignored. Damages may be reduced to take account of earnings, unemployment benefit, and payments of a benevolent character made by the person responsible for the injuries - this last to encourage such payments in advance of a court action.

Savings made by the injured person because of maintenance at public expense in hospital or other institutions are to be set off against any loss of income suffered by him.

Where the person responsible is a public authority or covered by some form of insurance, the injured person may apply to the court for an award of provisional damages, because of risk of his eventually suffering serious disease or deterioration of his physical or mental condition as a result of his injuries. Should the disease or deterioration materialise, he may apply for a further award of damages.


This is a short Act, which increases the borrowing powers of the two Scottish Electricity Boards, last raised by the 1976 Act of the same name (c.61). New power stations are planned by them jointly, and so the borrowings of the two boards are controlled jointly.
Chapter
Number (cont’d)

56 The new limits are necessary for the financing of the new nuclear power station at Torness, and to help refurbish existing power stations, as well as finance the maintenance and upgrading of the power transmission system.

It is calculated that, with the Torness power station, only about 50% of generating capacity of the Scottish boards will be dependent on oil and coal in the 1990s.

57 Lands Valuation Amendment (Scotland) Act

This Act corrects a drafting error in the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1975 (c.30), the consequence of which had been held in Post Office v Assessor for Orkney and Shetland to be that some internal plant and machinery for the production or transmission of first motive power, or for heating or lighting a building, if it were moveable, was excluded from valuation for rating of buildings used for any trade, business or manufacturing process. Words accidentally repealed are deemed never to have been repealed, but electric motors actually taken out of valuation are protected against the restoration of these words, and the Post Office enjoyed the benefit of its victory in the court action up to the time that the Bill was enacted.

INDEX OF SCOTTISH LEGISLATION


Readers may wish to update their copies to cover 1982. The following items should be entered at the appropriate places in alphabetical order.

Administration of Justice, 1982 c.53.
Civic Government, 1982 c.45.
Criminal Justice, 1982 c.48.
Deer (Amendment), 1982 c.19.
Electricity (Financial Provisions), 1982 c.56.
(Provisional Provisions), Electricity, 1982 c.56.
Government, Civic, 1982 c.45.
Government, Local, and Planning, 1982 c.43.
Harbours, 1982 c.17.
Justice, Administration of, 1982 c.53.
Justice, Criminal, 1982 c.48.
Lands Valuation Amendment, 1982 c.57.
Local Government and Planning, 1982 c.43.
Planning, Local Government and, 1982 c.43.
Valuation Amendment, Lands, 1982 c.57.

Recent Publications in Scottish Government and Politics

C.H. ALLEN
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICS
UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH

The list below covers material omitted from previous listings, and material published since the last list, in the period 1.6.82 to 31.5.83. Where a publisher is not given, the publisher and author are the same. As before, I would be grateful to be told of any errors or omissions.

Certain periodicals have been abbreviated thus:

DN Evening News (Edinburgh)
G Guardian
GH Glasgow Herald
S Scotsman
WS Weekend Scotsman

1. 7:84 COMPANY, Clydebuilt: a season of Scottish popular theatre from the 70′s, 80′s and 90′s; 4FM, souvenir programme, Glasgow, 1982, 24pp.
3. ADAMS, J G L & MCCALLUM, J D, Distribution and transport in the Highlands and Islands, Glasgow University, Department of Town and Regional Planning, 1982, 252pp
11. ANON, “Dundee; a future without jute”, Architects Journal, 9.6, 82, 71-76
12. ANON, “Local authority expenditure on management and maintenance of housing”, Scottish Housing Statistics 10 (1980), 5-11
34. BOYLE, R M & WANNOP, U, "Area initiatives and the SDA: the rise of the urban project", Quarterly Economic Commentary, 8, 1 (1982), 45-57.
37. BRUILL, J, "The Scottish case", in his Nationalism and the state (Manchester: Manchester University Press, 1982), 257-58.
38. BRIDGAND, F, "A Lewis notebook", S, 12-15.10.82.
47. "Appraising a regional development program: the case of the Scottish Highlands and Islands", Underdevelopment in Britain and Ireland, ed. M Minogue (Manchester University, Department of Administrative Studies, 1982), 56-74.
71. East Lothian DC. Edinburgh, July 1982, 3pp (no. 448)
72. Midlothian DC. Edinburgh, June 1983, 2pp (no. 555)
73. Strathclyde RC. Edinburgh, Apr. 1983, 2pp (no. 463)
74. Sutherland DC. Edinburgh, Mar. 1983, 3pp (no. 530)
75. City of Edinburgh DC. Edinburgh, July 1982, 14pp (no. 452)
76. Borders DC. Feb. 1983, 5pp (no. 518)
77. City of Aberdeen DC. Edinburgh, June 1982, 5pp
78. City of Dundee DC. Edinburgh, Oct. 19, 11pp (no. 466)
79. City of Dundee DC. Edinburgh, Mar. 1983, 3pp (no. 525)
82. City of Edinburgh DC. Edinburgh, Feb. 1983, 6pp (no. 597)
84. City of Edinburgh DC. Edinburgh, Mar. 1983, 11pp (no. 536)
85. City of Edinburgh DC. Edinburgh, Aug. 1982, 6pp (no. 455)
86. City of Edinburgh DC. Edinburgh, Sept. 1982, 8pp (no. 459)
89. City of Glasgow DC. Edinburgh, Nov. 1982, 4pp (no. 476)
90. City of Glasgow DC. Edinburgh, Feb. 1983, 7pp (986)
91. City of Glasgow DC. Edinburgh, Mar. 1983, 7pp (no. 528)
92. City of Glasgow DC. Edinburgh, Apr. 1983, 9pp (no. 548)
93. Clydebank DC. Edinburgh, June 1982, 23pp (no. 443)
95. Clydebank & Kilmarnock DC. Edinburgh, Mar. 1983, 6pp (no. 520)
97. Cunninghame DC. Edinburgh, Mar. 1983, 10pp (no. 537)
98. Dumfries DC. Edinburgh, July 1982, 5pp (no. 449)
100. Grampian DC. Edinburgh, June 1982, 11pp (no. 445)
101. Hamilton DC. Edinburgh, Mar. 1983, 14pp (no. 531)
102. Inverclyde DC. Edinburgh, Mar. 1983, 6pp (no. 534)
103. Inverclyde DC. Edinburgh, Nov. 1982, 10pp (no. 477)
104. Inverclyde DC. Edinburgh, Mar. 1983, 9pp (no. 521)
106. Kyle & Carrick DC. Edinburgh, Apr. 1983, 8pp (no. 542)
110. Midlothian DC. Edinburgh, Feb. 1983, 5pp (no. 519)
111. Midlothian DC. Edinburgh, Apr. 1983, 9pp (no. 539)
112. Monksland DC. Edinburgh, Feb. 1983, 3pp (no. 514)
113. Monksland DC. Edinburgh, Mar. 1983, 10pp (no. 526)
114. Monksland DC. Edinburgh, Mar. 1983, 10pp (no. 527)
115. Motherwell DC. Edinburgh, June 1982, 12pp (no. 447)
117. Motherwell DC. Edinburgh, Nov. 1982, 4pp (no. 475)
118. Motherwell DC. Edinburgh, Feb. 1983, 7pp (no. 509)
119. Motherwell DC. Edinburgh, Apr. 1983, 6pp (no. 511)
121. North East Fife DC. Edinburgh, Mar. 1983, 7pp (no. 524)
122. Nithsdale DC. Edinburgh, May 1983, 7pp (no. 545)
123. Perth & Kinross DC. Edinburgh, July 1982, 18pp (no. 453)
125. Renfrew DC. Edinburgh, Nov. 1982, 6pp (no. 472)
126. Renfrew DC. Edinburgh, Mar. 1983, 3pp (no. 522)
133. West Lothian DC. Edinburgh, Feb. 1983, 2pp (no. 504)
134. West Lothian DC. Edinburgh, Mar. 1983, 7pp (no. 521)
135. West Lothian DC. Edinburgh, Mar. 1983, 7pp (no. 523)
136. COMMISSION FOR LOCAL AUTHORITY ACCOUNTS IN SCOTLAND, Seventh report. Edinburgh, 1982, 48p
145. CRAIG, C, "Visitors from the stars: Scottish film culture", Cencrastus 11 (1983), 6-11
146. CROMPTON, P, "The Lothian affair: a battle of principles?", Scottish Government Yearbook 1983, 3-8
148. CULLEN, J D, Images, ideology and urban managerialism: a study
of internal survival mechanisms in the capitalist city.

158. DUNFRIES & GALLOWAY REGIONAL COUNCIL, Dunfries and Galloway structure plan: report on public participation. Dunfries, 1982, 10pp

159. EDITION, J, Political economy of the depression in Scotland. Glasgow: University of Glasgow, Department of Sociology, 1982


176. GIBSON, D, "The making of a city. London: Croom Helm, 1983, 224pp

177. GILDERSON, A, "Ten years on. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University, Centre for Urban and Regional Research


179. GLASGOW DISTRICT COUNCIL, Annual housing review. No. 1, 1982


188. GRASSIE, J, Highland experiment. Aberdeen: Aberdeen University Press, 1982, 156pp

189. GRAY, A M & HUNTER, D J, Priorities and resource allocation in the Scottish Health Services: some problems in planning and implementation. Aberdeen University, Health Economics Research Unit Paper 87/82, 1982, 11pp


191. GRIFFITHS, N, Counci1 housing in Edinburgh at the point of collapse. Edinburgh: the author, 1982, 15pp

192. GRUNBERG, L, Failed multinational ventures: the political economy of international divestment. Aldershot: Lexington, 1982


194. HAKANER, R, "Scotland's new towns", 5, 16-8,88


217. HAYTON, K (GB), Future policy for local planning in Scotland.
Glasgow: School of Art Department of Planning Occasional Paper 7, 1982, 44pp

218. The urban aid programme in Scotland. Glasgow: School of Art Department of Planning Occasional Paper 6, 1981, 35pp

219. HENDRICK, D, "Using Scottish instruments in pursuit of UK Objectives", Local Government Studies, 8, 3 (1982), 33-46

220. HENTON, M, "Internal colonialism revisited", Conventus 18 (1982), 2-11

221. HENDERSON, F ET AL, Successes and failures on council estates: a ten year action and community work. London: Association of Community Workers, 1982

222. HENDERSON, R A, "The employment performance of established manufacturing industry in the Scottish new towns.

223. HEYERINGTON, P ET AL, "Scottish industry '82", G, 29.9.82, 11-16


228. HIGHLAND REGIONAL COUNCIL, Conference on the economic future of the Highlands. Inverness, 1982, 177pp


231. HIGHLAND REGION STEERING GROUP, Education in sparsely populated areas.
Glasgow: Jordanhill College, 1982, 45pp


233. H.M. (SCOTLAND), Education and local development in rural areas: Scottish country paper.
Edinburgh: SED, 1982, 71pp + appendices (15, 66pp)


235. HUISON, I J, "Analysis of the structure plan process of Strathclyde Region.
M. Soc. thesis, Glasgow University, 1979


241. HUNTER, J, "After the oil boom", G, 10-12.9.82

242. JACKSON, A (GB), Way of life: dominant ideologies and local communities.


244. JACOBS, A, "The cracks in OSB"., Local Government Chronicle, 27.5.83, 576-77

245. JANOCK, G & WATSON, A, "Awareness of supranational groupings among Dutch and Scottish children and adolescents".
Journal European Journal of Political Research, 11, 3 (1982), 365-12

246. JOHNSTONE, P, Devolution in the UK: a select list of references.
London: Department of the Environment, Bibliography No. 193, 1975, 13pp

247. JONES, H, Recent migration in Northern Scotland: patterns, process, impact.


257. KERBYAN, G, "The collapse of the Scottish economy", Radical Scotland, Feb. 1983, 6-8

258. LABOUR COORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR SCOTLAND, Socialist policies for District Councils. Glasgow, 1983, 28pp

259. LABOUR PARTY (SCOTTISH COUNCIL), A plan for Scotland. Glasgow, 1982, 33pp

London: Action Society Trust, 1982, 16pp


Edinburgh: SEPD,


290. MCPherson, A, "An angle on the geist persistence and change in the Scottish educational tradition", Scottish Culture and Scottish Education (Edinburgh: John Donald, 1982).


305. Management reform in Scottish local government. Strathclyde University, Department of Administration, 1982, 64pp.


308. MIDWINTER, A P, KEATING, M & TAYLOR, P, "Excessive and unreasonnable": the politics of the hit list. Strathclyde University, Department of Administration, 1982, 53pp.


311. MISHLER, W., "Scotshing nationalism in the British parliament: crosscutting cleavages among MPs", Legislative Studies Quarterly, 8,1 (1983), 5-28;
312. MOFFAT, A., "Abe Moffat, the Five miners and the United Mineworkers of Scotland (1929-36)", Scottish Labour History Journal 17 (1982), 5-16;
318. NORTH OF SCOTLAND HYDRO BOARD, Power from the glens. Edinburg, 1982, 45pp;
319. ORKNEY ISLANDS COUNCIL, Orkney housing plan 1979, Kirkwall, 1980;
323. PAGE, R, "Why should central-local relations in Scotland be different from those in England?", New approaches to the study of central-local government relationships, ed. G R Jones (Aldershot: Gower, 1982);
327. The political economy of resource allocation: Scotland and Northern Ireland, ECPR Workshop on the Politics of Frontiers and Boundaries, Freiburg, 1983, 26pp;
334. RAFFEE, D, "Special programmes in Scotland: the first year of YOP, Policy and Politics, 9,4 (1981), 5-28;
335. Youth unemployment in Scotland since 1977. Edinburgh University, Centre for Educational Sociology, 1982;
336. RICH, J "Local renewal and environmental improvement by the SDA", Geography, 68 (1983), 64-66;
341. ROGERS, M, D, The future is within us. Oxford: Pergamon, 1983, 244pp;
346. Clydebank: Scotland's first enterprise zone. Glasgow, nd. 12pp + appendices;
347. Pay and conditions in major Scottish manufacturing industries. Glasgow, No. 1 (1982-).


390. SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY/LIBERAL ALLIANCE, Working together for Scotland, Edinburgh, 1982

391. SOCIAL RESEARCH UNIT (NAPIER COLLEGE), Wester Hailes: a social study of community development. Edinburgh, 1982


394. STORRER, W, "No room, no birth, some magi", Concrast 18 (1982), 3-8

395. STRATHCLYDE AREA SURVEY, New towns in Scotland: proceedings of conference No 2, Glasgow, 1983, 3pp


401. SMANN, P, "Scottish agency with an area mission", Planning, 7, 1, 82, 6-10

402. TAIT, J, "No calls troubled waters", New Shetlander 141 (1982), 6-7

403. TAIT, R, The Shetland Movement. Honours dissertation, Glasgow University Politics Department, 1982


405. Transport policies and programmes 1982-87. Dundee, 1982, 34pp


408. TITTERTON, M ET AL, Scottish public services under attack: local government: the health service. Edinburgh: NPE (Scottish Division) 1983, 175pp

409. TRANSARK, highands and Islands railway study: summary report. London, 1983, 30pp


411. WANNOP, G, Regional/District relationships in planning: the case of Glasgow. Glasgow: Strathclyde University Department of Administration, 1982


414. WESTERN ISLES ISLANDS COUNCIL, Community growth in the Western Isles. Stornoway, 1983, 136pp

415. Initial submission to the Committee of Enquiry into the functions and powers of the Islands Councils of Scotland. Stornoway, 1983

416. WEST LOTHIAN DISTRICT COUNCIL, West Lothian: villain or victim?

INDEX TO BIBLIOGRAPHY

Aberdeen: 24
Alcohol, drunkenness: 27, 158, 206
Appointed bodies: 255, 291, 318, 333
Argyll District: 182
Asians: 340, 368
Bibliographies, research guides: 9, 62, 204, 246
Borders Region: 33
Catholic Church: 58, 386
Central Region: 59-61, 307
Class, stratification, class consciousness: 41, 157, 279, 291
Closures: see under economy
Clydebank: 42
Committee on Scottish Affairs: see Select Committee
Communist Party: 421
'Community': 242, 243, 320, 321, 392
Community Councils: 50, 149, 301, 344, 352
Community politics: 43, 45, 168, 221, 344
Community work: 43
Crofting: 153, 154, 265
Culture and politics: 1, 152, 273
Demography: 397
Deprivation, poverty: see also rural deprivation 4, 38a, 158, 414
Devolution, general, concept of: 246, 298, 338, 342, 394
Devolution, as political issue: 263, 331, 395
Devolution and:
 Labour Party: 250, 253
 Shetland: 275, 387
Devolution referendum: 160, 395
Dundee: 11, 20, 157, 237, 238, 360
East Kilbride: 315
  closures: 53, 211, 268, 271, 332, 355, 388
  electronics: 32, 216, 223
  farming, fishing: 39, 150, 282
  foreign investment, ownership: 52, 211, 216, 268, 299, 342, 347, 364
  industry: 32, 148, 156, 209, 214, 216, 222, 223, 237, 238, 263, 332, 359, 418
  local economies: 11, 42, 46-49, 59, 229, 231, 237, 238
  policy: 31, 32, 34, 255, 271, 296, 297, 309, 332
  regional policy: 2, 10, 20, 31, 235, 296, 297, 365
  research and development: 216, 375
unemployment, employment: 22, 23, 263, 381, 39, 59, 167, 181, 222, 264, 277, 286, 293, 294, 334, 335, 364, 376, 418
  wage levels: 358
Edinburgh: 35, 191, 210, 233, 361, 383, 392
Education: 232, 234, 257, 298, 291, 333
Elections, General: 29, 172, 263, 345
  by-elections: 166, 324
  European: 317
  local: 28, 30
  voting behaviour: 30
EEC: 227, 413
Fife Region: 175
Glasgow: 24, 41, 173, 177, 189, 190, 192-97, 254, 328, 412
Glasgow East Area Renewal (GEAR): 31, 34, 170, 315
Glenrothes: 174
Grampian Region: 2, 10, 201-203, 344
Gypsies: 381
Health, NHS: 63, 208, 240, 277, 367, 409
HIDB: 207, 224-28, 239, 388
Housing, general: 6, 397
  dampness: 143, 159
  finance: 377, 378
  homelessness: 24
  plans: 319
  private sector: 340
  public sector: 7, 12, 45, 52, 143, 159, 169, 198, 192, 196, 197, 199, 200, 218, 255, 259, 373, 382, 383, 398
  sale of council houses: 184, 195
  tenant organisations, participation: 200, 221, 369
Housing Action Areas: 314
Housing Associations: 284
Hydro Board: 318
Independence: 57, 385
Invergordon smelter closure: 388
Labour history, labour movement: 40, 41, 312, 343
Labour Party: 40, 161, 250, 253, 255, 259-261, 295, 302
Land: 46, 171
Left in Scotland: 302, 421
Legal system: 408
Legislative process: 316
Lewis: 38
Local government, general: 255, 323
  administration: 173, 255, 304, 305, 307, 325
  central-local relations: 14, 17, 155, 219, 280, 306, 308, 325, 340, 393, 448
  District-Region relations: 254, 412

273
ECC: 413
reform: 51, 182, 304, 415, 416
Local politics: 168
Edinburgh: 155, 409
Lothian Region:
   rates issue: 155, 409
Media, and Scotland:
   film: 152, 273
   radio, TV: 273
MPS: 311
Migration: 177, 178, 247, 248
Nationalism, general: 19, 25, 37, 389
   comparative studies: 5, 26, 183, 274
   and Left: 421
Nuclear issues: 281
Oil, effects of: economic: 13, 293, 299, 241, 288
   social, environmental: 56, 241, 247, 288, 346
Ombudsman (local government): 64-141
Opinion poll data and analysis: 276
Orkney: 178, 319
Parliament: 311, 316
Planning: administration: 218, 251, 354, 412
   local plans: 16, 162, 163, 201, 202, 217, 230, 209, 400
   participation in: 301, 344
   transport: 33, 68, 61, 270, 401, 406, 407
Policy making: 255, 291, 328, 333
Political attitudes: 57, 310 see also opinion polls
Political culture: 18, 157, 245, 279, 290, 310
Political parties: 161, 351
Political system: 8, 161, 215, 255, 266, 310
Pressure groups: 255, 320
Prisons: 54, 55
Protest: 310, 343
Public expenditure: 146, 147, 255, 326, 327
Quangos: see appointed bodies
Race: 368
Ravenscraig: 271, 332
Rural deprivation: 283, 399
Scotland general: 255, 263, 411
   as part of the United Kingdom: 255, 292, 339
Scottish Conservative Party: 255, 350
Scottish Development Agency: 34, 178, 176, 255, 336, 356-63, 402
Scottish Liberal Party: 338
Scottish National Party, description, analysis: 252, 255, 263, 379
   79 Group: 252, 343
Secrecy: 353, 372
Secretary of State for Scotland: 255
Select Committee on Scottish Affairs: 143-48
Shetland: 21, 265, 275, 337, 384, 403, 404, 420
Social Democratic Party: 324
SDP-Liberal Alliance: 390
Social mobility: 257, 330
Social policy: 328
Social services: 409
Sociology of Scotland: 180
Statistical data: 175, 313
Stirling: 380
Strathclyde Region: 182, 236, 397-401
Tayside Region: 13, 405-407
Territorial distribution: 292, 327
Trade unions: 4, 312, 374
Transport, roads: 3, 144, 145, 349, 410
Underdevelopment of Scotland, dependency: 49, 220
United Kingdom politics: 292, 339
Urban problems: general: 170
   Clydebank: 42
   Easterhouse: 165, 233,
   Glasgow: 320
   Wester Hailes: 35, 191, 392
Voluntary organisations: 44
'Way of life': 242, 243
Western Isles: 27, 205, 212, 415, 416
Women: 18, 36, 53, 54, 55, 167, 290, 242