

Summaries

The History of Legal Science as a Field of Research and the Norwegian Legal Science of the 19th Century.

Dag Michalsen

The article discusses two closely related themes. First, the author attempts to define some aspects of the discipline of the history of legal science as a field of research. The historical study of legal science must e.g. take into account that legal science is part of a given legal system and is strongly structured by the working of this system. Secondly, the author addresses some elements of the Norwegian legal science of the nineteenth century that may highlight the general propositions discussed in the first part. In particular he discusses the connections between legal scientists and politics during the 19th century.

The Preventive Role of Tort Law – with Particular Reference to Strict Liability and General Deterrence

Björn Sandvik

In this article, the preventive role of tort law is outlined with perspectives of theory, case law, and legislative history. While the role of tort law in creating a moral standard in society is considered to have decreased, the concept of general deterrence has gained credit in law and economics. In particular, the role of prevention has been emphasized in relation to primary accident cost avoidance and different rules on strict liability, often in form of theses that are regarded to have general significance within the scope of application of respective rule. It is argued that generalizations cannot be made about the preventive role of tort law or of various rules on strict liability.

Gender, social identity and delinquent behaviour

Päivi Honkatukia

The article presents how Finnish girls negotiate their social identity in relation norm breaking behaviour. It analyses a specific feature of the group interviews I performed with girls: the participants criticised constantly certain femininities and their representatives in the groups. This kind of public disapproval functions as social control girls themselves take part in. By despising certain girls and their behaviour they limit the range of possible femininities they can use in different situations. At the same time they construct some femininities subordinate to others. This keeps the majority of girls in control, but one can ask whether the price for labelled girls and women is too high.

Is there gender differences in attitudes towards economic crimes?

Tage Alaetho

International, national and historical studies have showed that the economic criminal with high rate of frequency is a man. Truly there is a difference behind the criminal action, which is related to gender. Existing research show, that man and women as businessman are quiet similar in social and financial grounds when they commit a crime. But there are differences in two aspects. Firstly women generally tend to commit crimes for family reasons, whereas men tend to do it for their own career reasons. Secondly women are more shameful to do it, and if they are unmasked they do not justify their illegal act. Men in contrary are not ashamed, and if they are caught they try to justify their act as a legitimate act related to their business conditions. In the article these results are discussed in relation to data from a project about economic crime activity among restaurateurs in the Swedish restaurant industry.

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