

Socio-Legal NEWSLETTER No 71 SLSA

THE NEWSLETTER OF THE SOCIO-LEGAL STUDIES ASSOCIATION AUTUMN/WINTER 2013

ROGER COTTERRELL AWARDED SLSA ANNUAL PRIZE

The SLSA Executive Committee is delighted to announce that Roger Cotterrell has been awarded this year's Prize for Contributions to the Socio-Legal Community. David Nelken, who nominated him, summarises his extensive contribution to the field.

Roger is, for most of his peers, the leading social theorist of law and sociologist of law in the UK, and amongst the very best worldwide. He combines highly sophisticated theoretical skills with a masterly capacity to appreciate and synthesize the results of empirical work. In a career spanning almost 40 years he has impressed his stamp on the field in contributions such as *The Sociology of Law, The Politics of Jurisprudence* and *Law's Community*.

As important, Roger has been a model to generations of colleagues and students. He rose to be Dean at Queen Mary University of London and has been in high demand as a lecturer and examiner in the UK and around the world. He has ensured that socio-legal studies maintains a dialogue with related disciplines and subject areas without being subordinated to them. He is an exemplary scholar and teacher and administrator that our field is fortunate to have produced.

A longer version of this nomination is available on the SLSA website.

SLSA ANNUAL SEMINAR COMPETITION OPEN

The 2013 seminar competition is now open for entries. At its September meeting the SLSA Executive Committee agreed to increase the fund to £5000, all of which can be awarded to a single proposal or divided between two or more applicants. The money can be used to support the delivery of an individual seminar or short conference, or a series of events. There are no restrictions on subject matter, provided that applicants can show relevance to the socio-legal community. Applicants must be SLSA members. Applications will not be considered where the amount of support required is less than £500, or where the event is targeted at staff or students of a single institution. The fund has so far supported seven successful events.

If you are considering an application, please ensure that your proposal accords with the published guidance, downloadable from the SLSA website: www.slsa.ac.uk. If you have any queries, contact Mark O'Brien, mark.o'brien@uwe.ac.uk. Closing date: **13 December 2013**.

A report of this year's SLSA seminar by Thomas Giddens is on page 4.

SLSA EVENTS 2014

Annual conference hosted by Robert Gordon University, 9–11 April 2013

SLSA members and non-member colleagues will be gathering in Aberdeen next spring as guests of Robert Gordon University. The Department of Law will welcome delegates to the beautiful Garthdee campus on the banks of the River Dee.

The call for papers is now open: see page 14. The conference organisers are Sarah Christie [e s.christie@rgu.ac.uk](mailto:s.christie@rgu.ac.uk) and Margaret Downie [e m.downie@rgu.ac.uk](mailto:m.downie@rgu.ac.uk).

Please visit the conference website where further details will be posted when available.

SLSA postgraduate conference hosted by Liverpool University, 8–9 January 2014

Postgraduates will congregate at Liverpool Law School in the new year. The conference is free (including meals and accommodation but not travel) and is open to members and non-members alike. Registration is now open but places are limited. The conference organiser is Helen Stalford [e hstalford@liverpool.ac.uk](mailto:hstalford@liverpool.ac.uk). Please see website for full details [w www.liv.ac.uk/law-and-social-justice/conferences/slsa](http://www.liv.ac.uk/law-and-social-justice/conferences/slsa). Closing date for registration: **4 December 2013**.

SLSA ACADEMICIANS

The SLSA is delighted to announce that six of our most eminent members have been appointed as academicians of the Academy of Social Sciences.

They are: Anne Barlow, University of Exeter; Simon Halliday, University of York; Judith Masson, University of Bristol; Linda Mulcahy, London School of Economics; Christine Piper, Brunel University; and William Twining, University College London.

New academicians may be nominated by their learned society or by individual academicians as an acknowledgment of their leading status in their discipline. Nominations are received twice per year and the SLSA Executive Committee will continue to invite members to suggest nominees for future rounds.

SLSA recruitment flyer

Included in this issue of the newsletter is a recruitment flyer detailing all our membership benefits and membership rates. We would be grateful if members could post it on their noticeboards to bring it to the attention of their colleagues and students. If you would like a pdf of the flyer to print off extra copies, please contact Marian Duggan [e m.duggan@shu.ac.uk](mailto:m.duggan@shu.ac.uk).

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2013–2014**

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Meetings

The next Executive Committee meeting will be on 22 January 2014 in London.

SLSA members are invited to propose items for inclusion on the agenda of future meetings: email SLSA secretary, Chris Ashford, e chris.ashford@northumbria.ac.uk. Minutes and papers from past meetings are available at www.slsa.ac.uk/content/view/105/269/.

Disclaimer

The opinions expressed in articles in the *Socio-Legal Newsletter* are those of the authors and not necessarily those of the SLSA.

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Newsletter sponsorship

The *Socio-Legal Newsletter* is sponsored by a consortium of law schools interested in promoting socio-legal studies in the UK.

If your institution would like to become involved in this initiative, please contact SLSA chair Rosemary Hunter
e r.c.hunter@kent.ac.uk.

Newsletter academic sponsors 2013–2016 are: Birkbeck; Cardiff Law School; Centre for Socio-Legal Studies, Oxford; University of Exeter; University of Kent; University of Liverpool; London School of Economics; University of Nottingham; Northumbria University Newcastle; Queen's University Belfast; University of Sheffield; University of Strathclyde; University of Warwick; University of Westminster; and the University of York.

The newsletter is also sponsored by the *Journal of Law and Society*.



AN INTRODUCTION TO TWITTER

Throughout 2012 and 2013, we've been developing our social media presence with new pages on Twitter and LinkedIn and a revitalised Facebook page. At our 2013 AGM, members asked for a brief introduction to Twitter. We turned to our social media officer and SLSA secretary, Chris Ashford.

Twitter is an amazing tool. Launched in 2006, the site described itself originally as a micro-blogging service. It offers users the chance (through a free account) to share their thoughts in 140 characters. These messages are called 'tweets'. Accounts are available for all the world to see by default but you can set an account to be private, and thus available only to your 'followers'.

You create an account and a profile when you first join. This will provide you with an opportunity to describe yourself/your account in a few words. You also select your Twitter 'handle' or account name at the same time. This could be your name, or it could be your research/interest area. You also have an opportunity to upload a photo. If you don't do so, you will appear as what might best be described as an egg! People are more likely to interact with you if you show them what you really look like.

This is probably a good moment to explain some of the language around Twitter. As a social media tool, Twitter is all about interaction. Those who are interested in seeing your tweets along with others select to 'follow' you. You in turn might decide to follow them back, or you might choose to be highly selective in whom you follow. You'll notice that celebrities, such as famous Twitter-user Stephen Fry, have far more followers than those they follow. It takes time to build a presence on Twitter, the more you interact, the more you develop an identity (for example, around your research area), and the more followers you will pick up over time. In doing so, you'll gain new contacts and new insights from your followers who share an interest in your specialism.

When you do follow someone, their tweets will appear in your Twitter feed, sometimes called a 'timeline'. So, following people is your way of selecting the type of tweets you want to see. If you find you've made a bad choice, you can always 'unfollow' them.

You can group people via a system called lists. So, should you be really interested in tweets about *The Great British Bake-Off*, contract law and maritime law, you could create three separate lists so that you can only see tweets on those particular subjects. You can also view other people's lists so that you can

rapidly build networks with those who have interests in a particular field.

Twitter also has a search engine so you can look for people or tweets on a particular subject. If you want to be discovered by someone looking for your subject, you should make reference to it in your brief biography.

Different institutions will have different policies on Twitter. If you are planning on making reference to your institution in your biography, it is best to check with your communications or marketing department to make sure you're in line with their policies and guidelines.

Twitter also makes use of 'hashtags'. For example, we made extensive use of these at our York annual conference with #SLSA13 for the conference overall and a number of streams and themes used their own additional hashtag. If you see a hashtag in Twitter and click it, you will see all the other tweets that use that hashtag. You can therefore use them at events and workshops to quickly foster communities in the room and beyond. This can often generate impact for your event around the world.

You can apply the same approach to your teaching too, displaying a 'Twitter wall' in a lecture or tutorial, displaying tweets on a particular subject, or perhaps your module's hashtag. You could also use it to involve students in discussion and conversation on an issue beyond the classroom, encouraging students to engage with a debate and key stakeholders.

Twitter offers truly wonderful opportunities to engage with and beyond the academic community and your students. It's already changed the way that many watch and experience television and world events. It is also reshaping the way that we learn, teach and research.

See box below for all SLSA online details.

Website and social media

The SLSA website contains comprehensive information about the SLSA and its activities and is also the home of the SLSA online directory. The news section is updated weekly with socio-legal news, events, publications, vacancies etc. Updates are circulated to members via a weekly e-bulletin. To request the inclusion of a news item and for queries about the website, contact Marie Selwood marieselwood@btinternet.com. You can also follow the SLSA on social media.

- Website www.slsa.ac.uk
- Twitter https://twitter.com/SLSA_UK
- Facebook www.facebook.com/groups/55986957593
- LinkedIn www.linkedin.com/groups/SocioLegal-Studies-Association-4797898

SLSA membership benefits

Benefits of SLSA membership include:

- three 16-page newsletters per year
- personal profile in the SLSA online directory
- discounted SLSA conference fees
- weekly e-bulletin
- eligibility for grants, competitions and prizes
- members' priority in newsletter publications pages
- discounted student membership (with first year free)
- free annual postgraduate conference
- student bursaries for SLSA annual conference
- discounts on subscriptions to a selection of law journals
- 20 per cent discount on Ashgate, Hart, Palgrave Macmillan and Routledge books bought online
- special membership category for retired members

... and much more. Visit www.slsa.ac.uk for full details.

people . . .

The *Journal of Law and Society* has funded the appointment of two post-doctoral research fellows at Cardiff Law School. **DR LYDIA HAYES** is working on a project examining the employment of domiciliary care workers and investigating zero-hours contracting, covert surveillance of work performed in older people's homes and discriminatory low pay. **DR CHRISTOS BOUKALIS** will be working on the concept of 'pre-emption' in counter-terrorism law and policy. The appointments are for a period of three years.

OONA BROOKS has recently taken up a lectureship in Criminology at the Scottish Centre for Crime and Justice Research at the University of Glasgow. Oona was recently awarded the Corinna Seith Prize at the Women Against Violence Europe (WAVE) Conference in Sofia, 9–12 October 2013. The prize was awarded for a paper published in the *British Journal of Criminology* entitled 'Guys! Stop doing it!': Young women's adoption and rejection of safety advice when socializing in bars, pubs and clubs'. The award was made by Professors Liz Kelly and Carol Hagemann White on behalf of WAVE to honour the memory of Corinna Seith, a feminist researcher working in the field of violence against women. [e oona.brooks@glasgow.ac.uk](mailto:oonabrooks@glasgow.ac.uk)

GRAPHIC JUSTICE

This year's SLSA seminar competition winner Thomas Giddens reports on his one-day symposium which took place on 11 September 2013 at St Mary's University College, London.

One year ago, I released a call to gather together those interested in the crossovers between comics, law and justice. After a bit of interest, this was shortly followed by a further call – this time for papers to be included in a small symposium. The purpose of this symposium was to give people working (or wishing to work) at the intersection of graphic fiction and the concerns of law and justice an outlet for their ideas and ongoing research, and to enable discussion on the various ways comics might be, or are, useful for understanding the complexities of justice and law. It appeared to me from my own work that although comics and graphic fiction had huge cultural capital – entertaining millions around the world with a huge variety of storylines and narratives engaging with all kinds of themes around justice, morality, politics, and human experience – there was very little research being produced looking at these dimensions of the medium.

I can't be the only one interested in this stuff, I thought to myself.

Accordingly, I made plans for the symposium: I booked some rooms and released the call for papers. I had anticipated maybe 10 papers or so at most, which would make for a small single-day symposium with a few panels looking at graphic justice from a couple of different angles. But soon it dawned on me that I had been naïve in my anticipation. Very quickly the comics fans that had infiltrated the legal academy started to come out of the woodwork, alongside those who were new to the medium, and I received papers from a number of areas of academia – and beyond.

During this time I had also submitted a funding application to the SLSA to help support any international delegates in their travel (I thought there might be one or two), and to subsidise catering costs. Again, much to my surprise and delight, the number of international delegates was higher than I had anticipated. I had people from the US, Germany and Australia

presenting papers – even though this stretched the funding pretty thin.

The interest in the complex, rich and culturally resonant medium of comics and its relationship and engagement with legal issues, I thought, is evidently as global as the medium itself.

Ultimately, the small symposium I had planned became more of a one-day conference. I ended up with 20 very interesting and extremely diverse papers, which I had to cram into eight parallel sessions spanning the entire day. The richness and diversity of the perspectives on show was both astounding and exciting – and more than I could have hoped for. I had worried that those interested would mostly be looking at issues of crime and criminal justice, as these are the most overt themes of the mainstream superhero narratives. But there were papers on public law explored through Superman and Judge Dredd; on political and legal theory critiqued and contextualised through series such as the Justice League and Batman; on comics as a pedagogical tool, and as a resource for communicating and exploring issues in biomedical regulation; on human rights critiqued in the narratives of Tintin; on criminology and vigilantism in superhero and other works, such as 100 Bullets and Red Team; on the history of comics regulation and the restrictions of free speech; on copyright; on professional legal ethics; on presentations of race in classic comics; on the use of comics as an effector of social change. Like these perspectives, presenters and attendees also came from a wide pool: alongside the academics and PhD candidates were legal practitioners, independent researchers and comics publishers.

The variety and depth of critique was vital and inspiring. The day itself was a joy to both attend and to have the privilege of hosting, and I heartily and warmly thank everyone in attendance: those who helped out, those who gave papers, and those who just turned up to engage with the scholarly cornucopia on show.

The idea of graphic justice has evidently roused a large amount of interest and has huge potential for development and growth. My hopes for the project are great, and if 2013 is anything to go by, future years hold a great deal of promise.

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MEET YOUR EXEC

One of the Executive's newer members, Bradford University's Jess Guth, introduces herself to SLSA members and describes how she became socio-legal.

My socio-legal journey began when I took an MA in social research at Leeds University after having taking a traditional law route and spending two years in legal practice. My interest in different approaches to law and legal education was, however, undoubtedly sparked during my undergraduate education where I was taught by both Fiona Cownie and Tony Bradney. My MA dissertation was a comparative study of English and German lawyers' perceptions of child contact where there was a history of domestic violence in the parents' relationship. During my MA, I got a job first as an administrator and then researcher in an interdisciplinary research team working on several projects looking at highly skilled mobility in the EU. Working as part of that team gave me an insight into different disciplines, their perspectives and approaches and taught me to keep an open mind and to try and be less constrained by disciplinary boundaries when it comes to selecting methods, literature and approaches. In 2004, I started working on my PhD part time. My thesis, though socio-legal in nature, actually ended being more law-based than I had thought it would be at the start. Perhaps because I was conscious of fitting back into a law school and of the need to publish in one or two legal journals! It is an analysis of law and policy in the context of doctoral level mobility in the EU.

In 2007, I successfully applied for a lectureship at Bradford University Law School where I started teaching employment law and EU law as well as English legal systems. Over the last few years I have tried to bring a socio-legal approach to all the modules I teach and have therefore made significant changes to all the courses I am involved in. I also developed, together with a colleague Fran Wright (now at the Australian National University), a module we called law and society which explores different approaches to law and legal education and encourages students to reflect on their own education to date. Last year I took over our legal skills course allowing me to introduce students to socio-legal material from the start of the course and help them develop the skills they need to work with a wide range of sources.

My research has continued to focus on EU-related aspects and EU citizenship, conceptualisations of family in EU law and equality law issues in particular. In 2009 I completed the postgraduate certificate in higher education practice and that course gave me a platform to follow my other research interest of legal education with more confidence. Having published two autobiographical pieces about becoming a law lecturer and having carried out work on the notions of 'good teaching' and internationalisation in law, I am beginning to establish myself as a legal education researcher. I am about to begin work which considers the legal academy and academic identity in the context of sexual orientation – watch this space.

In March 2013 I was promoted to senior lecturer and I am excited to see where my journey takes me next.

SLSA GRANT REPORTS

At its September 2013 meeting, the SLSA Executive Committee decided to increase the SLSA grant fund to £15,000 per year. This will be used to fund both research grants and PhD fieldwork grants. Announcements of the successful applicants in the 2013–14 round will be made in the spring issue of the newsletter.

In this issue, three grantholders report back on their completed projects. Anthea Hucklesby looked into pre-charge police bail; Emily Grabham explored HIV and equality; and Geth Rees examined the social construction of forensic sleep expertise.

Pre-charge bail: an investigation of its use and its effectiveness in the police investigation process

Professor Anthea Hucklesby, University of Leeds, £1544

Pre-charge bail – police bail for further investigations – has recently been in the news and its legitimacy questioned. The first concerns were raised in relation to a court ruling in the spring/summer of 2011 about whether periods on bail counted as time spent in police detention under the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 (PACE) (*Greater Manchester Police v (1) Hookway, (2) Salford Magistrates' Court* [2011] EWHC 1578 (Admin)). The ruling jeopardised long-standing police practices and meant that suspects could have been unlawfully subject to bail but was quickly dealt with by way of emergency legislation. The second, more recent, concerns focused upon the length of time some suspects are on bail awaiting the outcome of enquiries and related particularly to a number of high-profile celebrities awaiting decisions in relation to allegations of sexual offences. These events highlighted two issues: firstly, the limited awareness of the powers police have to bail suspects for what may be extensive periods of time whilst subject to conditions without sufficient evidence to charge and, secondly, the paucity of data or research about the use of pre-charge bail.

The research reported here commenced before either of the two events outlined above took place. It aimed to examine the use of pre-charge bail in one police force using a mixed-method empirical approach (observations, analysis of quantitative data, interviews and questionnaires) and was partly funded by an SLSA small grant. The findings have been reported to the relevant force which has implemented an action plan on the basis of the recommendations. The research is currently being replicated in a second force area to increase the study's reliability and validity and to work with police forces to improve the operation of this extensively used, and little researched, police power.

On the one hand, pre-charge bail is a due process right ensuring that suspects are not detained in police custody for excessive periods of time whilst evidence is gathered. On the other hand, it is open to abuse through its inappropriate or excessive use particularly when, what can be, restrictive conditions are imposed. No data are kept nationally on the use of pre-charge bail but it has been estimated that around 80,000 suspects are on bail at any one time in England and Wales (House of Commons 2011) but its use varies between police forces (Doyle 2013). The research found that pre-charge bail was a commonly and frequently used police power. Its use has increased recently due to the greater complexity of investigations and new investigatory techniques. However, the correlation between changing techniques of investigation and increasing use of pre-charge bail was not only direct. The importance of attaining a conviction to police culture (McConville et al 1991) fuels the use of pre-charge bail. Whilst improved forensic techniques and greater use of data-mining have increased the necessity of pre-charge bail, it has also improved the probability of evidence coming to light to charge/convict suspects even when the likelihood appears to be extremely remote initially. Consequently, the research found

that, however unlikely a positive outcome was, officers claimed that they would send material for analysis or wait for CCTV evidence, and so on, and bail suspects in the intervening period because 'there was always a chance' of evidence coming to light which would lead to a conviction. For these and other reasons, officers viewed pre-charge bail as an extremely useful power which worked well, enabling them to carry out their work effectively. In fact, it was viewed as a necessity.

Officers spoke of a multiplicity of functions of pre-charge bail which fell within the letter, if not the original intention of, the law. Whilst some officers accepted that other mechanisms could be used to reach similar ends, such as refusing charge and rearresting on fresh evidence when necessary, these were not supported uniformly in the same way as pre-charge bail because the processes and outcomes were not as certain. This suggests that there would be considerable barriers to any attempts to restrict the use of pre-charge bail.

The research supported others' views (Home Office 2007) that the law relating to pre-charge bail is complicated and opaque. Several sections of PACE (sections 34(5), 37(2), 37(7)) regulate bail in the period before charge and which sections should be used when and the process of moving from one type of bail to another was unclear leading to differential practices. It was also apparent that pre-charge bail is an enabling police power which allows officers to use it in a wide variety of circumstances and for disparate reasons. The law in no way constrains or restricts what the police are able to do, allowing them to operate according to their working assumptions and rules, which in turn reinforces current working practices in relation to bail.

The research concluded that the invisibility of and lack of attention on pre-charge bail decisions had allowed it to become a police power that is widely used, often correctly, whilst at the same time being open to abuse. Nonetheless, its use causes considerable concerns and uncertainties for those subject to it and opens up the police to allegations of misuse and discrimination and raises questions of legitimacy. In this context, a thorough review of pre-charge bail is long overdue.

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- A 'special' delivery? Exploring the impact of screens, live-links and video-recorded evidence on mock juror deliberation in rape trials – Louise Ellison and Vanessa E Munro
- Spatializing religious freedom: inhabiting the legal frontier between ethnic and national rights – Diana Bocarejo
- Criminal justice and Cape law's persons – George Pavlich
- Knowing women: translating patriarchy in international criminal law – Doris E Buss
- The fixation on wartime rape: feminist critique and international criminal law – Nicola Henry
- The synthetic necessary truth behind New Labour's criminalisation of incest – James A Roffe

The politics of prognosis: HIV, anti-retrovirals and the definition of disability in UK equality law 1996–2005

Emily Grabham, University of Kent, £1300

The SLSA generously awarded me funding in 2012 for this project on law and time, which investigated how HIV 'futures' were constructed in UK employment equality law in the late 1990s. Operating in a climate of persistent, and generalised, misunderstanding about the potential transmission risks of HIV in the late 1990s and early 2000s, many HIV-positive workers in the UK faced employment discrimination and/or dismissal. Between 1996 (when the Disability Discrimination Act came into force) and 2005 (when HIV was automatically recognized as a disability), it was necessary to show that HIV was a long-term condition with a serious effect on day-to-day life in order to prove that it was a disability. Much of this was about legal constructions of time. It required matching up the legal concept of 'likelihood' with the medical concept of a 'prognosis', an exercise fraught with professional and epistemological difficulties, which took place against wider social expectations of HIV-related 'decline' or 'crisis'. Multiple temporalities were thus at play, raising questions (which I am still pondering) about the construction of legal temporalities across multiple fields and sites, involving a range of human and nonhuman actors.

The SLSA funding enabled me to conduct 12 interviews over spring and summer 2012 with UK-based lawyers, legal activists and policy specialists working in the area of HIV and employment in the late 1990s. Interviews were semi-structured and focused on the temporal concepts arising from medico-legal understandings of treatment, disease, impairment and the life course associated with HIV. Following useful feedback from the grant committee, I also consulted legal and policy papers and placed the research within the context of broader medical, social and legal developments. Additionally, I developed an analogous project focusing on legal developments in Ontario, Canada, during the same time period, which incorporated interviews with clinicians, as well as research into the lives of key activists. Much of the research was conducted whilst on sabbatical leave from Kent Law School, visiting the Institute for Feminist Legal Studies at Osgoode Hall Law School, and I thank colleagues at both institutions for their generosity. This project has also benefitted greatly from conversations and intensive feedback at meetings of the AHRC Technoscience, Law and Society Research Network, co-ordinated by Emilie Cloatre and Martyn Pickersgill. The SLSA-funded research has contributed to one chapter in an edited collection (Cloatre and Pickersgill (2013) *Knowledge, Technology and Law: At the intersection of socio-legal and science and technology studies*, Taylor & Francis) and will form the basis for two chapters in an upcoming monograph *Doing Things with Time: Legal temporalities in equality projects* (under contract with University of Toronto Press).

One-day conference call

The SLSA sponsors one-day conferences of interest to the socio-legal community. Events should be self-funding, although the SLSA is prepared to underwrite them to a limited extent and also provides endorsement.

Past conference themes have included: socio-legal studies and the humanities; ethics; innocence projects; exploring the 'socio' of socio-legal studies; exploring the 'legal' of socio-legal studies; and doing, funding, teaching – socio-legal scholarship. Details can be found on the SLSA website at www.slsa.ac.uk and follow the events link.

If you have an idea for a one-day conference, please contact the SLSA chair or a member of the Executive Committee for an informal discussion (details on page 2).

Please submit your proposal by **31 December 2013** for discussion at the January meeting of the Executive Committee.

The social construction of forensic sleep expertise

Geth Rees, University of Southampton, £1900

The study was inspired by a number of media reports from 2008 onwards, concerning the success of the 'sleepwalking' defence in rape and sexual offence cases. Following my previous ethnographic work investigating the collection and use of forensic medicine in rape and sexual assaults, I was interested in the ways that sleep medicine was enrolled in these types of cases, in particular the ways that sleep experts were able to collect and present evidence that substantiated or undermined a suspect's 'sleepwalking' defence. The study was predominantly based upon documentary analysis of medical and legal journal articles, supported by interviews with sleep technicians and sleep experts about the forensic aspects of their work; it was this latter aspect of the study that was enabled by funding from the SLSA.

The specific diagnosis of 'sexsomnia' came to prominence following the publication of 11 clinical case histories of persons who engage in sexual behaviours while unconscious (Shapiron et al 2003). Often labelled as sleepwalking, sexsomnia is actually a different condition that falls under the heading of a parasomnia (abnormal sleep behaviour). A sleeper may be awoken from 'deep' sleep (but not conscious; this is often termed 'arousal' but should not be confused with sexual arousal) by a triggering factor and perform sexual behaviours. In some cases this has been known to interact with sleepwalking, with a sleepwalking behaviour followed by a sexsomnia episode.

There is agreement amongst sleep experts that there should be a clinical test to identify malingers; however, there is substantial disagreement over the content of that test. In *R v Bilton* (unreported – see Ebrahim 2006), a clinical test was employed which incorporated the taking of a case history, a clinical history (both from Bilton and his family/ex-partners) and a three-night recording of his sleeping patterns (polysomnography), especially the number of arousals from 'deep' sleep under a range of conditions, including intoxication. The test sparked a controversy over its validity and, in particular, whether intoxication can be a trigger for a sexsomnia episode.

The triggering factor is clearly important; because acts conducted while sleepwalking come under the insanity defence, an assessment must be made as to whether the event was caused internally or externally. In *Bilton's* case, while the clinical investigation highlighted his sleep apnoea (an internal cause), his prior self-intoxication could also have precipitated his behaviour (an external cause). Conversely, some sleep experts do not consider intoxication a trigger for parasomnias, stating that forgotten sexual acts are more likely the result of 'alcoholic blackout'. Self-induced intoxication has played a part in every sexsomnia case since 2005 (that I have collected); these controversies over whether it can trigger sleep behaviours and whether forgotten events are the effect of alcoholic blackout will continue to rage and it is difficult to see a resolution to the debate.

While the Law Commission's recent recommendations for a new defence of 'not responsible by reason of a recognised medical condition' go a long way towards clearing up the issues relating to conditions like parasomnias, they do not yet sufficiently address the confusion around self-intoxication, risk and sexsomnia. I would like to see more research that attempts to clear up the intoxication question to enable justice for those with the condition as well as the victims of sexual crime.

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INVESTIGATING MEN'S EXPERIENCE OF DOMESTIC ABUSE

Brian Dempsey, former chair of Abused Men in Scotland (AMIS) and lecturer, School of Law, University of Dundee, highlights the key findings of a new research report on the experiences of men in Scotland of domestic abuse.

In 2012 the Scottish Government Equality Unit provided a small amount of capacity-building funding to the domestic abuse support organisation AMIS and as part of that project AMIS commissioned a review of relevant literature to provide an evidence-base for work with men who have experienced domestic abuse. The result, *Men's Experience of Domestic Abuse in Scotland: What we know and how we can know more*, is a survey of more than 400 academic, policy and practitioner texts. Although focused on Scotland, the evidence in relation to men's experience of domestic abuse is likely to be indicative of the position in England, Wales and Northern Ireland and the conclusions in relation to how future research should be undertaken and how service providers should act to ensure that all those who experience domestic abuse are supported are intended to be relevant to all jurisdictions.

My approach was to identify first Scottish and then rest-of-UK academic policy and practitioner literature on men's experience of domestic abuse; this was relatively straightforward as there is very limited specific material. The fairly extensive material supposedly on domestic abuse as a whole was examined and found to contain very little engagement with the experiences of abused men or with the impact this abuse has on any children who are affected by that abuse. The range was then extended to include materials on men's experiences from any jurisdiction, which brought in important, though again limited, qualitative material from the US.

From my experience as an access to justice and lesbian, gay, bisexual and trans (LGBT) rights activist, as well as several years teaching and researching in family law, I was aware of issues such as barriers to accessing services, unhelpful approaches of, for example, criminal prosecutors, the effects of hegemonic masculinity and the importance of intersectionality explored in the literature on women's experience of domestic abuse. This awareness led me to conduct specific searches for literature on, for instance, barriers to men's help-seeking from medical and social support services, self-harm through alcohol abuse and suicide, and also on the possible impact of factors such as class, race, disability and sexual orientation.

A major barrier to establishing the reality of men's experience of domestic abuse is what Donovan and Hester call the 'public story' of domestic abuse, that is that '[t]he public story about domestic violence locates the phenomenon inside heterosexual relationships within a gendered victim/perpetrator dynamic (the stronger/bigger man controlling the weaker/smaller woman)' (2010:281). Donovan and Hester argue that this 'public story' does harm to the interests of people in same-sex relationships who may fear being disbelieved if they report that they are experiencing domestic abuse, or indeed may not be able to identify even to themselves that they are experiencing abuse because they and their relationship do not fit the 'public story'.

I would suggest that this 'public story' not only does harm to gay and bisexual men but also to trans men and heterosexual men and, importantly, to all of the children living in families where an adult male relative or carer is being abused. This is confirmed by my review of the literature which, for example, reveals a lack of data on men's experiences and a lack of interest in investing in effective methods of capturing such data, an absence of specialist services and mainstream services, such as those provided by the NHS and local authorities conceived of and advertised as

'violence against women' services, and government statements supposedly on domestic abuse but which present the issue exclusively as men's violence against women.

Despite the negative impact of the 'public story' and the lack of support mechanisms to aid reporting, the proportion of reports to the police of men as 'victims' of domestic abuse in Scotland has increased every year over the last 10 years to the point where 18.6 per cent of all reports where the gender of the victim is recorded are from men (Scottish Government 2013). Of these, 94 per cent were men in mixed-sex and 6 per cent in same-sex relationships. The Scottish government also estimates that domestic abuse incidents against men are more than 2.5 times less likely to come to the attention of the police than such incidents against women (Scottish Government 2011).

There is also somewhat more textured information to be found in the most recent subject-specific analysis of the Scottish Crime and Justice Survey (Scottish Government 2011). This shows that the types of physical and psychological abuse experienced by men and women is largely the same (a few, such as being choked or being forced to engage in sexual intercourse are almost entirely only experienced by women) and that the types of psychological impact are the same. What differs by gender is the number of reports which therefore leads to a difference in the proportions when broken down by gender.

So, for example, psychological partner abuse since age 16 was reported by 10 per cent of men and 17 per cent of women with men on average reporting just over two types of psychological abuse while women reported between three and four types of abuse. Sixty-five per cent of women and 45 per cent of men reported at least one psychological impact resulting from the abuse they had experienced in the previous 12 months.

While it is apparent that gender is a significant factor in relation to domestic abuse victimisation, the fact that the types of abuse and impacts experienced are similar and that the proportion of such abuse is generally 1:4 to 1:3/men:women undermines conclusions that domestic abuse must be treated as overwhelmingly an issue of men's violence against women. Services, including legal and court services, must therefore take account of men's experiences if they are to attempt to provide an adequate response to the issue of domestic abuse. These conclusions in relation to all men are supported by research into gay and bisexual men's experience of domestic abuse (eg Donovan et al 2006), by the limited qualitative research we have on men's experience of domestic abuse in the UK (eg Brogden and Nijar 2004) and by qualitative research on heterosexual men's experiences from America (eg Hines et al 2007). In addition, the limited evidence found in the literature has been confirmed in the recent public dissemination discussion events organised to launch the review in which service providers, including solicitors, have stated that they are aware of the problem of domestic abuse against men and of the lack of recognition and lack of services.

However, such evidence is often met with scepticism from those whose experience is in researching men's violence against women. In Scotland, two pieces of research in particular continue to be presented as establishing that men's experience of domestic abuse is both less common and less problematic than might be claimed by those who would argue for recognition of and services for abused men (eg McFeely et al 2013): these are a major report by David Gadd and colleagues (2002), commissioned by the Scottish government, and an article by long-time violence against (heterosexual) women researchers Rebecca and Russell Dobash (2004). Stated very briefly, the difficulty with using Dobash and Dobash in this way is that not only does their article discount significant levels of violence perpetrated by the female partner in the 95 mixed-sex couples studied but, rather astonishingly, they draw firm, broad conclusions about men's and women's experiences of domestic abuse generally based on their rather particular

sample where in each couple the man had been convicted of domestic abuse crimes against his partner.

Gadd et al is rather more useful and does show that some of the men who indicated in the Scottish Crime Survey 2000 that they had experienced domestic abuse were in fact mistaken. However, having established that lack of knowledge led to false positive reports of domestic abuse, there is very little engagement with the possibility that there may be many more false negative responses. Similarly some of the categorisation of the men who maintained that they were victims seems unduly harsh – for example, male victims were asked if they could think of times where their abuser might have felt threatened by them and, if a man responded that he could not recall any such instance, but that it was possible that the abuser might have felt threatened at some point, then that was sufficient to have the man classified as a ‘retaliator’. The limitations of such research, especially those in relation to Dobash and Dobash, are not mentioned when it is cited by those asserting that it is proof that claims of men’s experience of domestic abuse are exaggerated (eg McFeely et al 2013).

The contribution made by men’s violence against women researchers to our understanding of heterosexual women’s experience of domestic abuse and wider gender dynamics is an enormously important academic and political contribution and I draw heavily on those contributions in my own work on men’s experiences. However, I would argue that much of the research which purports to provide evidence in favour of constructing domestic abuse as overwhelmingly a matter of violence against women fails to recall the hard-won lessons of feminist research; statistics which indicate low levels of reporting and help-seeking are taken at face value without being put into the context of an absence of services or of social barriers to accessing services and the fear of being disbelieved; the ‘voices’ of victims are not effectively sought out let alone respected; support services, where they exist, are not used for collaborative research and ‘men’ are often treated as a single category without recognition of the implications of also being, for example, a father, or being trans, or disabled or older, or from a particular racial or cultural group.

There is also a tendency in this literature to attempt to polarise the debate into a majority camp which sees domestic abuse as overwhelmingly a problem of men’s violence against women and a minority camp which makes apparently extreme and certainly counter-intuitive claims that there is gender parity in the extent and intensity of domestic abuse as experienced by men and women (eg McFeely et al 2013). The evidence indicates that this attempt at polarising does not reflect the reality of the debate in Scotland or, as far as I can establish, in the UK.

I would urge that future research on men’s experience of domestic abuse, whether of all men or particular groups of men,

must be informed by good quality feminist research and include consideration of the negative impact of, for example, hegemonic masculinity and of the ‘public story’ of domestic abuse on abused men. The important insights from work on the experiences of lesbian, gay, bisexual and trans people’s experiences of domestic abuse must also be given greater respect and acknowledgment (eg Robson 1992; Donovan et al 2006; Dempsey 2010; Dempsey 2011). It seems to me that it would be difficult to say anything meaningful about men’s experience of domestic abuse without engaging with the work of Denise Hines and her colleagues at the American National Institutes of Health-funded Men’s Experiences with Partner Aggression Project which is the richest seam of qualitative material that we currently have (eg Hines and Douglas 2010; Douglas and Hines 2011).

Men’s Experience of Domestic Abuse in Scotland: What we know and how we can know more is available on the AMIS website www.amis.org.uk.

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MONEY CAN’T BUY ME LOVE

The UK spousal visa system adversely affects immigrant women living in Scotland who are experiencing domestic abuse, writes Elaine McLaughlin of Glasgow Caledonian University.

Women who migrate to Scotland from the South-Asian sub-continent¹ for the purposes of marriage face a number of immigration barriers, not least those imposed upon them by the UK spousal visa system. Since July 2012, women are issued with a five-year visa (previously two years) to enter the UK as the spouse of a British citizen or as the spouse of an individual previously admitted for settlement.² During the five-year period the migrant spouse is denied access to public funds. Upon completion of the five-year period the husband of the migrant spouse is able to apply to the Home Office for his wife to achieve permanent residency.

Immigration Rules also require the husband of the migrant spouse to evidence a minimum income of £18,600 to sponsor his wife and this figure increases where there are children of the marriage. In practice, these new financial rules mean that women might enter the UK separated from their children. The inequity of this situation was considered in *MM and Others v Secretary of State for the Home Department*.³ The three claimants in the case argued that they were unable to sponsor their spouses under the financial maintenance requirements. Mr Justice Blake stated that, in the case of sponsors who are British Citizens or refugees, the income threshold rule was a grossly disproportionate interference with the right of the affected persons to live their family life within the UK. Significantly, one of the parties, a female British citizen of Pakistani origin, argued that the minimum income requirements were unjustifiably discriminatory as they impacted upon women and, in particular, Asian women. Socio-economic data demonstrate that Asian women receive significantly lower rates of pay and

employment than others, notably men. Since this decision, the Home Office has lodged an appeal and subsequently 'paused' all spousal applications where the income requirement is the only possible reason for the refusal.

These obstructions exacerbate the difficulties which arise following the breakdown of the marriage, in particular where the breakdown is as a consequence of domestic abuse. Immigrant women have no legal status upon entry to the UK. If they are unemployed, their position is further exacerbated by the no-recourse-to-public-funds stipulation, rendering them dependent upon their husbands, partners and extended family. Furthermore, immigrant women are often unaware of their legal rights in the UK. Overall, they experience unequal protection within the current legislative framework due to the number of socio-legal barriers they face.

Looking specifically at women who migrate to Scotland from the South-Asian sub-continent, marriage migration increases their vulnerability due to the controlling mechanisms and subservience within family networks which are corporate in their nature. Within this structure women are increasingly vulnerable as they are dependent upon and at the mercy of their husbands, extended family and community, as a consequence of which they can become isolated and marginalised. Many immigrant women are from cultures where domestic abuse is tolerated and condoned and are unaware that the treatment they are enduring is illegal and that some support is available.

Some progress was made when the Destitution Domestic Violence Concession (DDV) was introduced into immigration policy in April 2012. Immigrant women experiencing domestic abuse can apply for leave to remain outside the Immigration Rules as a victim of domestic abuse. Only immigrant women who are spousal visa holders can access this concession. The Home Office requires evidence of the immigrant woman's spousal visa status, that she is financially destitute, that the marriage has broken down due to domestic abuse and that she intends to make an application under the rules as a victim of domestic abuse. The Home Office will issue exceptional leave outside the rules if the eligibility criteria are met. The Home Office will cancel the spousal visa and the no-recourse-to-public-funds stipulation and issue exceptional leave outside the rules, allowing immigrant women access to housing and benefits for a period of three months. During the three-month period the immigrant woman must make an application for indefinite leave to remain as a victim of domestic abuse.

The DDV has the possibility of being viewed as a 'silver-lining' approach for immigrant women experiencing domestic abuse. Indeed, Lord Justice Dyson in *Ishtiaq v the Secretary of State for the Home Department*⁴ stated 'spouses and partners who are victims of domestic violence should not feel constrained to remain in abusive situations for two years solely to qualify for indefinite leave to remain'.⁵

However, a number of constraints are still easily identified which prevent immigrant women from leaving an abusive relationship and seeking redress under the DDV. For instance, in order to satisfy the DDV, an immigrant woman must establish that domestic abuse is the substantial factor in the breakdown of the marriage. Since 1999 the evidence required is in the form of an injunction, non-molestation order or other protection order made against the sponsor; a court conviction against the sponsor; or a police caution issued against the sponsor. However, from 2002, if evidence of some form of court order or police caution is not available, more than one form of evidence will be accepted provided it is: a letter from a GP who has examined the woman and is satisfied her injuries are consistent with being the victim of domestic violence; an undertaking given to a court that the perpetrator will not approach the woman; a police report confirming attendance at the home of the applicant; a letter from social services setting out their involvement; or a letter of support or report from a women's refuge.

The evidential requirements are the most difficult for immigrant women to satisfy as they lack knowledge of immigration law, legal protection and available specialised support. Many experience linguistic difficulties rendering it impossible for them to articulate the gravity of their situation. They are therefore unable to access support from specialised agencies, the police and health practitioners.

There is a good deal of research regarding violence against women in the UK, however, there is an absence of literature and research within the Scottish jurisdiction in this area. The Scottish government has publicly acknowledged that, where domestic abuse is concerned, 'there is little available evidence recorded on the experiences of minority ethnic women . . . and what research has been undertaken recognises that there are specific issues which need to be addressed'.⁶ What we do know is that immigrant women experiencing domestic abuse are restricted as to how they manage and go about their daily lives. They are confined to cultures dominated by patriarchy and matriarchy as a result of which they assume subordinate roles. They become marginalised and ostracised within their family and community if they fail to conform to cultural traditions and expectations. Domestic abuse is considered a problem that can be resolved by familial intervention rather than legal intervention and, in this context, immigrant women place their family and community identity before their gender identity. Additionally, Immigration Rules are used by perpetrators as controlling mechanisms and as a result immigrant women fear being deported due to their insecure immigration status.

The issues raised here are of significance as they contextualise the hurdles and predicaments encountered by immigrant women, subject to the UK spousal visa system, who experience marital breakdown as a consequence of domestic abuse. Immigration Rules here demonstrate the absence of a suitable gender perspective. That is, immigration law and policy-making are gender blind as they fail to reflect the social reality of immigrant women subject to the UK spousal visa system thereby placing them at a disadvantage. This is significant where research concludes that domestic abuse affects primarily women, but pays no heed to issues of culture, class, ethnicity or economic status.

A closer examination of the connection between domestic abuse and the existing legislation affecting immigrant women living in Scotland with an insecure immigration status is required. It is essential that the social reality and the unique and practical difficulties immigrant women endure as a result of their immigration status are made visible. It is apparent that current UK immigration law is exclusionary and has a significant impact upon immigrant women whose marriages deteriorate as a consequence of domestic abuse. It is further apparent that at the very least an equality impact assessment is required in relation to the spousal visa immigration system. There is a need for vulnerable immigrant women experiencing domestic abuse to be protected by the legal and welfare system and this need should outweigh the political ramifications of the need to control immigration.

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Notes

- 1 For the purpose of the research I am focusing on women from the South Asian sub-continent (India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka).
- 2 The Immigration Rules also apply to a civil partner, unmarried or same-sex partner of a British citizen or person present and settled in the UK.
- 3 [2013] EWHC 1900 (Admin).
- 4 [2007] EWCA Civ 386.
- 5 Ibid p 30.
- 6 Scottish Government (2009) *Safer Lives: Changed Lives – A shared approach to tackling violence against women in Scotland*, p 2.

Researching undocumented migrants

A pivotal stage has been reached in a two-year collaboration between Professor Alice Bloch at the Department of Sociology at Manchester University (formerly at City University, London) and Professor Sonia McKay and Dr Leena Kumarappan at the Working Lives Research Institute, London Metropolitan University.

They have been working, since October 2011, on the UndocNet* project exploring the labour market experiences and aspirations of undocumented migrants from different countries of origin – Bangladesh, China and Turkey (including Kurds), people from Northern Cyprus, as well as with minority ethnic entrepreneurs in London from the same countries of origin – and have now completed their fieldwork, with almost 80 in-depth, face-to-face interviews conducted in London.

Members of the research team have been presenting early findings at major conferences in the UK and abroad, including at this year's SLSA conference in York. A key concern has been to understand the basis of decisions to use or not to use co-ethnic networks in the search for work in or out of ethnic enclaves, from the perspectives of workers and employers. But through the research we have also been looking at a range of other issues, including how undocumented migrants perceive legal advice and support; how employers rationalise their use (or non-use) of undocumented migrants; and how work is organised in different sectoral conditions.

The team is also investigating the ways in which migrants and their employers use their social networks and other resources in relation to work and how working relationships operate within frameworks of ethnicity, class and gender. The project will be completed by the end of 2013 with a conference on 6 December. The research team will also be producing a number of short key-findings documents and some policy-focused papers in the period leading up to the conference. Researchers will also be engaging with stakeholder bodies, including migrant organisations, to make sure that the research findings are widely disseminated.

If you would like further information on UndocNet, contact Dr Leena Kumarappan [e l.kumarappan@londonmet.ac.uk](mailto:l.kumarappan@londonmet.ac.uk) or go to the project website at [w www.undocnet.org](http://www.undocnet.org).

Alice Bloch, Sonia McKay and Leena Kumarappan

* 'Undocumented Migrants, Ethnic Enclaves and Networks: Opportunities, traps or class-based constructs'

Ombudsmen research

Dr Naomi Creutzfeldt-Banda of the Centre for Socio-Legal Studies, Oxford, has been awarded a three-year ESRC Future Research Leaders Fellowship to explore the impact and legitimacy of ombudsmen in Europe. This project allows her to pursue, in great depth, one of her main research interests in ombudsmen decision-making and procedural justice from a comparative socio-legal perspective. She joined the Research Programme in European and Comparative Civil Justice Systems in 2010 and previous research has been exploring out-of-court settlement mechanisms for consumers in Europe.

Naomi Creutzfeldt-Banda

Brian Williams Memorial Prize 2013

This prize is dedicated to the late Professor Brian Williams, co-editor of the *British Journal of Community Justice* since its inception in 2002 until his untimely death in March 2007. Brian introduced a commitment in the journal to publishing the papers of new academic writers and, in particular, students studying in the broad area of community and criminal justice. The prize will be awarded to a previously unpublished student studying in an academic area relevant to the journal. See [w www.cjp.org.uk/brian-williams-memorial-prize](http://www.cjp.org.uk/brian-williams-memorial-prize). Closing date: **31 December 2013**.

On the edge of adulthood

Sue Farran and Rhona Smith (Northumbria University, Newcastle) hosted a successful one-day symposium at the Northern Design Centre, Newcastle, on 11 September 2013, under the heading 'On the edge of adulthood'. Locating discussion against the background of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and in particular the rights of children to protection from harm, freedom from discrimination, the right to participation and the right to be provided for with the necessities of life, the focus was on how these rights translate in practice for those young people who are on the 'edge of adulthood', that is 16 and 17-year-olds. The symposium brought together participants from non-governmental organisations, charitable organisations, local government, the police and student groups as well as academics and practitioners with expertise in the broad areas of youth and access to justice and was supported by seed-corn funding from Northumbria University. The event was opened by a keynote address from Sir Al Aynsley Green, former Children's Commissioner in England, under the heading 'Are we failing children on a grand scale?'. There was plenty of discussion and further presentations throughout the day (see [w http://ontheedgeofadulthood.wordpress.com](http://ontheedgeofadulthood.wordpress.com)) and the symposium finished with an inspiring presentation by a young Prince's Trust Ambassador, who had just successfully launched her own business venture and secured a massive order from Rod Stewart's wife at the opening of the Prince's Trust London store! The symposium was part of a wider ongoing research project under the 'On the edge of adulthood' theme which has included a poster presentation at the Society of Legal Scholars' conference in Edinburgh in September and a panel session at the 'Law on the edge' conference in Vancouver in July 2013.

We are keen to develop a network of researchers and those engaged with this age group. Anyone interested in linking to this or learning about future events can contact [e sue.farran@northumbria.ac.uk](mailto:sue.farran@northumbria.ac.uk) or [e rhona.smith@northumbria.ac.uk](mailto:rhona.smith@northumbria.ac.uk).

Sue Farran and Rhona Smith

North East Law Review

The *North East Law Review* (NELR) has recently been established by Newcastle Law School students. The journal aims to provide a platform for the publication of outstanding student articles. The first volume is available at [w http://research.ncl.ac.uk/nelr](http://research.ncl.ac.uk/nelr) alongside our current legal issues blog [w https://blogs.ncl.ac.uk/nelr](https://blogs.ncl.ac.uk/nelr).

The NELR has been successful so far with support from former Deputy President of the Supreme Court Lord Hope of Craighead and with blog contributions being used to stimulate debate in a local sixth form. However, continued success and development will not be possible without acquiring sponsorship. The editorial board is currently seeking financial support alongside blog contributions from anyone in the legal community in order to ensure publication of our second volume. If you are interested in providing sponsorship, or a blog contribution, or would simply like more information, please email [e sponsorship.nelr@ncl.ac.uk](mailto:sponsorship.nelr@ncl.ac.uk).

Jessica Randell

LSA member spotlight

The Law and Society Association (LSA) has implemented a new 'member spotlight' section on its website as a way to highlight a new book that has been published by a current LSA member. The spotlight is on the LSA homepage and links to a full-page story on the book's author. To request a spotlight for a member's recently published book, see [w www.lawandsociety.org/spotlight/spotlight.html](http://www.lawandsociety.org/spotlight/spotlight.html). Recent spotlighted authors have included Mariana Valverde and David Nelken.

Human rights and sexual orientation

The book *Human Rights, Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity in the Commonwealth: Struggles for decriminalisation and change* was launched in Toronto on 26 June 2013 during Pride week at the event 'Sexuality, repression and the law', in partnership with the unique global project 'Envisioning global LGBT human rights' based at York University, Canada. Videos of the launch, including chapter authors Matthew Waites (UK), Gary Kinsman (Canada) and Monica Tabengwa (Botswana), and a film on Botswana from the Envisioning project can be viewed online and used in teaching and activism. A UK launch took place at Senate House in London on 5 July 2013, including presentations by chapter authors on Jamaica and Uganda. A video of Matthew Waites' opening talk is also available. The videos and further information about other related events, can be found online at www.gla.ac.uk/schools/socialpolitical/staff/matthewwaites. For full details of the book, see the 'Publications' section (right).

Personal welfare disputes in the Court of Protection

The Nuffield Foundation has awarded funding for research at the Law School, Cardiff University, for a project on health and welfare cases in the Court of Protection, which was newly established under the Mental Capacity Act 2005. The principal investigator is Professor Phil Fennell. Dr Lucy Series, Professor Luke Clements and Dr Julie Doughty are also working on the project. The research will use mixed qualitative and quantitative methods to generate robust empirical data to inform discussion and debate about the transparency, efficiency and accessibility of the court. The project will also look at procedures in the Mental Health Tribunals of England and Wales to consider complementary and contrasting approaches. If you would like further information about the project, please contact fennell@cardiff.ac.uk.

Centre for the Study of Law, Society and Popular Culture

The Centre for the Study of Law, Society and Popular Culture at Westminster Law School has announced the latest events in its yearly 'Theory meets practice' series including talks by music lawyer Robert Allan, sports lawyer Daniel Geey and a session with former Inspirial Carpet singer Tom Hingley. In addition, centre member Professor Danny Nicol has announced a call for papers for a symposium on 'The Politics and law of Dr Who' to take place in September 2014 (see p 13).

Finally, submissions are also invited for both the *Entertainment and Sports Law Journal* www2.warwick.ac.uk/fac/soc/law/elj/eslj/ and the Routledge book series, 'Studies in Law, Society and Popular Culture' www.routledge.com/books/series/RSLSPC.

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Guy Osborn

Howard League ECAN

The Howard League for Penal Reform runs an internet-based Early Career Academics Network (ECAN) with over 400 members. The network provides a regular channel of communication and information about research and promotes closer working and an interface between academics and campaigners. Membership is free and those interested in fields related to criminology, social policy, law, or the humanities are invited to join. ECAN organises events and publishes a bulletin three times a year featuring new research and providing information about policy developments, resources and campaigns. www.howardleague.org/ecan
Frith Taylor

Books

From Economy to Society? Perspectives on transnational risk regulation (2013) Bettina Lange and Dania Thomas (eds) Studies in Law, Economy and Society, Emerald £66.95 200pp

This special issue in the Studies in Law Economy and Society series asks what role society can play in the regulation of transnational risks, as an alternative to or at least significant addition to reliance on state regulatory activity and the myth of the self-regulatory capacity of markets. How can a social sphere contribute to the prevention and management of risks, often transnational in nature, posed by economic activity? Leading socio-legal scholars explore whether and how the idea of harnessing the regulatory capacity of a social sphere provides a new analytical lens that can give fresh insights into transnational risk regulation, and whether this idea helps to identify innovative approaches to regulating transnational risks.

Human Rights, Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity in the Commonwealth: Struggles for decriminalisation and change (2013) Corinne Lennox and Matthew Waites (eds), Institute of Commonwealth Studies, School of Advanced Study, University of London £20

Human rights in relation to sexual orientation and gender identity are at last reaching the heart of global debates. Yet 78 states worldwide continue to criminalise same-sex sexual behaviour and, due to the legal legacies of the British Empire, 42 of these – more than half – are in the Commonwealth of Nations. In recent years, many states have seen the emergence of new sexual nationalisms, leading to increased enforcement of colonial sodomy laws against men, new criminalisations of sex between women and discrimination against transgender people. This volume challenges these developments and is the first book to focus on experiences of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (LGBTI) and all non-heterosexual people in the Commonwealth. It offers the most internationally extensive analysis to date of the global struggle for decriminalisation of same-sex sexual behaviour and relationships. Full details and free online access are at <http://events.sas.ac.uk/support-research/publications/989/Human+Rights%2C+Sexual+Orientation+and+Gender+Identity+in+The+Commonwealth%3A+Struggles+for+Decriminalisation+and+Change>.

The Global Reach of European Refugee Law (2013) Hélène Lambert, Jane McAdam and Maryellen Fullerton (eds), Cambridge University Press £70 340pp

This book explores the extent to which European legal norms of refugee protection have been emulated in other parts of the world and their future prospects. It includes case-study analysis of global diffusion and emulation of European refugee law in seven countries/continents, and discusses the evidence (or lack) of emulation of European refugee law around the world and the risk associated with transnational emulation.

Social and Legal Studies 22(4)

- Penal statecraft in the Latin American city: assessing Mexico City's punitive urban democracy – Markus-Michael Müller
- Unmanageable work, (un)liveable lives: the UK sex industry, labour rights and the welfare state – Katie Cruz
- Victims and transitional justice: voice, agency and blame – Kieran McEvoy and Kirsten McConnachie
- Justice through bureaucracy: the Ukrainian model – Marina Kurkchian
- What part of 'illegal' don't you understand? The social consequences of criminalizing unauthorized Mexican migrants in the United States – Daniel Martinez
- Crushing a walnut with a sledge hammer? Analysing the penal response to the social supply of illicit drugs – Leah Moyle, Ross Coomber and Jason Lowther
- Review essay: 'A land of rock, marshes and sand'? Forests, orchards and legal inequality in Israel/Palestine – Tobias Kelly

Environmental Law: Text, cases and materials (2013) Elizabeth Fisher, Bettina Lange and Eloise Scotford (eds), Oxford University Press £36 1160pp

This book provides students with a deep understanding of environmental law while also encouraging critical reflection and pointing out areas of controversy and debate. The authors present an impressive range of extracts from UK, EU and international cases, legislation and articles to help support learning and demonstrate both how the law works in practice and how it should or could work, clearly guiding students through key areas while providing insightful explanations and analysis. Topics have been carefully selected to support a wide range of environmental law courses, within law schools and beyond. These include pollution control, nature conservation, climate change regulation, town planning and water regulation, all incorporating aspects of law from local, UK, EU and international legal cultures. With its unique combination of extracts and author discussion, this new text provides a wide-ranging, stimulating and fresh approach to environmental law, which can be relied upon throughout your course and career. This book is also accompanied by an Online Resource Centre which features updates to the law, further reading suggestions and useful weblinks.

Values in Criminology and Community Justice (2013) Malcolm Cowburn, Marian Duggan, Anne Robinson and Paul Senior (eds), Policy Press £70 384pp

The rapidly changing nature of the UK criminal justice system in light of the ongoing neoliberal turn prompted a group of scholars active in the Department of Law, Criminology and Community Justice's (LCCJ) Writing Group to ponder upon contemporary 'values' in criminological research, theory, policy and practice. What began as debates about ethics and values slowly started to look more like the foundations for a dedicated collection of writings. Authors took Howard Becker's 1967 article: 'Whose side are we on?' as a point of reference to investigate how values, ethics, morals and 'sides' function in and around the criminal justice system. Fast forward two-and-a-half years and we now have the result. Sixteen members of LCCJ contributed to this collection, illustrating the multiple and, at times, contradictory discourses about victims and offenders, punishment and protection, rights and responsibilities. A range of issues are analysed across the 22 chapters, from traditional ground, such as the prison, police and probation services, through to more nascent areas of study such as 'green criminology', critiques of neoliberalism, the 'big society', economics of justice, desistance and the politics of contract research. A launch is being organised at Hallam View, Sheffield Hallam's premier conference suite, on Wednesday **11 December 2013** (see page 13 for further details).

Law in a Complex State: Complexity in the modern welfare system (2013) Neville Harris, Hart Publishing £25 310pp

This book explains why complexity is regarded as so problematic for a system which at any single point in time provides, according to the Institute for Fiscal Studies, a degree of support to half of the UK population. It discusses the system's role, structures, rules and reform and considers the impact of complexity on administrators and claimants of welfare benefits. It seeks to explain how and why complexity in modern social security systems has grown; explore theoretical perspectives on the nature of complexity; identifies the different ways in which legal and associated administrative arrangements are classifiable as 'complex' and how complexity may be measured; discusses the effects of complexity and its implications for rights and the citizen-state relationship; and considers the role that law can play in the simplification of schemes of welfare. While primarily focused on the UK welfare system – and covering the Coalition government's Welfare Reform Act 2012, 'universal credit' scheme and reforms to disability benefits, council tax support and the social fund – it also examines policies and experience in Australia, New Zealand and various European states.

Overview of the Worldwide Best Practices for Rape Prevention and for Assisting Women Victims of Rape (2013) Sylvia Walby, Philippa Olive, Jude Towers, Brian Francis, Sofia Strid, Andrea Krizsán, Emanuela Lombardo, Corinne May-Chahal, Suzanne Franzway, David Sugarman, Bina Agarwal, The European Parliament 212pp

This study provides an overview of the worldwide best practices for rape prevention and for assisting women victims of rape. It reviews the international literature and offers selected examples of promising practices. It addresses the comprehensive range of policies in the fields of gender equality; law and justice; economy, development and social inclusion; culture, education and media; and health. It also presents a wide-ranging set of examples of best practice and concludes with a series of recommendations based on the social scientific evidence presented in the study. This research report, which was commissioned by the European Parliament, is available from www.europarl.europa.eu/committees/en/femm/studies.html#menuzone.

Final Judgment: The last Law Lords and the Supreme Court (2013) Alan Paterson, Hart Publishing £25 366pp

The House of Lords, for over 300 years the UK's highest court, was transformed in 2009 into the UK Supreme Court. This book provides a compelling and unrivalled view into the workings of the court during its final decade and into the formative years of the Supreme Court. Drawing on over 100 interviews, including more than 40 with Law Lords and Justices and, uniquely, some of their judicial notebooks, this is a landmark study of appellate judging 'from the inside' by an author whose earlier work on the House of Lords has provided a scholarly benchmark for over 30 years.

Redefining the Market–State Relationship: Responses to the financial crisis and the future of regulation (2013) Ioannis Glinavos, Routledge £90 184pp

This book offers an interdisciplinary overview of the role of law in modern capitalism in the context of the financial crisis. In this work, the reader will find a discussion of key issues relevant to the crisis that have occupied the pages of the financial press since 2007 including an assessment of the meltdown of the sub-prime mortgage market, the credit crunch, the European debt crisis and the turmoil in Greece, plus a series of theoretical contributions that are aimed at challenging perceptions of the market-state relationship and the place of law within it.

Journals

The *Westminster Law Review* is an online peer-reviewed journal publishing material of a broad legal and interdisciplinary nature by students, academics and professionals in the legal field. The journal started as a London-based law journal but expanded in 2013, organising a series of events in the UK and abroad and a National Article Writing Competition in India, which will lead to a special issue in 2014. The journal invites submissions of articles, book reviews and shorter pieces on legal or interdisciplinary topics. The deadline for submissions is **31 December 2013**. See www.westminsterlawreview.org/about.php or email submissions@westminsterlawreview.org.

No Foundations is an international peer-reviewed journal committed to publishing interdisciplinary legal scholarship of the highest quality at the interface between law and justice. Contributions are encouraged from all areas of law and beyond, with the aim of bridging the gap once opened between law and other social and human activities and experiences. On the assumption that law is a socially embedded phenomenon that cannot be fully understood as an autonomous discipline, the journal aims to connect law both with its real effects on the lives of individuals and societies, and with the realm of human aspirations and ideals that give it life and meaning. *No Foundations* is currently accepting general submissions and book reviews for *NoFo* 11 (June 2014). Closing date: **15 March 2013**. For more information, see www.helsinki.fi/nof.

- **BOOK LAUNCH: VALUES IN CRIMINOLOGY AND COMMUNITY JUSTICE**

11 December 2013: Sheffield Hallam University

Colleagues are invited to the launch of *Values in Criminology and Community Justice* (Bristol: Policy Press 2013) by M Cowburn, M Duggan, A Robinson and P Senior (eds). Please contact Marian Duggan for further details e m.duggan@shu.ac.uk.

- **SPACES OF INDIGENOUS JUSTICE**

12–13 December 2013: University of Leeds

A workshop drawing together the diverse strands of scholarship in the field of indigenous justice and governance. w www.law.leeds.ac.uk/research/events/spaces-of-indigenous-justice.php.

- **GENDER, ETHNICITY AND MENTAL HEALTH**

13 December 2013: Osmani Trust, Osmani Centre, London

This one-day conference will critically examine and debate the role of gender and ethnicity and its impact on mental health. Organised by the Ethnic Health Initiative. w www.bmehealth.org

- **INTERDISCIPLINARY DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CONFERENCE**

16 December 2013: De Montfort University Leicester

This conference seeks to raise awareness nationally about responses to domestic violence. Contact Vanessa Bettinson e vbettinson@dmu.ac.uk or Sarah Hilder e shilder@dmu.ac.uk.

- **CHALLENGES AND INNOVATION IN SOCIAL POLICY RESEARCH: MIXED METHODOLOGIES AND IMPACT**

16 December 2013: Centre for the Analysis of Social Exclusion, London School of Economics

This workshop will explore questions surrounding mixed methods and methodologies of social policy research and the purpose and potential of impact within such a context. w http://spapostgraduates.wordpress.com

- **FOURTH ANNUAL JURISPRUDENCE LECTURE: LAW AND THE NORMATIVITY OF OBLIGATION**

31 January 2014: London School of Economics

Chair: Professor George Pavlakos; speaker: Professor Thomas Pink. Hart Publishing and the editors of *Jurisprudence* have announced the details of their annual *Jurisprudence* lecture. Places limited, early booking advised. w www.hartpub.co.uk/4thJurisprudencelecture.pdf.

- **TEACHING RESEARCH SKILLS TO LAW STUDENTS: A WORKSHOP ON BEST PRACTICE**

5 February 2014: Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, London

This event will explore ways in which law librarians and law teachers can deliver legal research skills for students to apply throughout their studies. w www.heacademy.ac.uk/events/detail/2014/Seminars/Social_Sciences/Gen834_reading

- **INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON LABOUR HISTORY**

22–24 March 2014: National Labour Institute, New Delhi, India

Organised by the Association of Indian Labour Historians and V V Giri National Labour Institute. Theme: 'A return to politics?' w http://socialhistory.org/en/events/conference-labour-history-return-politics.

- **RESPONDING TO CHANGE: ASSOCIATION OF LAW TEACHERS CONFERENCE 2014: CALL**

13–15 April 2014: Queens Hotel Leeds

Proposals are invited on the theme 'Responding to change'. Call closes: 6 December 2013. w www.lawteacher.ac.uk/events/?id=29

- **WINCHESTER CONFERENCE ON TRUST, RISK, INFORMATION AND THE LAW: CALL**

29 April 2014: University of Winchester

This event will explore the way that information is used and shared in today's society. Call closes: 6 December 2013. w www.winchester.ac.uk/academicdepartments/Law/Centre%20for%20Information%20Rights/Next%20Event/Pages/NextEvent.aspx.

- **ASSOCIATION FOR LAW, PROPERTY AND SOCIETY FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING: CALL**

2–3 May 2014: University of British Columbia, Vancouver

Proposals are invited in any area of property law and society scholarship. Call closes: 15 January 2014. w www.alps.syr.edu

- **LANGUAGE AND LAW IN SOCIAL PRACTICE: CALL**

15–17 May 2014: Caserta, Italy

Organised by the Centre for Research in Language and Law, this symposium seeks to expand on the relationship between law and language by exploring the role of legal discourse in a wide array of settings. Closing date: 31 October 2013. w www.erill.unina2.it

- **INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON GLOBAL-REGIONAL-LOCAL: INSTITUTIONS, RELATIONS, NETWORKS: PAST AND FUTURE OF THE SOCIOLOGY OF LAW: CALL FOR PAPERS AND PANELS**

21–23 May 2014: Oñati International Institute for the Sociology of Law

This international congress will celebrate the institute's 25th anniversary by reflecting upon and further developing the synergies between the different layers of its communities: international, regional and local. Call closes: 21 January 2014. w www.iisj.net

- **LAW AND SOCIETY ASSOCIATION ANNUAL MEETING**

29 May–1 June 2014: Minneapolis Hilton Hotel, Minneapolis, USA

Theme: 'Law and inequalities: global and local'. w www.lawandsociety.org/index.html

- **INTERNATIONAL ROUNDTABLE FOR THE SEMIOTICS OF LAW: CALL**

3–6 June 2014: Centre of Excellence for International Courts, University of Copenhagen

Theme: 'Legal interpretation in practice of international courts and tribunals'. Call closes: 28 February 2014.

w http://jura.ku.dk/icourts/calendar/irs12014

- **CANADIAN LAW AND SOCIETY ASSOCIATION ANNUAL MEETING 2014: CALL**

6–8 June 2014: Faculty of Law, University of Manitoba, Canada

Theme: 'Law's encounters: co-existing and contradictory norms and systems'. Closing date: 15 January 2014. w www.acds-clsa.org/?q=en/content/clsa-2014-annual-meeting-call-papers

- **LAW AND HUMANITIES JUNIOR SCHOLAR WORKSHOP: CALL**

8–9 June 2014: Columbia University, New York

The paper competition is open to untenured professors, advanced graduate students and postdoctoral scholars in law and the humanities. Call closes: 6 January 2014. w http://web.law.columbia.edu/law-culture/law-and-humanities-junior-scholar-workshop

- **INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CONSTITUTIONAL LAW NINTH WORLD CONGRESS: CALL**

16–20 June 2014: Oslo, Norway

Theme: 'Constitutional challenges: global and local'. Closing date: 30 March 2013. w http://ukconstitutionallaw.org/2013/10/07/andrew-le-sueur-iacl-ixth-world-congress-2014-call-for-papers

- **UCL INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ACCESS TO JUSTICE AND LEGAL SERVICES: CALL**

19–20 June 2014: University College London

The conference will provide a UK-centred focus on the rapidly changing legal aid and public facing (principally social welfare) legal services market. Call closes: 31 January 2014. Early bird registration is now open: closes 29 March 2014. w https://ucl-a2j.eventbrite.co.uk

- **2014 INTERNATIONAL LEGAL ETHICS CONFERENCE VI: CALL FOR PAPERS**

10–12 July 2014: City Law School, London

Theme: 'Legal ethics at a time of regulatory change'. Organised by the International Legal Ethics Association. Closing date: 31 January 2014. w www.slsa.ac.uk/images/2013autumn/Call%20for%20Papers%20ILEC6%20(1).doc

- **THE POLITICS AND LAW OF DOCTOR WHO: CALL**

5 September 2014: University of Westminster

Politics, law and constitutional questions often feature prominently in *Doctor Who* stories yet the politics and law of *Doctor Who* have yet to be the subject of wide-ranging scholarship. Call closes: 17 January 2014. w www.westminster.ac.uk/law-society-popular-culture/news/symposium-announcement-and-call-for-papers-the-politics-and-law-of-doctor-who

SLSA ANNUAL CONFERENCE: CALL FOR PAPERS

Robert Gordon University, Aberdeen

9–11 April 2014

The call for papers for the 2014 SLSA annual conference is now open. Abstracts are invited for the streams and themes listed below. Details of the calls within each stream and theme are available on the conference website: www.rgu.ac.uk/slsa2014. If you have any questions about the suitability of your paper, contact the relevant convener using the details below. Abstracts should be submitted via the submission system 'EasyChair': www.easychair.org/conferences/?conf=slsa2014.

The deadline for submission is **Monday 27 January 2014**.

Streams and convenors

Access to environmental justice

Gita Gill [e gita.gill@northumbria.ac.uk](mailto:gita.gill@northumbria.ac.uk)

Susan Wolf [e susan.wolf@northumbria.ac.uk](mailto:susan.wolf@northumbria.ac.uk)

Administrative justice

Richard Kirkham [e r.m.kirkham@sheffield.ac.uk](mailto:r.m.kirkham@sheffield.ac.uk)

Art, culture and heritage

Janet Ulph [e janet.ulph@le.ac.uk](mailto:janet.ulph@le.ac.uk)

Charlotte Woodhead [e c.c.woodhead@warwick.ac.uk](mailto:c.c.woodhead@warwick.ac.uk)

Banking and finance

Clare Chambers-Jones [e clare.chambers@uwe.ac.uk](mailto:clare.chambers@uwe.ac.uk)

Mary Young [e mary.young@uwe.ac.uk](mailto:mary.young@uwe.ac.uk)

Challenging ownership: meanings, space and identity

Penny English [e penny.english@anglia.ac.uk](mailto:penny.english@anglia.ac.uk)

Sarah Blandy [e s.blandy@sheffield.ac.uk](mailto:s.blandy@sheffield.ac.uk)

Francis King [e francis.king@anglia.ac.uk](mailto:francis.king@anglia.ac.uk)

Civil procedure and alternatives to litigation

Masood Ahmed [e masood.ahmed@le.ac.uk](mailto:masood.ahmed@le.ac.uk)

Criminal law and criminal justice

Vanessa Bettinson [e vbettinson@dmu.ac.uk](mailto:vbettinson@dmu.ac.uk)

Ben Livings [e ben.livings@sunderland.ac.uk](mailto:ben.livings@sunderland.ac.uk)

European Union

Ian Kilbey [e ikilbey@dmu.ac.uk](mailto:ikilbey@dmu.ac.uk)

Kathryn Wright [e kathryn.wright@york.ac.uk](mailto:kathryn.wright@york.ac.uk)

Family and children law and policy

Anne Barlow [e a.e.barlow@exeter.ac.uk](mailto:a.e.barlow@exeter.ac.uk)

Annika Newnhan [e annika.newnham@port.ac.uk](mailto:annika.newnham@port.ac.uk)

Gender, sexuality and law

Chris Ashford [e chris.ashford@northumbria.ac.uk](mailto:chris.ashford@northumbria.ac.uk)

Indigenous rights and minority rights

Sarah Sargent [e sarah.sargent@buckingham.ac.uk](mailto:sarah.sargent@buckingham.ac.uk)

Information technology law and cyberspace

Mark O'Brien [e mark.o'brien@uwe.ac.uk](mailto:mark.o'brien@uwe.ac.uk)

Brian Simpson [e brian.simpson@une.edu.au](mailto:brian.simpson@une.edu.au)

Intellectual property

Jasem Tarawneh [e jasem.tarawneh@manchester.ac.uk](mailto:jasem.tarawneh@manchester.ac.uk)

International criminal justice: theory, policy and practice

Anna Marie Brennan [e anna.brennan@umail.ucc.ie](mailto:anna.brennan@umail.ucc.ie)

Intersectionality stream

Charlotte Skeet [e c.h.skeet@sussex.ac.uk](mailto:c.h.skeet@sussex.ac.uk)

Labour law

Sam Middlemiss [e s.middlemiss@rgu.ac.uk](mailto:s.middlemiss@rgu.ac.uk)

Michael Jefferson [e m.jefferson@sheffield.ac.uk](mailto:m.jefferson@sheffield.ac.uk)

Law and literature

Julia J A Shaw [e jshaw@dmu.ac.uk](mailto:jshaw@dmu.ac.uk)

Lawyers and legal professions

Andy Boon [e andy.boon.1@city.ac.uk](mailto:andy.boon.1@city.ac.uk)

Legal education

Tony Bradney [e a.bradney@law.keele.ac.uk](mailto:a.bradney@law.keele.ac.uk)

Fiona Cownie [e f.cownie@law.keele.ac.uk](mailto:f.cownie@law.keele.ac.uk)

Medical law and ethics

Glenys Williams [e gnw@aber.ac.uk](mailto:gnw@aber.ac.uk)

Mental health and mental capacity law

Peter Bartlett [e peter.bartlett@nottingham.ac.uk](mailto:peter.bartlett@nottingham.ac.uk)

Race, religion and human rights

Fernne Brennan [e joash@essex.ac.uk](mailto:joash@essex.ac.uk)

Renewable energy and sustainable development

Jona Razzaque [e jona.razzaque@uwe.ac.uk](mailto:jona.razzaque@uwe.ac.uk)

Research methodologies and methods

Antonia Layard [e a.layard@bham.ac.uk](mailto:a.layard@bham.ac.uk)

Simon Halliday [e simon.halliday@york.ac.uk](mailto:simon.halliday@york.ac.uk)

Sentencing and punishment

Gavin Dingwall [e gdingwall@dmu.ac.uk](mailto:gdingwall@dmu.ac.uk)

Sexual offences and offending

Phil Rumney [e phil.rumney@uwe.ac.uk](mailto:phil.rumney@uwe.ac.uk)

Sports law

Ben Livings [e ben.livings@sunderland.ac.uk](mailto:ben.livings@sunderland.ac.uk)

Simon Boyes [e simon.boyes@ntu.ac.uk](mailto:simon.boyes@ntu.ac.uk)

John O'Leary [e john.oleary@anglia.ac.uk](mailto:john.oleary@anglia.ac.uk)

Themes and convenors

Colonial legalities

Carol Jones [e c.jones2@wlv.ac.uk](mailto:c.jones2@wlv.ac.uk)

Families and work

Nicole Busby [e nicole.busby@strath.ac.uk](mailto:nicole.busby@strath.ac.uk)

Grace James [e c.g.james@reading.ac.uk](mailto:c.g.james@reading.ac.uk)

Language, power and the law

Sarah Craig [e sarah.craig@glasgow.ac.uk](mailto:sarah.craig@glasgow.ac.uk)

Jackie Gulland [e Jackie.gulland@ed.ac.uk](mailto:Jackie.gulland@ed.ac.uk)

Responding to the rights of those 'On the edge of adulthood'

Sue Farran [e sue.farran@northumbria.ac.uk](mailto:sue.farran@northumbria.ac.uk)

Rhona Smith [e rhona.smith@northumbria.ac.uk](mailto:rhona.smith@northumbria.ac.uk)

Journal of Law and Society (Winter 2013)

The political origins of English private law – Dan Priel

Second-hand emotion? Exploring the contagion and impact of trauma and distress in the asylum law context – Helen Baillet, Sharon Cowan and Vanessa Munro

Identifying points of contact and engagement between legal and environmental education – Jane Holder

Popular music and copyright law in the sixties – Jose Bellido

The influence of personal values on legal judgments – Rachel Cahill-O'Callaghan

Discolouring democracy? Policing, sensitive evidence and contentious deaths in the United Kingdom – Rebecca Scott Bray and Greg Martin

Northern lights: from Swedish realism to sociology of law – Roger Cotterrell

Book reviews

Brian Tamanaha, *Failing Law Schools* – Sally Wheeler

Mariano Croce and Andrea Salvatore, *The Legal Theory of Carl Schmitt* – Richard Mullender

He Weifang, *In the Name of Justice: Striving for the rule of law in China* – Carol Jones

Jonathan Herring, *Caring and the Law* – Nicole Busby

Sally J Kenney, *Gender and Justice: Why women in the judiciary really matter* and Erika Rackley, *Women, Judging and the Judiciary* – Hilary Sommerlad

Paul Schiff Berman, *Global Legal Pluralism* – Richard Wilson

SLSA Annual Conference 2014

Department of Law, Robert Gordon University

Aberdeen

9–11 April 2014



Socio-Legal Studies Association Conference 2014

The Department of Law at Robert Gordon University is delighted to be hosting the Socio-Legal Studies Association Conference in 2014. Based in Aberdeen, the department is situated in a purpose-built campus on the banks of the River Dee with modern facilities throughout.

The conference organisers are Sarah Christie (s.christie@rgu.ac.uk) and Margaret Downie (m.downie@rgu.ac.uk) and the conference will run from Wednesday 9 to Friday 11 April 2014. The call for papers is now open: see opposite or visit www.rgu.ac.uk/slsa2014.

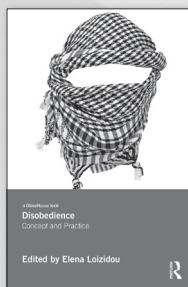
We look forward to welcoming you!

NEW

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Books from Routledge Law

SLSA 20%
on selected Law & Society Books*



Disobedience
Concept and Practice
Edited by **Elena Loizidou**

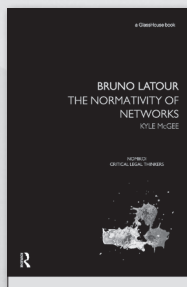
This edited collection explores the concept and practice of disobedience through the prism of contemporary ideas and events. A rich and useful guide to current legal, political and social possibilities, this book provides a fresh perspective on a subject that is of both historical importance and contemporary relevance.

October 2013 | 168pp
Hb: 978-0-415-65724-2 | £75.00 **£60.00**

Bruno Latour
The Normativity of Networks
Kyle McGee

The first extended study of Bruno Latour's legal theory, this book introduces legal scholars and students to the thought of the philosopher and sociologist, whilst also presenting a critical analysis of his work in and around law.

October 2013 | 250pp
Hb: 978-0-415-68348-7 | £80.00 **£64.00**



The Regulation of Animal Health and Welfare
Science, Law and Policy
John McEldowney, Wyn Grant, and Graham Medley

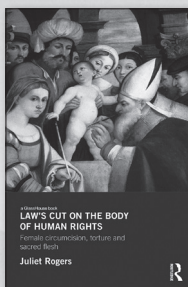
With recent events such as the outbreak of mad cow disease, epidemics of foot and mouth disease, this book provides a timely address to the current and future regulatory problems posed by the issues of animal health and disease. The book critically appraises the existing regulatory institutions and guiding principles of how best to maintain animal health in the context of social change and a developing global economy.

September 2013 | 190pp
Hb: 978-0-415-50474-4 | £80.00 **£64.00**

Law's Cut on the Body of Human Rights
Female Circumcision, Torture and Sacred Flesh
Juliet Rogers

Drawing on psychoanalytic and postcolonial theory, and accompanying ideas in political theology, Juliet Rogers examines the language, imagery and excitement that accompanies recent initiatives to legislate against female genital mutilation.

August 2013 | 174pp
Hb: 978-0-415-66170-6 | £75.00 **£60.00**



A Sociological Theory of Law
By **Niklas Luhmann**
A revised translation
Edited by **Martin Albrow**

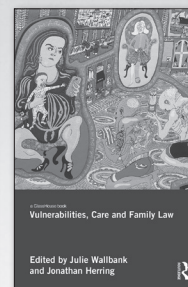
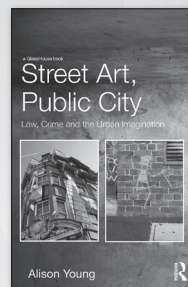
Niklas Luhmann is a recognised major social theorist and explores the concept of law in the light of a general theory of social systems. He shows the important part the law plays in resolving fundamental problems a society may face. The work as a whole is not only a contribution to legal sociology, but a major work in social theory.

October 2013 | 424pp
Hb: 978-0-415-85896-0 | £75.00 **£60.00**

Street Art, Public City
Law, Crime and the Urban Imagination
Alison Young

Sometimes regarded as a variant of graffiti, sometimes called a new art movement, its practitioners engage in illicit activities while at the same time the resulting artworks can command high prices at auction and have become collectable aesthetic commodities. Such paradoxical responses show that street art challenges conventional understandings of culture, law, crime and art.

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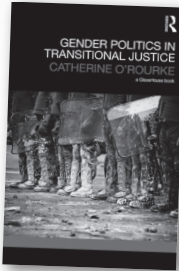
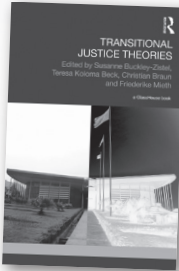


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