Socio-Legal
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SLSA EVENTS 2009

De Montfort, Leicester: 7–9 April

SLSA 2009 is being hosted in the spring by De Montfort University, Leicester. As usual, there is a full programme including a diverse range of streams, sessions based on keywords, and social events including the SLSA annual dinner on **8 April**. The AGM will also take place on **8 April**, at 12.30 pm.

Call for papers and registration

The call for papers is now open and details of streams, stream organisers and keywords are on p. 15 and on the conference website. Closing date for abstracts is **1 February 2009**.

Registration is also open and early bird bookings are being taken, also via the website. Go to the SLSA home page **w** www.slsa.ac.uk and follow the link to the conference website

SLSA student bursaries

The SLSA bursary fund this year is £2500. We have again received generous contributions from the *Journal of Law and Society* (£1000); Wiley-Blackwell (£1000); and *Social and Legal Studies* (£500). The fund is intended to help students present papers at the annual conference. Applicants must be SLSA members – the first year's SLSA student membership is free and only £10 per year thereafter.

SLSA postgraduate conference: book early!

22–23 January 2009, Birkbeck, University of London

Each year the SLSA hosts a conference for postgraduates which provides a valuable opportunity to present current research in a supportive environment, receive advice and feedback, meet other socio-legal postgraduates, and much more. The conference is completely free, including accommodation and meals (a small refundable deposit is required) but numbers are limited so you are advised to book early to secure your place. Full details can be found on the SLSA website **w** www.slsa.ac.uk.

UWE to host SLSA 2010

We are delighted to announce that from **30 March** to **1 April 2010** we will be gathering in Bristol at the University of the West of England. Please put the dates in your diaries. More details will be published when available.

REVIEWING PACE (AGAIN): WHAT ROLE FOR SLSA MEMBERS?

The Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 (PACE) made legislative provision for the most often-used police powers (stop-search, arrest, detention) and important related rights for suspects (legal advice, time-limits on detention and so forth). It was designed to replace a hotchpotch of common law and legislative provisions, but also to increase the legal powers of the police while subjecting their actions to greater regulation. It was based upon the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure, which envisaged that the Act would represent a balance between the interests of the community in bringing offenders to justice and the rights and liberties of persons suspected of crime.

PACE has been subject to repeated Home Office and legislative review and the overall trend has been in the direction of increasing police powers (both within and outwith PACE) while watering down safeguards for suspects. In his foreword to the latest Home Office consultation on proposals to review PACE (August 2008), the (then) Home Office Minister Tony McNulty depicted PACE as setting out the 'basic human rights of the individual when coming into contact with the police' which is nonetheless said to be in need of reform to meet 'the changing operational needs of the police' in accordance with the Government's 'fundamental approach' that 'the balance between the powers of the police and the rights of the individual must remain proportionate'. There is no discussion either here, or elsewhere in the document, of what is meant by 'proportionate' in this context, and there is little sign of any balancing (whether 'proportionate' or not) of police powers and suspects' rights. Rather, the review reads like a police shopping list with proposals to increase their powers in a wide range of areas, including: stop-search; arrest; entry, search and seizure; detention; bail; and interrogation. Hardly any of these proposals are accompanied by a consideration of the arguments against increasing police power and hardly any cite (still less take into account) empirical evidence on how police powers and suspects' rights currently operate. And there are only three fleeting references to human rights in what is a 54-page document. It is only in relation to the small minority of proposals seeking to enhance safeguards for suspects (for example, the proposed improvements to the appropriate adult scheme) that the authors of the review appear to feel obliged to argue a case or cite evidence. The need for more crime control is apparently self-evident in a way that the case for due process is not.

The review concludes by stating that it 'follows' the Cabinet Office Code of Practice on Consultation, which requires government to consult widely, and give feedback regarding the responses received and how the consultation process influenced the policy. This particular consultation process has been in train for over a year now and several SLSA members have formally contributed to it by submitting lengthy papers.[1] These papers examine what was fundamental about the PACE framework, provide a detailed analysis of the drift of policy and practice since the mid-1980s, as well as providing well-evidenced and principled arguments in support of 'rebalancing' the system in favour of greater rights for suspects. There is as yet no sign that the Government's thinking has been affected one jot by this analytical effort.

What, then, can SLSA members do to influence the latest PACE review? The deadline for responses to the Home Office consultation paper (28 November 2008) will likely have passed by the time this *Socio-Legal Newsletter* appears but further opportunities are bound to present themselves during the parliamentary process. While it may not be an enticing prospect to expend yet more energy trying to break down the Government's brick wall of resistance to socio-legal argument and evidence, the case for further collective head-banging is compelling.

Richard Young, University of Bristol

1 Subsequently published as chapters in *Regulating Policing* (2008) E Cape and R Young (eds), Hart.

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www.slsa.ac.uk

The SLSA website contains information about the SLSA and its activities The bulletin board is updated almost daily and is, for many people, the first port of call for information on events and other activities in the socio-legal community. Contact Marie Selwood **e** marieselwood@btinternet.com.

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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HAPPY SLAPPING AND THE LAW

Alisdair A Gillespie, Reader in Law at Leicester De Montfort Law School, reports on the findings from his SLSA small-grant funded research.

A couple of years ago the press were obsessed with a new phenomenon that they had identified, that of so-called 'happy slapping'. Whilst no formal definition for the behaviour exists, it is commonly understood to involve a person being attacked whilst the event is recorded (usually on a camera-equipped mobile phone) and the footage then distributed either by phone or via the internet. Press reports sought to argue that this had become almost an epidemic and weekly stories appeared in the tabloid newspapers.

I sought to critique this phenomenon and identify how the criminal law framework would apply to such behaviour. Given the lurid headlines, the first part of my analysis was to examine whether the behaviour did actually amount to a 'moral panic' (Cohen 1972). To a certain degree, the issue of happy slapping does seem to bear many of the hallmarks of a moral panic. It is a behaviour first identified by the press (it appears that the expression 'happy slapping' originated in newspapers) which was presented in a stylised and stereotypical way ('aggressive teenagers') almost without question and which quickly led to social commentators discussing the fall of moral standards generally.

Following an examination of some of the stories that appeared in the media and, in particular, on some of the websites that host this material, it appeared, at first sight, that the suggestion of a moral panic could be substantiated. Much of the material presented is obviously fake or staged, lending credence to the suggestion of panic. However, it is also clear that some of the footage and some of the events are real. There are substantiated reports of attacks being filmed, including rapes and at least one death. Also, there had been no reaction from authority, no disproportionate measures which are often the hallmark of a moral panic (Garland 2008). So could it be truly said to be a moral panic?

Given that there is evidence that the behaviour exists, albeit perhaps less extensively than reported, the question then became one of the reaction of the law. It appeared quite clear that the person who undertook the attack would be guilty of an offence against the person and the fact that it was filmed could, in certain circumstances, be treated as an aggravating factor. That, by itself, is relatively uncontroversial but this neglects the circumstances of happy slapping. It would appear that it is not infrequently a collective which undertakes the attack even if only one person does the actual assault. This raised a number of issues.

The first was that of complicity. Accessorial liability for passive bystanders has entertained the law for many years (*Coney* (1882) 8 QBD 534; *Clarkson* [1971] 1 WLR 1402) and some of the issues in these cases could also be relevant in the context of happy slapping. The revisions of the law set out in the Serious Crime Act 2007 raise further questions since that legislation alters the principles of incitement and certain aspects of complicity.

The second issue of relevance is the broadcasting of the event. It seems clear that if the victim can be identified there is the potential that repeat victimisation could be caused by the distribution and publication of such material (an analogy can be drawn to child pornography where the psychological impact of repeat victimisation is perhaps better understood: Gillespie and Bettinson 2007). How would the law react to the distribution of such recordings? Potentially, it may be covered by, for example, the Obscene Publications Act 1959 and possibly certain telecommunication offences, but in many instances this will depend on the footage. There does not appear to be a definitive legal framework in the UK whereas an analysis of other jurisdictions demonstrated that in some instances specific legislation has been put in place to tackle this behaviour.

The research has led to a number of questions that still need to be resolved including the link between this behaviour and 'cyber-bullying' (Gillespie 2006) and a number of other interesting conundrums for the law. I am currently writing up the project and hope to submit it for publication in a suitable journal in due course.

References

Cohen, S (1972) *Folk Devils and Moral Panics: The creation of the mods and rockers*, Martin Robertson, Oxford

Garland, D (2008) 'On the concept of moral panic', *Crime Media Culture* 4(1):9–30

Gillespie, A A (2006) 'Cyber-bullying and the harassment of teenagers: the legal response', *Journal of Social Welfare and Family Law* 28(2):123–36

Gillespie, A A and Bettinson, V (2007) 'Preventing secondary victimisation through anonymity', *Modern Law Review* 70(1):114–38

SLSA annual seminar competition

The SLSA invites submissions for its annual seminar competition. The seminar competition fund is £5000 which can be awarded to a single proposal or divided between a number of applicants. The money can be used to support the delivery of either an individual seminar or short conference, or a series of events. There are no restrictions concerning the subject matter, provided applicants can show relevance to the socio-legal community. Lead applicants must be members of the SLSA. Applications will not be considered where the amount of support required from the SLSA is less than £300, or where the event is targeted at staff or students of a single institution.

Now in its third year, the fund supported two extremely stimulating events in the first year of this initiative but in the second year no awards were made. This was because none of the applicants' proposals complied fully with the criteria. If you are considering an application, please make sure that your proposal does not breach the guidance which is downloadable from the SLSA website **w** www.slsa.ac.uk.

If you have any queries about this competition, please contact the organiser, Nicole Busby **e** n.e.busby@stir.ac.uk. The closing date is **31 January 2009**.

SLSA meets AcSS

The SLSA Executive Committee was delighted to welcome Stephen Anderson, Executive Director of the Academy of Social Sciences (AcSS), to its September meeting. Last year, the SLSA renewed its membership of the AcSS and is now looking to strengthen links with colleagues in other learned societies.

Mr Anderson gave a short presentation to the meeting, outlining the aims and objectives of the AcSS. He said that the academy's role is to be 'the voice of the social sciences in the UK for the public benefit'. The academy (formerly ALSISS) was founded in 1999 and now comprises 35 learned societies. There are more than 500 academicians and a new affiliates scheme has recently been launched. The work of the academy includes: promoting research; publishing the *21st Century Journal*; distributing information; organising events; and contributing to public debates on social science-related issues. The next AcSS event is the annual debate on 9 March 2009 which is entitled 'The US after the Presidential Election – Implications for Public Policy'.

AcSS bulletins are now regularly posted on the SLSA bulletin board and full details of all AcSS activities are available from the AcSS website at: **w** www.acss.org.uk.

Oil and gas law by distance learning

The Department of Law at the Robert Gordon University in Aberdeen has launched the first one-year postgraduate masters degree in oil and gas law which is delivered solely online. The LLM/MSc oil and gas law is aimed primarily at graduates with a law background but is also suited to graduates of other disciplines who would benefit from legal training in relation to their work. The course is designed to equip students with analytical skills and knowledge to provide them with a solid foundation for work in the oil and gas sector and enable them to undertake more challenging roles within their present employment.

Course leader Moe Alramahi of RGU's Aberdeen Business School said: 'We developed the distance-learning mode to accommodate the increasing number of oil industry professionals who need some law training but find it difficult to commit because of busy schedules and who may be moved offshore or to another country at short notice. This course is flexible to fit the lifestyle of the student no matter where they are in the world.'

Students will critically assess and examine key legal issues in the oil and gas sector, both in the UK and in other leading jurisdictions. Course materials have been prepared and are delivered by specialist oil and gas industry lawyers and academics in the Department of Law. The online course also includes material on environmental aspects of oil and gas law.

The Robert Gordon University has recently been quoted as the best modern university in the UK and is consistently ranked as one of the top universities for graduate-level employment. RGU oil and gas law graduates are employed worldwide in all sectors – industrial, governmental, technical, administrative, operational and self-employed – in companies such as Agip, Halliburton, Amec, Marathon, Schlumberger, Shell, Stolt Offshore, Total and Weatherford. For further information, contact Moe Alramahi at Aberdeen Business School **e** m.alramahi@rgu.ac.uk. ***Moe Alramahi***

News from Westminster School of Law

During the year, Kim Van den Borght and Stefaan Smis joined Westminster Law School. They are jointly job-sharing as readers at Westminster and at Brussels University. Maren Heidemann and Ken Foster took up posts as senior lecturers. A new LLM in European Union law will be offered from October 2008. Steve Greenfield and Guy Osborn were awarded funding for an Erasmus Intensive Programme 'Leisure Entertainment and Governance' (with partners from Norway, NTNU, and Sweden, Malmo) from April 2009. Helene Lambert received funding from the British Academy for 'The Use of Foreign Law by the Judiciary on Refugee Law Cases' and from the Nuffield Foundation for 'Judicial Attitudes to Asylum in France and the UK'. Sylvie Bacquet, Andy Boon, Lisa Webley and Avis Whyte were funded by the Legal Services Commission to research the Commission's Training Grant Scheme. John Flood and Avis Whyte were funded by the Bar Council to research non-solicitor access to barristers and have been continuing their work, supported by the Nuffield Foundation, updating John Flood's book on barristers' clerks.

Neville Butler Prize 2009

The Neville Butler Prize promotes excellence in longitudinal research by rewarding the very best early career longitudinal researchers. The prize consists of: £5000 for a 3000–5000 word paper on longitudinal research; expert help with circulating research findings; and consideration of the paper for publication in the international journal *Longitudinal and Life Course Studies*. Closing date: **31 December 2008**. The prize-giving will be held at the Festival of Social Science Week commencing 5 March 2009. **w** www.esrc.ac.uk/nevillebutlerprize

A new era for the private rented sector

The Law Commission has announced its proposals for better regulation of the private rented sector. The report, *Housing: Encouraging responsible letting*, follows wide consultation with both landlords and tenants. It focuses on improving the overall coherence and stability of the current private rental framework in a cost-effective way.

Based on the principles of smart regulation, the commission recommends a programme of staged reforms designed to promote self-regulation and enhance voluntary initiatives already in place in England and Wales. The proposals include:

- creating a housing standards monitor (one each for England and Wales) for the private rented sector;
- establishing an associated stakeholder board to which representatives of all sides of the private residential rented property sector are appointed;
- developing a single code of housing management practice for landlords;
- making landlord accreditation schemes available in every local authority area;
- launching a pilot programme for home condition certificates.

For further details and the full programme of housing reform, visit **w** www.lawcom.gov.uk/housing_renting.htm.

iTunes U

The iTunes website is now offering a facility to universities and colleges in the USA, UK, Canada, Australia, Ireland and New Zealand to upload digital material which is then made available via the iTunes Store as free downloads. Most of the institutions currently participating are in the USA, but UK universities offering material include Oxford, Cambridge and UCL. Once accessed, material can be viewed or listened to on a PC, Mac or MP3 player. The content is divided into subject areas which are currently business, engineering, fine arts, health and medicine, history, humanities, language, maths, science, social science, society, and teaching and education. You can also search by institution and there is a Beyond Campus area with contributions from the likes of New York Public Library and American Public Media. **w** www.apple.com/education/itunesu_mobilelearning/itunesu.html.

Feminist Judgments Project

The Feminist Judgments Project is a unique, imaginative collaboration in which a group of feminist socio-legal scholars will write alternative feminist judgments in significant legal cases. Rather than simply critiquing existing judgments, the participants will engage in a practical, 'real world' exercise of judgment-writing, subject to the various constraints that bind appellate judges. The project represents a dynamic and innovative response to current debates on the issue of judicial diversity and questions about the possible impact of more women judges; in particular, how the introduction of women's lived experience and feminist theoretical perspectives might affect the development of the common law and the interpretation of key statutes. The project aims to inaugurate a new form of critical socio-legal scholarship, which seeks to demonstrate in a sustained and disciplined way how judgments could have been written and cases could have been decided differently. The project organisers, Rosemary Hunter (Kent), Clare McGlynn and Erika Rackely (both Durham) have been awarded a 16-month ESRC small grant to run a series of workshops for participants to discuss and develop their judgments, and to edit a book containing the judgments and commentaries. For more information, contact **e** r.c.hunter@kent.ac.uk. ***Rosemary Hunter***

New from JISCmail: the Depot

JISCmail and Edina have launched the Depot, a JISC-funded service which enables all UK academics to share in the benefits of open-access exposure for their research outputs. The Depot is a national facility for researchers based at UK universities, colleges and research institutions to deposit (as e-prints) their peer-reviewed papers, articles, and book chapters . It offers an automatic re-direct service, the Repository Junction, to ensure that users who have an existing Institutional Repository (IR) are directed to their local service. Researchers at institutions that do not currently have an IR can deposit their documents directly into the Depot. **w** www.jiscmail.ac.uk/help/using/depot.htm.

Brunel criminal justice seminar series

Brunel Law School Criminal Justice Research Group (CJRG) has organised a seminar series for the spring term 2009. All seminars take place on the Brunel Campus and start at 2 pm. On **28 January 2009**, Professor Jackie Hodgson will speak on 'Counter-Terrorism in Britain and France' and on **11 February 2009** Professor Jonathan Herring will present 'The Moral Landscape of Rape'. Finally, on **25 March 2009**, members of CJRG will provide an 'Overview of Criminal Justice Research at Brunel Law School.' For further details contact Claire Corbett **e** claire.corbett@brunel.ac.uk. ***Claire Corbett***

Reaching further: new approaches to the delivery of legal aid

The Legal Services Research Centre's (LSRC) 7th International Conference was held with great success from 18–20 June at the Royal Naval Academy, Greenwich. The beautiful and historic setting saw 120 international leading policy makers, researchers, professionals and academics from the legal services field gather together for three days. This included 10 international legal aid chief executives.

The conference provided a unique opportunity for the discussion of the latest access to justice research and policy developments in England and Wales and abroad. It also provided an opportunity to network and learn from each other. Thirty-four speakers presented papers on diverse but highly relevant topics organised around 10 session themes:

- future deliverers of legal aid
- 'hard-to-reach' groups
- multiple problems
- innovation and integration
- attitudes towards and trust in the justice system
- reaching out
- regulating legal services – quality and conduct
- users in the criminal justice system
- family
- international perspectives on access to justice.

The conference provided the opportunity for the LSRC to discuss and promote the work that it has been undertaking whilst also learning from people's experiences in other legal aid jurisdictions. Alexy Buck presented current LSRC research, based on a three-stage evaluation of the Legal Services Commission's money advice outreach pilots, focusing on the needs of 'hard-to-reach' and disadvantaged groups. Vicky Kemp also presented LSRC research, focusing on recent findings from her ongoing project on users' perspectives of the criminal justice system.

The LSRC has received much positive feedback from conference delegates regarding the exceptionally high standard of papers presented this year and, as in previous years, it is hoped that some of the lessons learned and research results offered will be used by policy makers. **e** zofia.bajorek@legalservices.gov.uk ***Zofia Bajorek***

LERSnet blogs

There are two new blogs on the LERSnet site and newsletter readers are invited to join in the debate. The first, entitled 'Media Matters', by Cheryl Thomas of UCL, is on the subject of publicising academic research more widely and accurately in all sections of the media. Professor Thomas poses important questions for researchers, namely: what is the single most important message to come out of the research? What do these findings mean for the public? And how might the findings be misinterpreted or sensationalised?

The second blog, by Richard Moorhead of Cardiff University, questions the attitudes of law schools towards their research-active staff. What incentives are provided to encourage academics to seek funding? And is that funding used correctly when it arrives or does it sometimes get channelled elsewhere?

If you have experiences or comments about either of these two topics, go to **w** www.lersnet.ac.uk/?page_id=37 to continue the discussion.

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Articles

Money laundering and globalisation – Peter Alldridge

The unbearable lightness of being? Shifts towards the virtual trial – Linda Mulcahy

Women judges: gendering judging, justifying diversity – Dermot Feenan

Disability Rights Commission: from civil rights to social rights – Agnes Fletcher & Nick O'Brien

Book reviews

Transforming Legal Education: Learning and teaching law in the early twenty-first century by Paul Maharg – Tony Bradney

The Advocate General and EC Law by Noreen Burrows & Rosa Greaves – Jo Shaw

Bills of Rights and Decolonization: The emergence of domestic human rights instruments in Britain's overseas territories by Charles O H Parkinson – Yash Ghai

Law and Politics at the Perimeter: Re-evaluating key debates in feminist theory by Vanessa Munro – Jill Marshall

Rights, regulation, and the technological revolution by Roger Brownsword – Belinda Bennett

Legal Symbolism: On law, time and European identity by Jiri Priban – Adam Czarnota

The Degradation of the International Legal Order by Bill Bowring – Upendra Baxi

Special issue 2009

'Economic Globalisation and Ecological Localisation: Legal perspectives' edited by Robert Lee

Economic globalisation and ecological localisation: an introduction – Robert Lee & Elen Stokes

(Re)connecting the global and local: Europe's regional seas – Stuart Bell & Laurence Etherington

The new collaborative environmental governance – Neil Gunningham

Globalising regulation: reaching beyond the borders of chemicals control – Veerle Heyvaert

Framing the local and the global in the anti-nuclear movement: law and the politics of place – Chris Hilson

Global pressures and local sources of food – Robert Lee & Terry Marsden

Modern interpretations of sustainability – Andrea Ross

Environmental justice in the era of climate change – Mark Stallworthy

Free trade: what is it good for? Globalisation of risk, deregulation, and 'public opinion' – Jenny Steele & Emily Reid

Professional education, global firms and the cultures of professional work

Global accountancy, architecture and legal professional service firms (PSFs) play a vital role in the global economy and facilitate cross-border business. Their operations are, however, complicated by the fact that the home country – predominantly US and UK – professional cultures, practices and institutions are very different to those encountered elsewhere. This ESRC-funded project ('Professional Education, Global Professional Service Firms and the Cultures of Professional Work in Europe') seeks to examine the way global PSFs manage such differences through the use of selective recruitment and professional education. The project uses a case study of English global law firms in Europe because of their expansive globalisation strategies in the region.

The project will: (1) examine the selective recruitment strategies of firms and analyse trends in relation to the universities and countries of education preferred by firms through a survey of the qualifications and biographies of partners working in the European offices of English global law firms; (2) analyse the role of in-house training programmes, as well as 'preferred' external training providers, in the management of professional cultures through interviews with partners, associates and training managers in England, Germany and Italy; (3) investigate the implications of the training programmes used by firms for the regulation of professional education through interviews with training providers and regulators of professional education. For more information contact: **e** j.faulconbridge@lancaster.ac.uk or **e** dm@lubs.leeds.ac.uk.

James Faulconbridge and Daniel Muzio

BRASS and nanomaterials

In earlier work, the ESRC BRASS (Business Relationships, Accountability, Sustainability and Society) research centre at Cardiff University produced a report (for the Department for Trade and Industry/Office for Science and Innovation) on gaps in the regulation of nanomaterials arising out of the difficulties of adapting existing products' regulation across the lifecycle of this diverse range of materials.[1] BRASS has now been asked to follow up this work by exploring what might reasonably be expected by industry in terms of self-regulation or restraint in the development and innovation of nanotechnologies.

The Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs has commissioned BRASS to undertake this work beginning with a comprehensive review of the role of corporate social responsibility (CSR) policies, statements and strategies within the nanotechnologies industry. This desk-study review, which maps current products and key industry players, will provide the basis for:

- identifying current practices and adequacy of modes of CSR within the industry;
- identifying, where relevant, any existing gaps within practices;
- an analysis of current hard and soft law measures and their effectiveness.

The research will include interviews with a range of key companies currently producing nanomaterials to identify risk assessment and risk management practices and to identify drivers, inhibitors and motivational pressures influencing the practices of companies within this industry. It will examine whether there are distinct drivers across the industry as a whole or whether there are sectoral differences. Among the factors at play here might be: marketplace activity; modes of governance under legal pluralism; the role of media and public perceptions of risk/benefit; the role of legal liability in technology forcing; and questions of standardisation and scientific protocols.

The research will focus on life-cycle assessment from pre-market, manufacture and use through to disposal. It will also consider the priority of factors involved in decision-making, especially where: there is an assessment of risk in the known absence of full knowledge of potential risks; there are issues concerning the temporal assessment of the future uses of nanoproducts after commercialisation.

For any further information, please contact Bob Lee on **e** leerg@cardiff.ac.uk. ***Robert Lee***

1 **w** www.berr.gov.uk/files/file36167.pdf

Anti-social behaviour interventions and young people

The Nuffield Foundation has funded a team at the Centre for Criminal Justice Studies at Leeds University to study the impact of anti-social behaviour-related interventions on young people. It is anticipated that the findings of the research will help inform good practice by discovering what works with different groups of young people. This research will provide a robust evidence base in a crucial area of partnership work in which there is currently a lack of informed independent evaluation of practice – as the Public Account's Committee noted in its report into Tackling Anti-Social Behaviour in 2007. The research aims to identify the extent to which anti-social behaviour-related measures promote resilience and/or desistance and foster compliance; and to identify the trajectories that young people take into, through, and away from youth justice via anti-social behaviour interventions. It will seek to map the use and assess the impact of interventions, addressing the following questions.

- To what extent do specific ASB interventions help foster compliance and address behaviour-related problems among young people?
- How do interventions best halt the escalation of behavioural problems with different groups of young people and at different stages of development?
- Through what combinations of enforcement, prevention and support do interventions work best?

The research will focus on five Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships (CDRPs) in London, the Midlands and the North of England. It will collect data over a two-year period (between 1 April 2008 and 31 March 2010) on young people subject to a formal warning, an acceptable behaviour contract and/or an anti-social behaviour order. Attention will also be paid to the prevention and family-based work undertaken with this group. In all areas the research will collect both quantitative and qualitative data. The research team is led by Professor Adam Crawford and includes Dr Sam Lewis and Peter Traynor, all based at the Centre for Criminal Justice Studies. The research is being overseen and supported by an Advisory Board with representation from the Youth Taskforce, the Youth Justice Board, the Home Office, the Ministry of Justice, the Metropolitan Police, the Legal Services Commission, the Social Landlords Crime and Nuisance Group, the National Youth Agency, the Sainsbury Centre for Mental Health and the Runnymede Trust, as well as academic researchers from Cambridge, King's College, Sheffield Hallam and Glasgow Caledonian universities. For further information go to: **w** www.law.leeds.ac.uk/nuff-asb.

Adam Crawford

Research funding opportunities

Nuffield Foundation

The next deadline for the Nuffield Access to Justice and Open Door programmes is 27 March 2009. Within the Access to Justice programme is a large-scale administrative justice initiative and detailed briefing notes on this are available from the foundation's website. Under the Open Door programme, of interest to legal researchers is the 'Government, Law-making and Constitution' heading. The Nuffield's Small Grants Scheme is a rolling programme and applications can be submitted at any time up to a maximum of £12,000. **w** www.nuffieldfoundation.org

British Academy Small Research Grants

Criteria: to facilitate initial project planning and development; to support the direct costs of research; and to enable the advancement of research through workshops, or visits by or to partner scholars. Grants are tenable for up to two years.
Deadline: 15 March 2009

. . . conferences

Conference support scheme criteria: awards of between £1000 and £20,000 to promote the dissemination of advanced research.
Overseas Conference Grant Scheme criteria: for the travel expenses of a scholar delivering a paper at a conference abroad, to the value of £900.
Deadlines: 15 January and 30 April 2009

. . . and visiting fellowships

Criteria: to enable early career overseas postdoctoral academics to come to the UK for two to six months to carry out research in a British institution, in conjunction with a UK academic. Application must be made with a UK-based academic sponsor whose home institution is willing to host the visit.
Closing date: 12 January 2009 for visits after 1 May 2009.
Contact: British Academy Research Grants Department **t** 020 7969 5217 **e** grants@britac.ac.uk **w** www.britac.ac.uk.

Newton Fellowships

Criteria: to fund research collaborations and improve links between UK and overseas researchers and to attract the most promising post-doctoral researchers working overseas in the fields of humanities, engineering, natural and social sciences. The fellowships enable researchers to work for two years with a UK research institution, thus establishing long-term international collaborations. The funding is for £24,000 subsistence per year over two years plus £8000 per year for research expenses. The scheme is open to post-doctoral early career researchers working outside the UK who do not hold UK citizenship. **Closing date:** 12 January 2009
Contact: t 00 44 (0)20 7451 2559 **w** www.newtonfellowships.org

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The screen of the crime: judging the affect of cinematic violence – Alison Young

From incarceration to restoration: national responsibility, gender and the protection of cultural difference – Carmela Murdocca

Being and doing; the judicial use of remorse to construct character and community – Richard Weisman

Beyond the dislocation(s) of human rights – Warwick Tie

Love, freedom and governance: same-sex marriage in Canada – Katherine Osterlund

Unknowable bodies, unthinkable sexualities: lesbian and transgender legal invisibility in the Toronto Women's bathhouse raid – Sarah Lamble

An ugly duckling: the future of UK freedom of policy information in doubt

Jamie Grace of the University of Derby explores the relationships between policy makers, freedom of information legislation and the courts and asks if non-disclosure encourages risk-taking.

As the months of 2008 have worn on, the global financial crisis, it is generally agreed, has worsened – 'the first disaster of the internet age' in the words of Paul Kedrosky. Kedrosky has argued that the private-sector flow of financial information is reactionary and forms such a deluge of fiscal data that, although the warning signs of a credit crunch and economic slump were always there, 'in making information free, the Internet has buried us in data, keeping most people from seeing the building credit storm'.[1]

Access to public-sector derived and policy information, in particular, is crucial to planning ahead to soften the blow of fiscal turmoil for the nation state. But data-protection legislation and principles of freedom of information have seemingly merged in tribunal and court decisions to date – and, unfortunately, created not a culture of 'freedom of policy information' but one of 'policy protection'.

Government spending on social measures and infrastructure can be measured on a kind of cost-benefit basis. Freedom-of-information law (in the UK, the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) 2000) is our principal means by which the citizenry (particularly journalists, academics and opposition politicians) can monitor and critique public-sector spending. As such, freedom-of-information law is a supposedly empowering social tool toward transparency and accountability, hence democracy and eventually, hopefully. justice.

The popular economist, author and 'empirical skeptic' *du jour*, Nassim Nicholas Taleb claims critical events are unleashed on the world – and on financial markets – because they are inconceivable to traders, policymakers, legislators, politicians, whomever. This is the 'Black Swan' effect: an unforeseen event rational only in retrospect. Taleb gives the example of 9/11: the West grows in dominance, exerts unwelcome economical, cultural and influential pressure on the Middle East and, eventually, disgruntled fanatics attack the World Trade Center. But for most of us, 9/11 was not only a tragedy, but a sudden one, entirely unexpected. A passage from the prologue to Taleb's book is worth repeating here:

> Almost everything in social life is produced by rare but consequential social focuses on the 'normal', particularly with 'bell curve' methods of inference that tell you close to nothing. Why? Because the bell curve ignores large deviations, cannot handle them, yet makes us confident that we have tamed uncertainty.[2]

Taming uncertainty is what policymakers strive to do with public-sector spending and new initiatives: seeking to correct imbalances in society with, for example, a welfare state, improvements in education, income, housing, security, and so on. Taming uncertainty is also the remit, in one school of thought, of the courts. Court decisions are designed to provide a certain conclusiveness – they resolve issues, we hope, not create more. This is the role essentially played by the doctrine of precedent in the common law – to provide consistency, a legacy, and universalisability of legal rules.

The discipline of law and economics proposes that courts make decisions with regard to the remedy they will offer one party or another on the basis of the amount of economic good their decision will generate – strictly speaking, fairness be damned.[3] But in considering the problem of whether policy documentation should be released for public consumption and analysis, the ramifications of a court's decision are unknowable – but perhaps a decision to come down on the side of ▶p8

p7◀ principles of freedom of policy information could be invaluable if those selfsame ramifications see the aversion of a public-spending disaster.

A role for the courts exists presently as that of arbiter in disputes over the release of central government policy documents: reviews, reports, consultations and all manner of legislative *travaux préparatoires*. The High Court decision in *Office of Government Commerce* (OGC) v *Information Commissioner* saw the confirmation of a notion that central government agencies and departments, comprising policymakers and legislators, deserve a 'safe space' in which to conduct their business without 'interference' from members of the public, journalists and rival politicians.[4] This safe space in which policymakers might operate, guaranteed by s 35 of the FOIA 2000, can be infringed upon only when the Government sees its proposals firmly in place and virtually indisputable in implementation.

Speaking of the Information Tribunal finding in *Department for Education and Skills* v *the Information Commissioner and the Evening Standard*,[5] Stanley Burnton J stated:

> Having referred to the fact that the Identity Cards Bill had been presented to Parliament, and was being debated *publicly*, the Tribunal found that it was no longer so important to maintain the safe space at the time of the Requests. I have italicised the adverb because it makes it clear that the Tribunal did not find that there was no public interest in maintaining the exemptions from disclosure once the Government had decided to introduce the Bill, but only that the importance of maintaining the exemption was diminished.[6]

Information law in some ways provides Queensbury rules for a public relations battleground. One of the witnesses in the Information Tribunal appeal dealing with the decision which eventually went against the OGC stated, with regard to the release of 'gateway review' documentation:

> There is always a concern that these reports, like other public documents, may occasionally enter the public domain, for example as a result of leakage. For myself, therefore, I always try to ensure that the reports are drafted diplomatically so that if this did happen there would be no unnecessary political embarrassment and no unnecessary damage to the relationship between Government and officials. The style of the reports is therefore sensitive to that consideration.[7]

Burnton J further highlights the seemingly straightforward role of s 35 of the FOIA 2000 in relation to the 'public interest' test for appropriate disclosure, found in s 2 of the Act:

> For example, a report of the Law Commission being considered by the Government with a view to deciding whether to implement its proposals would be [likely to] include information relating to 'the formulation or development of government policy', yet there could be no public interest in its non-disclosure. It would therefore be unreasonable to attribute to Parliament an intention to create a presumption of a public interest against disclosure.[8]

And yet some consultation documents are protected by the Information Tribunal, allowing the safe space to be maintained. Does this preservation of the policymakers' safe space also entail that Taleb's hated 'bell curve' of normality is imposed on our society? Is the wool consistently pulled over our eyes with regard to government fiscal or social policy because the real decisions about the long-term effects of those policies are hidden from view until the policies are imposed?

It could be sensible to argue vehemently that until the Information Commissioner's Office, Information Tribunal and the courts are able to order the prompt release of government policy *in utero* to inquiring members of the public, then government will be able to take unnecessarily risky and ill-thought-out decisions with regard to policy creation and public spending on new initiatives. The UK economy, from our 2008 perspective, has an annoying tendency to be of a boom–bust nature; but ask a 2005 observer's opinion, and that person might well be full of praise for our former Chancellor and the buoyant economy. Taleb praises the notion that public spending should be independent of a boom–bust cycle of growth and recession, noting how effective Keynesian economic spending can be as 'governmental intervention smoothes out the cycle'.[9]

Taleb urges us to 'beware of precise plans by governments . . . let governments predict . . . but do not set much store by what they say', presumably because we should realise that Black Swans will spoil the best-laid plans.[10] But Taleb is unmindful of the interest members of our society have in the government's plans (and spending). Our interest is afforded us by principles of fairness, democracy and justice. To suggest that a weak culture of freedom of information is of little importance is therefore, to most of us, a non sequitur.

Gordon Brown commented in the *Daily Telegraph* that:

> The first financial crisis of the global age has now laid bare the weaknesses of unbridled free markets. In the last few weeks trust, the most precious asset of all for financial institutions, has been eroded.[11]

The Prime Minister needs to do his best to ensure that trust in the courts, as watchdogs for justice, is not also eroded; as the courts in turn must ensure that public access to matters of policy formation is not excluded, or even simply tolerated, but maintained and promoted.

1 P Kedrosky, 'The first disaster of the internet age', *Newsweek*, 27 October 2008 (from **w** www.newsweek.com).
2 N N Taleb, *The Black Swan: The impact of the highly improbable* (2008) 3rd edn, Penguin Books.
3 R Coase 'The problem of social cost' (1960) *Journal of Law and Economics*, October.
4 [2008] EWHC 774.
5 Appeal no. EA/2006/0006, 'the DFES case'.
6 Para 101.
7 Found at Information Tribunal Appeal Numbers: EA/2006/0068 and 0080, para 89.
8 [2008] EWHC 774 (Admin), para 79
9 Taleb, *The Black Swan*, p 78.
10 Ibid, p 207.
11 Gordon Brown MP, 'Gordon Brown: economy can emerge stronger', *The Telegraph* Online (accessed at 18 October 2008).

Behind the culture of silence: violence against Philippine women

While many Western nations have never had a female leader, third-world countries such as Sri Lanka, India and the Philippines take pride in having had women heads of state. In 1986, the Philippines became the first Asian nation to have a female president and elected a second in 2001. Upper-class and well-educated Filipinas increasingly wield power and influence in professional and social circles, so why do the majority of middle and lower-class women live in a totally different world?

Local and international sociologists have observed that in Filipino culture it is acceptable for men to be aggressive while women are expected to be subservient and meek (Dicen Hunt and Sta Ana-Gatbonton 2000). This attitude has paved the way for a wide array of human rights violations against women (Aguilar 1987). In separate studies, women historians Encarnacion Alzona (1934) and Sister Mary John Mananzan (EATWOT 1991) found women enjoyed a more equal status during the pre-Spanish period. This, however, gradually changed when the 333-year Spanish regime modified the social system into a patriarchy, transforming the ebullient pre-Spanish woman into a 'shy, diffident, puritanical, tearstained little woman' (Chung and Ng 1977, p 4).

Spanish colonisers introduced Roman Catholicism to facilitate their rule and neutralise the influence of independent women. Values of monogamous marriage and chastity were inculcated alongside the concept of property ownership. The Filipina became subordinate to a male figure: her father before marriage, her husband after (Lopez Rodriguez 1990–91). Today, Filipino society still clings to Catholicism. A premium is placed on virginity until marriage. Sexual intercourse is for procreation, Marriage is indissoluble. The husband is head of the household with absolute authority over his wife and children. Sex is a taboo subject. The sensitive parts of the body are not mentioned, hence there are no specific words for some of them, or for some sexual behaviours, making translation impossible and forcing Filipinos to use euphemisms when talking about sex.

The patriarchal system lays down the cultural context within which Filipino women are considered. Men dictate communal standards through a socialisation process facilitated by families, communities, schools, parishes, and the media. This has led to male dominance and female subordination (Dicen Hunt and Sta Ana-Gatbonton 2000). By tradition, the husband is the breadwinner in the family while the wife is 'queen of the home'. She does control the family finances but such occasional 'matriarchal tendencies' are superficial: the husband is head of the family (Israel-Sobritchea 1990). Double standards are practised in relation to sexual activity. Women are expected to remain virgins until they make an early marriage while men enjoy sexual freedom. Adultery by women is frowned upon but adultery by men is condoned (SIBOL 1997).

Against this backdrop, most domestic violence and sexual assaults against women go largely unreported. Victims would rather stay in violent relationships than come out in the open. The fear, shame and guilt are overwhelming (Israel-Sobritchea 1990). Violence against women, as defined by the UN Commission on the Status of Women, pertains to: 'any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life' (UN 1993).

Violence against women is commonly perpetrated in three areas: in the family; in the general community; and by the state. Deducible further, violence against women may be any of the following (NCRFW 1997): domestic violence; traditional practices (eg arranged marriages); female genital mutilation; dowry-related violence and early marriage; marital rape; incest; violation of reproductive rights; rape; sexual harassment; gender discrimination; homophobia; medical abuse; abuse of women with physical or mental disabilities; ritual abuse; pornography; abuse of incarcerated women; violence against women in situations of armed conflict; violence against refugee and displaced women; sexual slavery, prostitution and international trafficking (Sta Maria 2001).

Because statistics and studies have shown that domestic violence is a global phenomenon involving millions of women, international and national legal instruments and mechanisms (too numerous to mention here) have already been established to deal with it. These cover human rights, trafficking, discrimination, prostitution and violence of all kinds.

In the United States, a woman is beaten every 18 minutes, 3–4 m each year. In India, five women are burned every day in dowry-related deaths. Fifty per cent of women in Bangkok claim to have been beaten by their husbands. Recently the World Health Organization revealed that more than 25 per cent of homicidal deaths worldwide were of women (NCRFW 1997). With only 8 per cent of domestic violence cases actually reported, the situation is undoubtedly a great deal worse (UN 1996; Bunye 1998). In the Philippines, the Women's Crisis Center has reported that four women or children are raped every day; at least 7 out of 10 by men known to them (Bunye 1998). From 1999 to 2000, the Philippine National Police reported an increase in reported cases of violence against women, including a 44 per cent increase in physical injuries, 18 per cent for rape and attempted rape, 9 per cent for acts of lasciviousness, 4 per cent for threats, 2 per cent for concubinage, and 1 per cent for sexual harassment. Nearly 40 per cent of victims were violated by their intimate partners and 80 per cent of attackers were men.

While there exists no panacea for the problem, it could be partially addressed through changes to legislation including: consolidation of all pertinent laws into a Code for the Elimination of Violence Against Women (Bunye 1998); effective implementation of the Law on Anti-Abuse of Women in Intimate Relationship (principally authored by Rep Bellaflor Angara-Castillo) (NCRFW 1997); and ratification by the state of all relevant international treaties and conventions. However, legislation alone will not suffice. Changing the chauvinist attitudes at the heart of Filipino culture is the key. The community as a whole needs to recognise women's equality as mandated by the Constitution (Art II, s 14).

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Interdisciplinary conversations

'Embryonic Hopes: Social and Legal Dimensions of Reproductive Medicine and Human Cloning' was the theme of a workshop that took place at King's College London on 6 June 2008. Julie McCandless, of Keele University, reflects on the success of this truly interdisciplinary event.

This workshop brought together people from the wider academic community to discuss the promises and expectations of reproductive medicine and new genetics in the UK and Israel. With the Human Fertilisation and Embryology Bill approaching its final stages in Parliament, the workshop could not have been more topical. The intention of the organisers – Marie-Andrée Jacob (Keele University and member of the CentreLGS) and Barbara Prainsack (Centre for Biomedicine and Society, King's College London) – was that the event should stimulate a genuine interdisciplinary conversation between healthcare law scholars and sociologists of science. Their chosen format of having a sociologist comment on a legal scholar's paper, and a health law scholar respond to a sociology of science paper, certainly helped to ensure debate. Furthermore, in inviting a number of active scholars from both fields, as well as interested individuals from cognate disciplines and associated interest groups, the conversation was sustained and lively throughout the day.

The UK and Israel are commonly regarded as endorsing permissive regulatory approaches towards reproductive medicine and genetics. An objective of the workshop was therefore to consider the similarities and differences between the regulatory approaches in both countries, and the mutually constitutive relationship between regulation and public discourse on the topics. The aim of bringing together sociologists and legal scholars was to provoke a critical discussion of conceptual and methodological tools within each discipline for the analysis of cultural discourses and regulatory frameworks in the field of reproductive medicine and genetics. It is hoped that the workshop will contribute to both the development of cross and interdisciplinary methodologies between law and sociology, and to the development of a sustainable infrastructure of collaboration across the disciplines. While extensive discussions on reproductive medicine and genetics are going on within legal studies and sociology, these discussions rarely incorporate perspectives from other fields. The rich conversations induced by 'Embryonic Hopes' are a clear marker of how both fields could develop from a more cross-disciplinary approach. *Social and Legal Studies* has invited publications from the workshop, to include a contribution in the journal's 'Debate and dialogue' section. As such, there is the clear potential for the workshop discussions to be continued, developed and disseminated to a wider interested audience. The purpose of this short comment is to communicate some of these 'embryonic' discussions to interested newsletter readers.

The morning session was built around a paper by lawyer Carmel Shalev (Medical Centre, Georg-August University) entitled 'Human being, nature and dignity'. Using Israel as a case study, Shalev's paper provided a theoretical analysis of the concept of human dignity, to include legalistic, religious, secular, nationalist and pro-natalist interpretations. She argued for a metaphysical reflection between the interrelationship between human beings, technology and nature that moves beyond the traditional individualism of human rights discourse 'to include responsibility as a self-imposed restraint on the exercise of power, with a view of empathy to others who are affected by our choices'. She looked to experiences with existing repro-genetic technologies in Israel in order to problematise assumptions around reproductive freedom and to substantiate her case that a more textured view of human dignity must be negotiated.

Sociologist, Michal Nahman (University of the West England) responded. Discussing her recent ethnographic work with egg donors in Eastern Europe – from where a number of Israeli clinics obtain eggs – her paper provided a demonstrative example of the wider politics, involved in acts such as gamete donation, that concepts such as human dignity perhaps do need to embrace much more readily than is current. Does the woman (or man) in Israel owe any responsibility to the woman in Poland whose egg is used to enable her (and/or him) to have a child? What if that woman doesn't feel able to have a child herself because of socio-economic conditions, or her reproductive capacity is somehow harmed from donating eggs? How do we negotiate these considerations in a progressive, non-paternalistic way that reflects the 'hopes' of the various actors involved? With whom does the responsibility for human dignity lie?

In the afternoon, Sarah Franklin (London School of Economics) delivered a presentation based on her paper, 'The cyborg embryo'. This sociology of science paper was responded to by healthcare lawyer, Marie Fox (Keele University). In her paper, Franklin was concerned to reconnect the quite remarkable history of IVF (and associated histories of intervention) with current debates and possibilities related to transbiology (that is regenerative medicine, stem cell science, tissue engineering, cloning), in the sense that these were only made possible because of the surplus extra-corporeal embryos left over from IVF treatment. Drawing attention to the varied populous of embryos that now exists – as compared to 'the embryo' that law and policy debates are often so keen to want to define – Franklin's paper discussed not only the kinship consequences of embryos in the reproductive and familial sense, but also the potentialities for 'a technoscientifically enhanced future' that embryos have been instrumental in creating. Drawing on her observational work in human embryonic stem cell laboratories in the UK, which were all attached to an IVF clinic, Franklin certainly made this connection between assisted conception and transbiology come alive. Moreover, her paper created space for much discussion on the shifting nature of the meaning of entities and processes, such as embryos and the relationship between nature and science, to include when it is that meanings shift and also the intellectual resources that are drawn upon in order to investigate these empirically.

Marie Fox further contributed to these discussion points by questioning in her response why lawyers are happier engaging with some disciplines and/or texts than others. For example, healthcare lawyers have traditionally been more inclined to engage with normative bioethical frameworks or regulatory law than empirical or anthropological perspectives. Pointing out how the embryo is as much a legal as a biological and cultural artifact, Fox posed a number of questions that helped to further garner discussion: first, whether legal definition can ever capture cultural meaning; second, what the rigidity of regulatory law can perhaps bring to other disciplines; third, how the dual role of law in society should be considered, in the sense that it is both problem solving and sociological; and, finally, how cross-disciplinary research and investigation can contribute to this consideration.

All in all, the workshop did a wonderful job of stimulating interdisciplinary conversation on reproductive medicine and genetics. It is often the case that interdisciplinary events lack genuine cross-disciplinary interrogation and engagement: while academics from one discipline will listen with genuine interest to academics from another, that is often where the engagement ends. 'Embryonic Hopes' was an exception to this rule and I have every confidence that the discussions will continue and that many useful collaborations investigating the cultural discourses and the regulation of reproductive medicine and genetics will emerge from this important day. As such, a great deal of thanks must go to the organisers, to all the participants, and to *Social and Legal Studies* and the Foundation for the Sociology of Health and Illness for sponsoring the workshop.

books . . .

Euthanasia and Law in Europe (2008) John Griffiths, Heleen Weyers, Maurice Adams, Hart £60 648pp

This book is a successor to J Griffiths, A Bood and H Weyers, *Euthanasia and Law in the Netherlands* (Amsterdam University Press, 1998) which was widely praised for its thoroughness, clarity and accuracy. The new book emphasises recent legal developments and new research and has been expanded to include a full treatment of Belgium where, since 2002, euthanasia has also become legal. In addition, short descriptions of the legal situation and what is known about actual practice in a number of other European countries (England and Wales, France, Italy, Scandinavia, Spain, Switzerland), written by local specialists, are included. The book strives for as complete and dispassionate a description of the situation as possible. It covers in detail: the substantive law applicable to euthanasia, physician-assisted suicide, withholding and withdrawing treatment, use of pain relief in potentially lethal doses, terminal sedation, and termination of life without a request (in particular in the case of newborn babies); the process of legal development that has led to the current state of the law; the system of legal control and its operation in practice; and the results of empirical research concerning actual medical practice. A concluding part deals with some general questions that arise out of the material presented: is the legalisation of euthanasia an example of the decline of law or should it on the contrary be seen as part and parcel of the increasing juridification of the doctor–patient relationship? Does the Dutch experience with legalised euthanasia support the idea of a 'slippery slope' toward a situation in which life – especially of the more vulnerable members of society – is less effectively protected? Is it possible to explain and to predict when a society will decide to legalise euthanasia?

Law as Resistance: Modernism, imperialism, legalism (2008) Peter Fitzpatrick, Ashgate £80 354pp

The scandal of this collection lies not just in its equating law and resistance, but also in its consequent revision of those critical, realist, social, and even positivist theories that would constitute law in its dependence on sovereign or society, on some surpassing power, or on the state of the judge's digestion. There is as well a further provocation offered by the collection in that the most marginalised of resistances through law are found to be the most destabilising of standard paradigms of legal authority. Instances of such seeming marginality explored here include the resistances of colonised and indigenous peoples and resistance pursued through international law. What this 'marginal' focus also reveals is the constituent connection between modernism, imperialism and that legalism produced by the ready reduction of law in terms of sovereign, society and such. In all, the collection makes a radical contribution to social, political and postcolonial theories of law.

Power Resistance Knowledge: The epistemology of policing (2008) Andrew Green, Midwinter and Oliphant £10.90 306pp

The role of suspects' rights that lie at the heart of criminal justice must be radically reassessed, this book argues: police knowledge requires authentic resistance to its own production and rights make resistance possible. This conclusion is the result of detailed analysis of serious contested criminal cases conducted over many years. The book traces the origin and development of police-produced knowledge, here termed revelatory knowledge because it is always revealed lying behind surface appearances. It describes the relationship of surface appearance and revealed knowledge and moves on to theoretical analysis of the structure of this knowledge, using and developing the work of Foucault in particular. The criminal justice system is an effective error exclusion mechanism and wrongful convictions arise from its method of knowledge production combined with its indifference to the social problem of crime.

Competence and Vulnerability in Biomedical Research (2008) Phil Bielby, Springer £73.50/€92.95 238pp

Enhanced knowledge of the nature and causes of mental disorder have led increasingly to a need for the recruitment of 'cognitively vulnerable' participants in biomedical research. These individuals often fall into the 'grey area' between obvious decisional competence and obvious decisional incompetence and, as a result, may not be recognised as having the legal capacity to make such decisions themselves. At the core of the ethical debate surrounding the participation of cognitively vulnerable individuals in research is when, if at all, we should judge them decisionally and legally competent to consent to or refuse research participation on their own behalf and when they should be judged incompetent in this respect. In this book, the author develops a novel justificatory framework for making judgments of decisional competence to consent to biomedical research with reference to five groups of cognitively vulnerable individuals – older children and adolescents, adults with intellectual disabilities, adults with depression, adults with schizophrenia and adults with dementia, including Alzheimer's disease. Using this framework, the author argues that we can make morally defensible judgments about the competence or incompetence of a potential participant to give contemporaneous consent to research by having regard to whether a judgment of competence would be more harmful to the 'generic rights' of the potential participant than a judgment of incompetence. The argument is also used to justify an account of supported decision-making in research, and applied to evaluate the extent to which this approach is evident in existing ethical guidelines and legal provisions. The book will be of interest to bioethicists as well as psychiatrists and academic medical lawyers interested in normative questions raised by the concepts of competence and capacity.

Global Business, Local Law: The Indian legal system as a communal resource in foreign investment relations (2008) Amanda Perry-Kessaris, Ashgate £55/hb 198pp

This book establishes a theoretical framework for exploring the role of host state legal systems (courts and bureaucracies) in mediating relations between foreign investment, civil society and government actors. It demonstrates the application of that framework in the context of the south Indian city of Bengaluru (formerly Bangalore). Drawing on the 'law-and-community' approach of Roger Cotterrell, the volume identifies three mechanisms through which law might, in theory, ensure that social relations are productive: by expressing any mutual trust which may hold actors together; by ensuring that actors participate fully in social life; and by coordinating the differences that hold actors apart. Empirical data reveal that each of these legal mechanisms is at work in Bengaluru. However, their operation is limited and skewed by the extent to which actors use, abuse and/or avoid them. Furthermore, these mechanisms are being eroded as a direct result of the World Bank's 'investment climate' discourse, which privileges the interests and values of foreign investors over those of other actors.

Driving Offences: Law, policy and practice (2008) Sally Cunningham, Ashgate £60 270pp

This volume examines general driving offences, concentrating on those which punish risk-taking whilst driving, with the primary goal of increasing road safety. The focus is particularly on careless driving, dangerous driving, drink-driving and speeding, with a comparative approach incorporated into the discussion. Drawing on legal and psychological research, the book explains the legal definition of offences, discussing the policy behind the offences, and examines how the law is applied in practice. It concludes with consideration of how the law in this area might be reformed – informed by the preceding discussion. This title will be of value to students, academics and practitioners working in the area of road safety.

Sentencing and Punishment: The quest for justice, 2nd edn (2008) Susan Easton and Christine Piper, OUP £23.99 552pp

This second edition includes new material on the impact of punishment, with a focus on particular groups of prisoners, more discussion of the dangerousness provisions in the Criminal Justice Act 2003 and their imminent amendment, and critiques of recent changes in sentencing law and policy. It also has a new linked website.

Investing in Children: Policy, law and practice in context (2008) Christine Piper, Willan Publishing £22 254pp

This monograph reviews legislative change in the UK over the last 150 years and examines the ideologies and assumptions, as well as the preoccupations with risk and future dangers, which underpin such law and policy to improve the lives and prospects of children. It argues that a policy agenda which is predicated on 'investment' in children has the potential to release more state resources for children but also has built-in disadvantages, not least because of its use of science.

Responsibility, Law and the Family (2008) Jo Bridgeman, Heather Keating and Craig Lind (eds), Ashgate £60 296pp

Focusing on moral, social and legal responsibilities as opposed to rights or obligations, this volume explores the concept of responsibility in family life, law and practice. Divided into four parts, the study considers the nature of family responsibility; constructions of children's responsibilities; shifting conceptions of family responsibilities; and family, responsibility and the law. The collection brings together leading experts from the disciplines of sociology, socio-legal studies and law to discuss responsibilities prior to birth, responsibilities for children, as well as responsibilities of children and of the state towards family members. The volume informs and challenges the developing conceptualisation of responsibilities which arise in interdependent, intimate and caring relationships and their legal regulation. It will be of great interest to researchers and practitioners working in this complex field.

Demanding Sex: Critical reflections on the regulation of prostitution (2008) Vanessa E Munro and Marina della Giusta (eds), Ashgate £55 216pp

Interrogating supply/demand from an inter and multidisciplinary perspective, this collection broadens engagement beyond the routine analysis of the locus of violence in prostitution and the validity of the prostitute's consent. A focus on the supply/demand dynamic brings into play a range of other societal, economic and psychological factors such as the social construction of sexuality, the viability of alternative choices for prostitutes and clients, and the impact of regulatory regimes on the provision of sexual services. The factors which underlie each component of the supply/demand dyad are also studied and an examination is made of their dynamic interrelation. The collection emphasises the importance of rendering policy makers alert to the evidence emerging from empirical studies conducted in different fields of enquiry, in the hope of moving beyond polarity and politics at the local, national and international level.

Human Rights in the Market Place: The exploitation of rights protection by economic actors (2008) Christopher Harding, Uta Kohl and Naomi Salmon, Ashgate £55 264pp

The ideology of human rights protection gained considerable momentum during the second half of the twentieth century at both national and international level and appears to be an effective lever for bringing about legal change. This book analyses this strategy in economic and commercial policy and considers the transportation of the 'public law' discourse of basic human rights protection into the 'commercial law' context of economic policy, business activity and corporate behaviour. It will prove indispensable for anyone interested in human rights, international law, and business and commercial law.

Marriage and Cohabitation: Regulating intimacy, affection and care (2008) Alison Diduck (ed), Ashgate £150 622pp

The law has long been interested in marriage and conjugal cohabitation and in the range of public and private obligations that accrue from intimate living. This collection of classic articles explores that legal interest, while at the same time locating marriage and cohabitation within a range of intimate affiliations. It offers the perspectives of a number of international scholars on questions of how, if at all, our different ways of intimacy ought to be recognised and regulated by law.

Gender and the Open Method of Coordination: Perspectives on law, governance and equality in the EU (2008) Fiona Beveridge and Samantha Velluti (eds), Ashgate £55 226pp

Containing contributions by some of the best-known researchers in the field, this volume considers the intersection between the Open Method of Coordination (OMC), a relatively new mode of policy-making, and gender equality, a long-standing area of EU policy. It draws on a range of disciplinary perspectives to examine the effectiveness of the OMC as a medium for the advancement of gender equality within the EU. It also considers gender in the OMC in a variety of contexts and at both a general EU and member-state level. Central to the discussion is the concept of gender mainstreaming which proposes that a gender equality perspective should be incorporated at every level and opportunity of EU policy and practice. The authors assess how successful this has been in the context of the OMC. The book provides a unique and contemporary body of work on the OMC which adds significantly to existing understandings of this form of governance and informs critical debate of EU social governance.

Intersectionality and Beyond: Law, power and the politics of location (2008) Emily Grabham, Davina Cooper, Jane Krishnadas and Didi Herman (eds), Routledge-Cavendish £27.99 384pp

This collection addresses the present and the future of the concept of intersectionality within socio-legal studies. Including contributions from a range of international scholars, this book interrogates what has become a key organising concept across a range of disciplines, most particularly law, political theory and cultural studies.

Amnesty, Human Rights and Political Transitions: Bridging the peace and justice divide (2008) Louise Mallinder, Hart £60 598pp

Amnesty laws are political tools used since ancient times by states wishing to quell dissent, introduce reforms, or achieve peaceful relationships with their enemies. In recent years, they have become contentious due to a perception that they violate international law, particularly the rights of victims, and contribute to further violence. This view is disputed by political negotiators who often argue that amnesty is a necessary price to pay in order to achieve a stable, peaceful and equitable system of government. This book aims to investigate whether an amnesty necessarily entails a violation of a state's international obligations, or whether an amnesty, accompanied by alternative justice mechanisms, can in fact contribute positively to both peace and justice.

Administrative Law in a Changing State: Essays in honour of Mark Aronson (2008) Linda Pearson and Carol Harlow (eds), Hart £65 420pp

This book of essays celebrates Mark Aronson's contribution to administrative law. As joint author of the leading Australian text on judicial review of administrative action, Aronson is well-known to public lawyers throughout the common law world and this is reflected in the list of contributors from the US, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the UK. The introduction comes from Justice Michael Kirby of the High Court of Australia. The essays reflect Aronson's interests in judicial review, non-judicial grievance mechanisms, problems of proof and evidence, and the boundaries of public and private law.

The Ethics and Conduct of Lawyers in England and Wales (2008) Andrew Boon and Jennifer Levin, Hart £32 454pp

The second edition of this path-breaking text successfully maps the complex regulatory environment in which the legal profession in England and Wales now operates. It opens with a critical overview of professional ideals, organisation, power and culture and an examination of the mechanisms of professions, exercised through governance, regulation, discipline and education. The core of the book explores the conflict between duties owed to clients (diligence and confidentiality) and wider duties (to the profession, third parties and society). The final part applies lawyers' ethics to dispute settlement (litigation, negotiation, advocacy and alternative dispute settlement). The second edition incorporates the considerable changes to the law, codes and the policies of government occurring since the first edition. Once again, the authors seek the guiding principles against which the suitability and efficacy of long-standing principles should be judged, asking whether the professions are suitably regulated in an era of sustained and continuous change.

Shakespeare and the Law (2008) Paul Raffield and Gary Watt (eds), Hart £30 312pp

In July 2007, the School of Law at the University of Warwick hosted an international conference on 'Shakespeare and the Law'. This interdisciplinary event included contributions from eminent speakers in the fields of English, history, theatre and law. The intention was to provide a congenial forum for the exploration, dissemination and discussion of Shakespeare's evident fascination with and knowledge of law, and its manifestation in his works. The papers included in this volume reflect the diverse academic interests of participants at the conference. The eclectic themes of the edited collection range from analyses of the juristic content of specific plays to more general explorations of Shakespearean jurisprudence.

Film and the Law (2008) Steve Greenfield, Guy Osborn and Peter Robson, Hart £30 388pp

Described by Richard Sherwin of New York Law School as the law and film movement's 'founding text', this book is a second, heavily revised and improved edition of the original *Film and the Law* (Cavendish Publishing, 2001). The book is distinctive in a number of ways: it is unique as a sustained book-length exposition on law and film by law scholars; it is distinctive within law and film scholarship in its attempt to plot the parameters of a distinctive genre of law films; its examination of law in film as place and space offers a new way out of the law film genre problem, and also offers an examination of representations of an aspect of legal practice and the legal institution that have not been addressed by other scholars.

An Introduction to the International Law of Armed Conflicts (2008) Robert Kolb and Richard Hyde, Hart £30 310pp

This book provides a modern and basic introduction to a branch of international law constantly gaining in importance in international life, namely international humanitarian law (IHL, the law of armed conflict). It is constructed in a way suitable for self-study. The subject-matters are discussed in self-contained chapters, allowing each to be studied independently of the others. Among the subject-matters discussed are, inter alia: the relationship between *jus ad bellum/jus in bello*; historical evolution of IHL; basic principles and sources of IHL; Martens Clause; international and non-international armed conflicts; material, spatial, personal and temporal scope of application of IHL; special agreements under IHL; role of the International Committee of the Red Cross; targeting; objects specifically protected against attack; prohibited weapons; perfidy; reprisals; assistance of the wounded and sick; definition of combatants; protection of prisoners of war; protection of civilians; occupied territories; protective emblems; sea warfare; neutrality; and implementation of IHL.

Rethinking Equality Projects in Law: Feminist challenges (2008) Rosemary Hunter (ed), Hart £22pb/£45hb 204pp

The concept of equality has been a key animating principle of modern feminism, and has been highly productive for feminist legal thought and feminist politics concerning law. Today, however, given the failure to achieve material and psychic equality for women, feminists have come to challenge the usefulness of equality as a concept, a particular definition, or a basis for strategising. The papers in this collection reflect these concerns, primarily in the context of English-speaking, common law cultures. Collectively, the papers analyse a range of equality projects across a number of areas of public and private law, considering both competing conceptions of equality and alternatives to it.

. . . journals and calls . . .

The *Journal of International Trade Law and Policy* (JITLP) has recently been acquired by the publisher Emerald. It is an exciting stage in the development of the JITLP and will enhance the research profile of the law department at the Aberdeen Business School, within the Robert Gordon University. Established in 2002, the JITLP is aimed at the international legal community. It has been running successfully since its launch with contributions from its global editorial board members. More information about the journal or on submission can be found at **w** www.emeraldinsight.com or from the general editor, Moe Alramahi **e** m.alramahi@rgu.ac.uk.

The *International Journal of the Legal Profession* invites submissions for a symposium on how legal changes impact the day-to-day work of legal practitioners. Appropriate subjects could include legal change and the market for specialised legal practices; lawyers' decision-making practices about which cases to pursue; the way lawyers handle specific types of cases; or how lawyers work with experts. More specific examples in the US context would include the impact of tort reform, the Bankruptcy Reform Act of 2005, or changes in immigration law in the wake of 9/11. Examples of legal changes in the UK are the Companies Acts, Charity Act 2006 and Legal Services Act 2007. Submissions from countries other than the US and UK are strongly encouraged. Questions about suitability of material should be addressed to the symposium editor Professor Herbert Kritzer, William Mitchell College of Law, **e** herbert.kritzer@wmitchell.edu. Manuscripts should be submitted electronically in Word or pdf format, with all identifying information removed, to the general editor, Professor Avrom Sherr, Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, University of London **e** avrom.sherr@sas.ac.uk. Deadline: 1 February 2009.

The editors of the *Treatise on Legal Visual Semiotics* (Springer, 4 Vols), Anne Wagner and Sophie Cacciaguidi-Fahy, have issued a call for contributions. Full details are available on the SLSA bulletin board **w** www.slsa.ac.uk/boards/index.php or contact **e** valwagnerfr@yahoo.com. Deadline: 15 January 2009.

. . . in brief

In 2009, Routledge-Cavendish will be publishing the proceedings of the SLSA one-day conference 'Justice, Power and Law: In Pursuit of Development' held at Birkbeck in December 2007. Full details will appear when the collection is published.

Martin Partington has recently published 'Back to the future: the success and challenge of socio-legal scholarship' (2008) *Bracton Law Journal* 40:27–46. The article is based on the plenary lecture that he gave at the SLSA's 2007 conference at the University of Kent.

- **NANOTECHNOLOGY AND THE LAW**
  8-9 December 2009: Katholieke Universiteit Leuven

This conference will review the legal framework for nanotechnology in the EU. Chairs: Prof Geert van Calster and Dr Diana Bowman. For details, contact Ann Groffils **e** ann.groffils@law.kuleuven.be or Dr Diana Bowman **e** diana.bowman@law.monash.edu.au. Programme details available at: **w** www.law.kuleuven.ac.be/imer and **w** www.law.monash.edu.au/regstudies.

- **LAW AND SOCIAL SCIENCES IN SOUTH ASIA**
  9-11 January 2009: Centre for Study of Law and Governance, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, India

Themes include: constitutionalism, reform and resistance; the body, techniques of governance and regulatory power; property, labour, displacement; violence and suffering. For more details, contact **e** lassnet@gmail.com.

- **MODERNISING AND HARMONISING CONSUMER CONTRACT LAW**
  12-13 January 2008: Williamson Building, Manchester University

Chairs and organisers: Geraint Howells (Manchester University) and Reiner Schulze (Münster University) in association with Consumer Law Academic Network. The next months are crucial for the development of consumer contract law in Europe and the UK. The European Commission has proposed a horizontal consumer contract directive and the UK Government is considering modernising consumer law. In this context, this event will be consider what elements should be in a modern consumer contract law and the extent to which the laws of member states should be harmonised. The proceedings will be published by Sellier and conclusions presented to Commissioner Kuneva in Manchester on 30 January 2009. Booking form available from **e** david.kraft@inbox.com.

- **LILAC: CONCEPTS OF CULTURE IN LEGAL EDUCATION**
  23-24 January 2009: University of Warwick

Conference themes of Learning in Law include: the culture of legal education; cultivating humanity in legal education; the role of the affective domain in learning; cultivating legal education; cultivation of staff and students; and multiculturalism. Further information is available at: **w** www.ukcle.ac.uk/newsevents/lilac.

- **CONFLICT AND COLLABORATION: WOMEN'S LIBERATION MOVEMENTS IN HISTORICAL AND COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE**
  13 February 2009: Birkbeck Institute for Social Research, London

This event will document and analyse Women's Liberation Movements (WLMs) of the 1970s in England, Norway, Scotland and the US. This movement created networks for political and personal collaboration aimed at redressing disparities in pay, social status and professional opportunity, and sought to transform personal life and intimate relationships. By the 1980s, WLMs had fragmented and factions replaced feminism's earlier unity. This event will discuss the significance and impact of WLMs. For details contact, Julia Eisner **e** j.eisner@bbk.ac.uk. **w** www.bbk.ac.uk/bisr/news/springcolloquium

- **5th PECANS WORKSHOP: SITUATING SOCIAL JUSTICE**
  6-7 March 2009: University of Westminster

The CentreLGS Postgraduate and Early Career Academics Network (Pecans) is organised specifically for postgraduate researchers and early career scholars in the field of law, gender and sexuality. This year's theme, 'Situating Social Justice', aims to discuss questions such as: how can we understand the relationship between law and social justice? How do social situations and identities work to confound, support, challenge, frustrate or reinforce experiences of social (in)justice? How do people experience and/or challenge social injustice? How do legal spaces accommodate (or not) people's experiences of social injustice? And many more. The event provides a supportive and friendly environment for scholars to present their work, meet fellow researchers and benefit from interdisciplinary exchange. The workshop will also include practical sessions, including 'Doing Empirical Research', 'Methods and Ethics', and 'Time Management'. For details and the call for papers, see the Pecans website. Enquiries: **e** r.harding@law.keele.ac.uk. **w** www.clgs-pecans.org.uk/events.

- **'FEMINISM ISN'T DEAD YET!':EQUALITY, RIGHTS AND THE FAMILY**
  Seminar series: Feminist Legal Research Unit, Liverpool Law School

This series of seminars began in November 2008 with 'Gender Equality and Rights'. The two remaining seminars are 'The Transnational Family' (**25 February 2009**) and 'Father's Rights, Equality and Feminism' (**18 March 2009**). Further details are available at: **w** www.liv.ac.uk/law/flru/seminar%20series/index.htm or contact Helen Baker **e** hebaker@liv.ac.uk.

- **BRITISH ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN STUDIES LEGAL STUDIES GROUP CONFERENCE 2009: CALL FOR PAPERS**
  28-30 March 2009: St Anne's College, University of Oxford

Keynote Speaker: Honorable Madam Justice Rosalie Silberman Abella. The theme of the conference is 'Being, Becoming and Belonging: Multiculturalism, Diversity and Social Inclusion in Modern Canada'. The final day will be devoted to a special focus on Anglo-Canadian legal issues (human rights, religion, civil society and democratisation). Papers (in French or English) may relate to any of the following themes: peace and security; democracy, rule of law, human rights; managing diversity. Send expressions of interest or abstracts to Jane Wright **e** jeaw@essex.ac.uk by 31 December 2008. Full conference details at: **w** www.canadian-studies.info/main.

- **SITUATING ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR AND RESPECT**
  22 April 2009: Great Hall, King's College London

This is the final dissemination conference of the ESRC research seminar series' Governing through Anti-Social Behaviour'. It will engage with current policy, draw out broader conceptual insights and hear from high profile commentators and researchers in the field. Key themes: housing; family and gender; youth; the city and night-time economy; and diversity issues. Contact Anna Barker at **e** law6ab@leeds.ac.uk or visit **w** www.law.leeds.ac.uk/esrcasb/.

- **APPLIED LEGAL STORYTELLING: CALL FOR PAPERS**
  22-24 July 2009: Lewis & Clark Law School in Portland, Oregon

Full details and submission form on SLSA bulletin board **w** www.slsa.ac.uk/boards/viewforum.php?f=4. For more details, contact Steve Johansen **e** tvj@lclark.edu. Deadline: 8 December 2008.

- **INTERNATIONAL ROUNDTABLE FOR THE SEMIOTICS OF LAW: CALL FOR PAPERS**
  2-5 December 2009: City University of Hong Kong

The overall aim of a state is to protect the social order in which the individual liberty of the citizen is a major concern. As a consequence, it should guarantee a high level of individual freedom and an order in which such freedom is made possible and guaranteed. Contributors are invited to reflect on the growing importance of 'Transparency, Control and Power' in our international community and how these main ideas have been examined over the years. Contributors may choose to explore semiotic, rhetorical, pragmatic, sociolinguistic, psychological, philosophical and/or visual perspectives. Papers which examine the ways 'actors' in our society have provoked public discourse to confront transparency, control and power are particularly welcome. For details, contact Vijay K Bhatia **e** enbhatia@cityu.edu.hk or Anne Wagner **e** valwagnerfr@yahoo.com. Deadline: 1 May 2009.

- **CONCEPTUALIZING THE CONTEMPORARY PROFESSIONS - INTERDISCIPLINARY DEBATES: ESRC SEMINAR SERIES**
  2009-10: Lancaster, Nottingham, Leeds and London

6 January 2009: Professions and Professionalism in the 21st Century: Meanings, Challenges and Prospects (Lancaster University)

24 April 2009: The Globalization and Changing Geographies of Professional Expertise (Nottingham University)

9 September 2009: Diversity, Inclusion and Representativeness: Challenges for the Professions (Leeds University)

January 2010: The Challenge of Change in Professional Services Firms (Cass Business School, City University, London)

For further details please visit, **w** www.contemporaryprofessions.com. Organisers: Daniel Muzio (Leeds University), James Faulconbridge (Lancaster University), David Sugarman (Lancaster University), Jonathan Beaverstock (Nottingham University), Jennifer Tomlinson (Leeds University) and Laura Empson (Cass Business School).

SLSA 2009

Streams

Details of following streams have already been confirmed. Please contact the stream organisers if you have any queries.

Administrative justice: Mary Seneviratne
e mary.seneviratne@ntu.ac.uk

Conflict and security law: Brenda Daly and Noelle Higgins
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Criminal justice: Daniele Alge
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Environmental law: Brian Jacks
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European law: Naomi Salmon
e njs@aber.ac.uk

Family law: Anne Barlow
e a.e.barlow@ex.ac.uk

Gender, sexuality and law: Chris Ashford
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Humanitarian law: Eadaoin O'Brien
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Indigenous rights: Sarah Sargent
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Information technology, law and cyberspace: Mark O'Brien
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Intellectual property: Jasem Tarawneh
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Judges and judging: Dermot Feenan
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Labour law: Nicole Busby and Grace James
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Law, race, religion and human rights: Fernne Brennan
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Light pollution: Martin Morgan-Taylor
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Mental health and mental capacity: Peter Bartlett
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Regulating sex work: Teela Sanders and Jane Scoular
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Sexual offences and offending: Phil Rumney
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Socio-legal theory and method: Reza Banakar
e r.banakar@westminster.ac.uk

Sports law: Ben Livings
e ben.livings@sunderland.ac.uk

Keywords

- Ethical policy
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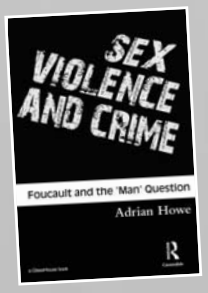

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Theoretically informed yet entirely accessible in style, this book provides a novel critical approach to questions of sex and violence in contemporary Western society.

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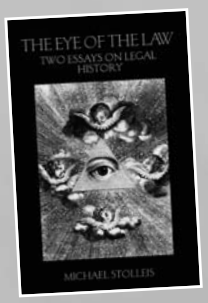

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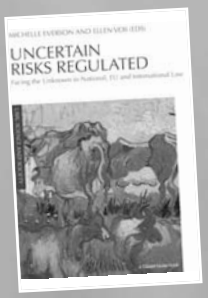

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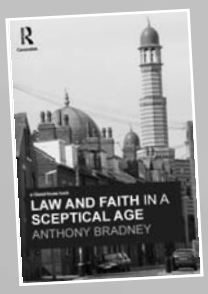

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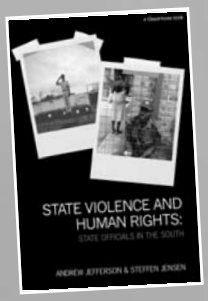

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