

RCSL NEWSLETTER

INTERNATIONAL SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION RESEARCH COMMITTEE ON SOCIOLOGY OF LAW

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PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

Dear friends and colleagues,

May I welcome you as the new RCSL president elected for the period 2018-2022. My term of office started at the end of July after the ISA conference in Toronto. I took over from Masayuki Murayama who I want to thank again for his devotion to RCSL and the wonderful work he has done for our community. The first event of my term was the RCSL Conference in Lisbon which was co-sponsored by the Portuguese Thematic Section for Sociology of Law and Justice of the Portuguese Sociological Association. It was perfectly organised by Pierre Guibentif and his local organising committee who we cannot thank enough for the tremendous amount of work they have invested, and for offering the possibility to meet in this beautiful city. It was by far the biggest conference we have ever had as RCSL with highly interesting plenaries and sessions offering many possibilities for networking and discussions, meeting old friends, making new friends and enjoying the social events around the conference. On the first evening we had a dinner of the Onati socio-legal community which has now become a regular cheerful event at socio-legal conferences. As an outcome of the Conference, Sociology of Law is being taught at ISCTE-IUL as an optional course for the Sociology Degree in the academic year 2018/19 for the first time, both in Portuguese and in English. <https://www.rcsl-sdj-lisbon2018.com/>

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Our next conference will be from 19 Jun 2019 to 21 Jun 2019 in Onati to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the Institute and its achievements of intergenerational exchange and collaboration. This is why we have chosen as the theme for the conference "Linking Generations for Global Justice". It is important for us to keep up and strengthen the good relationship with the International Institute for the Sociology of Law, and to cater for coming generations of socio-legal scholars.

Please, advertise the Onati socio-legal master in your countries and motivate your students to come and attend the master programme. The master programme is a unique experience for students – and for teachers. The intensive experience of living and learning together in Onati is unparalleled. An important part is played by the scholarly exchange with visiting scholars who come to live in the Residencia and use the fantastic library at the IISL. Please, remember to send copies of books you have published to the library, or socio-legal books you do not need, or bring them with you when you come to Onati.

Remember that you can apply for workshops in the IISL till the 8th of February 2019. Publications resulting from the workshops are flourishing, our online-journal, the Onati socio-legal series is a success story.

There are many tasks ahead of us. Pierre Guibentif will launch a new RCSL website. At the board meeting in Lisbon we have set up a working group to deal with the possibilities of a new socio-legal RCSL journal.

At the Lisbon Conference I was thrilled by the presentation of Jacques Commaille "What can the law do for citizens against hegemony?" This for me is at the heart of what we have to think about in these politically turbulent times in which the cohesion in our societies is endangered and we are threatened by social upheaval. Another subject I would like to promulgate is an update of the so-called KoL research we had in the 1960s on Knowledge and Opinion about Law. There will be a session about it at the Onati Conference and we are trying to set up a research group for comparative work.

We have already found a site for our meeting in 2020. The law faculty of the university of Lund in Sweden has agreed to host us. 2020 is also the year of the next ISA World Forum which takes place in Porto Alegre/Brazil from July 14-18. In 2021 we will meet in Bangor/Wales. Stefan Machura will organise the conference.

I am looking forward to meeting many of you at the Onati Conference. If you have questions or proposals don't hesitate to contact me.

Best wishes,

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The ISA World Congress was held in Toronto July 15 – 21, 2018. This was a large international meeting for which 5,805 persons registered. The majority, 58% of them, were female and 21% students. If you are interested in registration details, please visit <https://www.isa-sociology.org/en/conferences/world-congress/toronto-2018/statistics-18/>. The theme of the World Congress was "Power, Violence and Justice: Reflections, Responses, Responsibilities" and eleven plenary sessions were organized over the theme. Marina Kurkchyan, our RCSL member, organized one of the sessions on "Justice System: Power, Violence and Responsibility of Civil Society". Marina served as a member of the ISA Executive Committee in the last term. The ISA is a huge association and seems somewhat remote to many of us (I myself had felt that before I began to attend Research Council meetings as Representative of the RCSL), but many of the RCSL members are also ISA members and we should get more familiar with the activities of the ISA in order for the RCSL to utilize the resources of the ISA for our purposes.

As the Law and Society Association held the 2018 annual meeting with the Canadian Law and Society Association in Toronto in June, there was a possibility of small attendance of RCSL members at the ISA Congress just a month later in the same city. But our expectation was happily not fulfilled. We received more than 20 session proposals, far beyond our capacity as the ISA gave us space for only 12 sessions. Therefore, we had to reject many sessions or asked session organizers to combine two sessions into one. In this process, our program coordinator, Ravi Malhotra at University of Ottawa worked hard and made difficult decisions. I am very grateful to Ravi for this work for the RCSL. Eventually he managed to obtain two more session spaces from the ISA, and the RCSL had 13 sessions and the business meeting. Although one session almost collapsed with few presenters, most presentations were of high quality. For instance, I chaired a WG session on Civil Justice and Dispute Resolution organized by Luigi Cominelli and found all the four presentations of high quality based on solid empirical research. These and other presentations at the 13 sessions showed that the ISA World Congress, in addition to our Lisbon meeting, was not redundant, but responded to different demands. Although it would not be easy to hold virtually two meetings every two years, it would be worthwhile, since it would give more opportunities for our members and potential members to make presentations of research findings. The ISA World Congress and Forum also give us opportunities for us to collaborate with members of other RCs.

It is our official practice that the term of the president ends and that of the next president starts at the ISA World Congress. Therefore, the ISA invites new presidents of the RCs to Research Council meetings held during the World Congress, though new presidents can appoint representatives other than themselves. This time, my term as the president ended at the beginning of the World Congress and Noe Cornago appointed by Ulrike Schultz, the new

RCSL MEETINGS REPORTS

ISA 2018 WORLD CONGRESS IN TORONTO

president, as her representative, chaired the business meeting where I reported on RC SL activities and other matters. From 2018 we started to hold our own RC SL annual meeting along with the ISA World Congress. From 2020 it might be better for us to have both a Board meeting and general business meeting at our annual meeting and to have just academic sessions at ISA World Congress and Forum. In this way, we can avoid the possibility of repetition and better use the scarce resource, space for sessions, at ISA meetings.

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RC SL CONFERENCE IN LISBON

From September 10-13, 2018, we celebrated the RC SL-SDJ Lisbon Meeting on the topic "Law and Citizenship Beyond the States" at ISCTE - Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (ISCTE-IUL), co-sponsored by the Sociology of Law and Justice Section of the Portuguese Sociological Association, and with the collaboration of other academic partners such as the CES (Coimbra), CICS.NOVA (Braga, Lisbon), CIES (ISCTE-IUL, Lisbon), CRIA (Lisbon, Braga) and the International Institute for the Sociology of Law (Oñati). The Meeting was a great opportunity to gather together the socio-legal community of the RC SL to reflect on questions of law, justice and citizenship; and we had the participation of almost all our Working Groups. From the first plenary, we had an opportunity to get in touch with the local academic environment, through an introduction to the development of the field in Portugal, with the participation of some of the most renowned Portuguese socio-legal scholars whose contributions indeed go beyond their local context. Afterwards, the plenaries of the Meeting addressed some of the most important topics of our field: the processes of criminalization, the constitution of the international sphere, the epistemologies of the south and legal-political agency.

The Meeting also benefited from the city of Lisbon itself. This was in great part because of the excellent job done by the organisers in bringing our social activities to traditional and beautiful venues. Lisbon, and Portugal in general, offer beautiful architecture, great cuisine, a rich cultural environment and warm and kind people. This was also our experience with the staff of the conference, who were extremely helpful and invariably polite. I want to thank particularly Gabriela Farinha who was kind enough to organise the Oñati Community activities, both social and academic, which gave us an opportunity to strengthen the bonds between the international community that often meets in Oñati.

However, despite Lisbon's many attractions, the main concern of the participants was the rich academic engagement that the Meeting offered. Over three hundred communications, in over eighty sessions, were carried out during the four days of the meeting; sometimes building on continuous conversations among those who have been in the RC SL for some length of time, and sometimes creating new

connections between participants. For example, this was the first meeting for the newly formed Law and Development Working Group, and they had a strong and interesting participation in the programme. Indeed, the themes of the communications were as diverse as our community and even included discussion about aspects such as the publications environment and, of course, a closing session concerning the future of socio-legal studies.

Socio-legal studies seem to be growing in relevance in many countries, but we also face less security in academic jobs and increasing concern about the rise of prejudice and intolerance around the world; furthermore, in different countries, academics face policies that are in effect gagging orders, or that invite or even demand an environment of surveillance between scholars and students. It is then our challenge to strengthen the RC SL as the global organisation that it is; with the longest tradition in socio-legal studies and a place to gather researchers from different theoretical and methodological perspectives. We want to continue motivating our members to encourage the younger generations and people from less represented countries to join a conversation that is ever more valuable as the diversity in voices grows. But it is also our mission to use those academic reflexions for the pursuit of global justice.

Finally, we want to thank the entire organising team, led by Pierre Guibentif, and congratulate them on the fantastic work they have done!

Lisbon was a great experience and we look forward to our next meeting to celebrate the 30th Anniversary of the Oñati International Institute for the Sociology of Law (IISL).

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RC SL/IISL 2019 MEETING "LINKING GENERATIONS FOR GLOBAL JUSTICE" IN OÑATI

The next RC SL conference entitled "Linking Generations for Global Justice" will take place in Oñati, Spain, from 19 to 21 June 2019. You can find more information about the conference at the IISL website:

<http://www.iisj.net/en/workshops/congresos/linking-generations-global-justice>

MEETINGS AROUND THE WORLD

CONGRESS OF SOCIOLOGY OF LAW IN BUENOS AIRES

On September 5th, 6th and 7th, the XIX National and IX Latin American Congress of Legal Sociology was held at the Faculty of Law of the University of Buenos Aires. The event was convened and co-organized by the Faculty of Law of the University of Buenos Aires, its Department of Social Sciences and the Argentine

Society of Legal Sociology (SASJU). It was carried out under the title "Legal sociology against reform processes in Latin America" and in commemoration of the 100 years of the University Reform of 1918. The Opening Ceremony was chaired by the authorities of the organizing institutions, after which the opening lectures were given by Dr. Carlos María Cárcova, who spoke on the "Values of the university reform of 1918 and the social function of the University," and Professor Sandro Olaza Pallero who referred to the University Reform of 1918 from socio-historical and political perspectives.

At the meeting and through 10 work commissions, 138 papers were received and approved, from teachers, researchers and students from Latin American countries, especially Argentina, Colombia, Brazil, Chile, Peru, Mexico and Venezuela. The following topics were addressed: Law and Justice in global and regional contexts; Social Movements, Social Protest and New Legal Subjects; Crimes, Social Control and Prevention of Violence; Family, Childhood and Adolescence; Judicial Organization: Reforms and Access to Justice; Human Rights, Discrimination and Social Conflicts; State, Public Policies and Law; Gender and Sexualities; Legal Education and Legal Professions; and Contemporary Social Theory.

Another of the activities consisted of holding workshops where specific topics such as Law, Social Interaction and Childhood were discussed, organized by Dr. Laura N. Lora, which dealt with two thematic areas: 1.- New scenarios for the participation of girls as children and teenagers. The experience of different specialists and 2.- Incarcerated children, the best interests of the child and State policies. With regard to the participation of NNyA, the importance of the participation of the lawyer for the child, and the child or adolescent in processes involving their interests was stressed, as well as the obstacles that arise when working with children in mediation processes, fundamentally based on the principle of confidentiality characteristic of these processes. Aspects relating to the approach to emotions in mediation settings were developed, as well as those where adolescents in conflict with the criminal law are housed in closed establishments. Existing programmes aimed at contributing to the comprehensive development of adolescents and the difficulties faced by professionals working in these areas.

Gender and Law, organized by Dr. Manuela González, developed in four blocks: Block 1.-The History of women in Argentina and the legal-political anchoring of the recognition of their rights, from the 19th century to the present, Block 2. – The Human rights of women, girls and groups of sexual diversity and the emergence of new subjectivities and sexual identities in the face of access to social, economic, cultural, civil and political rights, Block 3.- Studies of women and of gender in the face of the global challenges of political representation, work, social and environmental security, care and families, putting into question the well-known nineteenth-century division between public and private and other alternative categories that law creates and reinforces. Block 4.-

Citizenship and the contributions of women and gender studies to legal education for the interdisciplinary discussion of discrimination and intersectional violence suffered by women, girls and groups of sexual diversity, all issues that are invisible in the dominant paradigm of legal education. Other workshops were: Sociology of Criminal Justice. Scope and Limits of a Developing Field, organized by Ezequiel Kostenwein whose first focus was on Logics and practices in criminal justice, 2.- Political claims and controversies around criminal justice, and finally the question of what do we hope for from criminal justice? This workshop aimed to provide a contribution on the administration of criminal justice that combines theory with empirical data obtained from collective and individual research projects that are being developed. Although there are previous studies on thematic administration, very few combine theoretical lines of argument and empirical variables. This is why we sought to identify the practices that develop within the administration of criminal justice along with the relationships and controversies that are generated between the latter, political actors and the media, given that this is a little explored dimension, which results in diagnoses which are often not founded on their characteristics and patterns of operation.

Other workshops considered the themes of Decolonizing Methodologies in the Fight for the Human Rights of Indigenous Peoples; The Role of the Legal Professional in Latin America; and Contributions to the Discussion on Abortion.

As part of the activities of the Congress, the Latin American Forum was held to debate and propose a regional socio-legal research agenda in which regional academics and researchers attended the Congress. The Forum set out to formulate a proactive agenda, based on a brief analysis of the current socio-political conditions and the state of the discipline in that environment. Participants were researchers from different universities in Argentina, Brazil, Colombia and Venezuela who proposed in this first instance the following thematic frameworks from which to promote the exchange: Building legitimacy from the various alternatives of administration of justice. Socio-legal theories and practices in societies in transition. Elaboration of a perspective from Latin America. Re-signification of the dimensions of the public, the private and the community. Subjects and subjectivities. New legal borders. In addition, a Plenary Panel was held entitled: "Democracy, Populism and Nation", with the participation of speakers Dr. Enrique Zuleta Puceiro, Journalist Martin Granovsky, and Spanish Professor Benigno Pendas García Director of the Center for Political and Constitutional Studies, Madrid, Spain. At the closing sesión, books were presented and the extraordinary Assembly of the Sociedad Argentina de Sociología Jurídica (Argentine Society of Legal Sociology) was held, where the new Board of Directors was elected. Daniela Zaikosky became President, Laura N. Lora the Vice President and Silvina Begala Biscay the Secretary.

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INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP “RIGHTS CONSCIOUSNESS AND LEGAL CULTURES” IN HUNGARY

On 25 October 2018, the Hungarian Academy of Sciences Centre for Social Sciences, Institute for Legal Studies hosted a workshop entitled “Rights Consciousness and Legal Cultures: Empirical Research Experiences”. The workshop was the second event of a government funded (National Research, Development and Innovation Office) research project (NKFIH-FK125520) targeting the measurement of mass attitudes towards rights in a comparative perspective (“Lack of Rights Consciousness in the Legal Cultures of Central-Europe and the Balkans. Myth or Reality?”) The general aim of the workshop was to discuss some experiences of earlier empirical research aimed at studying certain aspects of legal consciousness and rights consciousness. The event was opened by Fruzsina Gárdos-Orosz, director of the Institute. She welcomed the participants and highlighted the relevance of this way of research. She also thanked Balázs Fekete, head of project and fellow of the Institute for organizing the workshop. Fekete also greeted the participants and the audience and emphasized the relevance of finding new empirical approaches when studying rights consciousness in an empirical manner.

The first speaker, Professor Marc Hertogh, University of Groningen, delivered a keynote speech on the *Legal Consciousness and Legal Alienation in Empirical Research: Dilemmas and Approaches*. He emphasized the importance of the abovementioned regional research project, and expressed his hopes about its improvement. Hertogh admitted that he is in a love and hate relationship with the topic of legal culture, which he considers a complicated subject that is nearly impossible to grasp with empirical research. Hertogh presented his experience studying legal culture when working on his new book, *Nobody's Law: Legal Consciousness and Legal Alienation in Everyday Life*. His presentation began with the discussion of a Dutch legal case which provoked public anger in the media. He argued that this study represents people's attitudes toward legal entities, and it is a good example about the dilemmas of the empirical research of legal consciousness.

He explained that his new book is divided into four bigger parts. The first one is about the different stories of Dutch legal culture. The second part argues that there are signs of a process of legal alienation in the Netherlands. The third elaborates on the advantages and disadvantages of qualitative and quantitative research. Lastly, the fourth part shares some of the challenges of the current legal culture.

Hertogh presented two different views of Dutch legal culture. The first one is the most common view, which presents an account of Dutch legal culture as the most law-abiding nation in Europe, where the legal

system is widely accepted. Under this view, the Netherlands fits into the group of the Northern European legal culture. In Hertogh's view, this image has been changing in his country, and this view does not represent the current state of Dutch legal culture. He argued that the conventional and public image of Dutch legal system is quite contradictory, because of the different pictures depicted in the surveys made mainly in the 1990's and in contemporary media reports.

Hertogh emphasized that most of the surveys are content with finding that in a European perspective the acceptance of the legal system in the Netherlands is higher than the European average, but he thinks that these conclusions do not shed light on the whole picture. To support this view, Hertogh adopts the definition of legal culture from Sarat (1977), which stresses that legal culture is *how* people think about the law, not just what they think about it. In Hertogh's view, there is a lot of data on the “what”, but much less on the “how”. He emphasises that there are two different perspectives in the analysis of legal culture. On one hand, according to surveys, the support for the legal system is high and stable, but on the other hand, there is other research which shows that there is a considerable level of public dissatisfaction. Hertogh asserts that in his research he tried to understand those people who, according to qualitative research, are disappointed with the legal system.

Based on Friedman's classification of external and internal understandings of law, Hertogh categorized four groups in accordance with the various levels of both awareness of law and the identification with law. These groups are legalists, loyalists, cynics and outsiders. Hertogh alluded that quantitative research shows that most of the people are loyalists or legalists, but qualitative findings show a more complex picture. In *Nobody's Law*, Hertogh based his research on ethnographic methodology, where he completed three case studies which cover a cross section of the connection of law and society. The research found that there is a full spectrum of legal alienation in almost every level of society which embodies different attitudes. Legal meaningfulness shows that there is a great difference in the adaptation of Dutch anti-discriminatory law, while legal powerlessness relates to the frustration about the proliferation of EU regulations. Cynicism, which is also connected with legal alienation, portrays public opinion on the different perception between illegality and immorality.

Hertogh suggested that future European research should rely on Ehrlich's definition on the living law, which could be better operationalized in a continental context than Pound's ‘law in books, law in action approach’. In his concluding remarks, Hertogh reiterated that surveys obscure legal culture, because public trust in the legal system does not equal public legitimacy. Hertogh stressed that future projects should use more ethnographic methods, combined with the traditional survey method which could demonstrate a bottom-up approach of legal culture. Following Professor Hertogh's thought-provoking keynote speech, four presentations were delivered

about the possible empirical approaches to the study of legal consciousness and rights consciousness. The first presentation (*"The Narrative Study of Hungarian Post-communist Legal Consciousness"*) was given by Zoltán Fleck (professor, Eötvös Loránd University). He provided an overview of the methodology and the findings of his new book, *"The Narrative Understanding of Legal Consciousness"*. He agreed with Hertogh on the usage of Ehrlich's perception of law, highlighting that the American perspective is too simple. He explained that his research group based its methodology on Susan Silbey's concept of meta-narratives. In addition, he also stressed that the recognition of "settled-unsettled legal situations" of Ann Swidler was also a starting point for their research. He provided an overview of their most important results, primarily that the ideological pattern is very weak in the Hungarian legal culture. Moreover, the language of rights is not spoken in national legal knowledge, and there are no signs of collective mobilization. Lastly, Fleck emphasized the importance of a post-communist Central European research, which may have a better chance to grasp the essence of post-socialist legal culture than the various settled Western understandings of this phenomenon.

The next presentation (*"Informal Dimension of Judicial Self-Government in Georgia: Benefits and Challenges of Empirical Research"*) was given by Nino Tsereteli (postdoctoral researcher, Judicial Studies Institute, Masaryk University). This presentation was about Tsereteli's study on the attitudes of judges in Georgia. She emphasized the difference between the legal consciousness of judges from the Soviet-era and those who were socialized in the democratic system. Tsereteli shared her experience of semi-structured interviews focusing on intra-judicial relationships with special regard to the role of informality. In conclusion, she argued that her ongoing research is aimed at the effects of the newly founded juridical self-governing bodies.

The session's third presentation (*"Surveying Legal Culture in Serbia: Results and Some Questions Related to Interpretation and Methodology"*) was delivered by Danilo Vuković (associate professor, University of Belgrade). His lecture focused on the difference between the popular perception, and the results of quantitative research on Serbian legal culture. This research concerned the attitude and support for the rule of law by the Serbian population. As a preliminary point, Vuković presented their prior research findings on the nature of Serbian legal culture and also discussed why they decided to add some elements of qualitative research methodology to the original research design based on a quantitative approach. In sum, he highlighted the contradiction in the fact that the Serbian data shows that the country resembles the Netherlands and other Western European countries in the attitudes toward the rule of law, while it is generally considered that informality plays a greater part in Serbian legal system than in other parts of Europe.

The last presentation (*"ECtHR – An Ally, Adversary, or a Foe? Attitudes of Judges Towards the International Law in Transitioning Countries"*)

delivered by Katarina Šipulová (postdoctoral researcher, Judicial Studies Institute, Masaryk University), was aimed at discussing how to measure the effect of the usage of the decisions of the European Court of Human Rights in the Czech courts. Here, the panellist presented the extensive macro-meso-micro level results of her research about the implementation of ECtHR decisions in the Czech judiciary. The aim of this research was to find out if the growing number of quotations resulted in an altered, more human rights conscious judicial style. She stressed that true advances in the praxis of human rights legislation only took effect in the upper echelons of the court system, while in the lower courts it seems that the quotations only serve as a legitimizing tool.

The keynote speech and the panel presentation were all followed by a lively discussion. This demonstrated that in-depth study of Central European legal issues cannot be carried out without the help of socio-legal studies. The vocabulary of contemporary socio-legal studies – with special regard to the terms of legal culture, legal consciousness, and rights consciousness – seems to be a necessary tool for a non-schematic, thereby not over-simplistic, study of nowadays' legal reality in Central Europe.

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WORKSHOP "GENDER AND JUDGING IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND AFRICA" AT THE IISL

Between July 4th and July 6th the International Institute for the Sociology of Law in Oñati hosted the Workshop "Gender and Judging in the Middle East and Africa, Emerging Scholarship and Debates". The Workshop, coordinated by Josephine Dawuni (Howard University)- Monika Lindbekk (University of Oslo)- Rania Maktabi (Østfold Univesrity) and Ulrike Schultz (FernUniversität in Hagen), has provided for sixteen female scholars coming from different countries, backgrounds and academic fields the opportunity to join a fruitful discussion on Gender and Judging. The workshop addressed the constraints and challenges on the path towards female appointments to the judiciary from an historical perspective, the political and theoretical debates that surrounded such appointments and the impact that they have on local societies in the various contexts under analysis.

The group discussion was opened by Ulrike Schultz, who offered an overview of past and present of European and International scholarly debates on Gender and Judging. After such an introduction, the first day of the workshop focused on the topic of "Gendered patterns in judicial selection processes". The participants presented individual country cases from Africa and the Middle East. Presentations started with Mirjam Künkler (University of Bonn, Germany), who explored the Indonesian case. Rebecca Badejogbin (University of Cape Town, South Africa) joined the discussion via Skype offering an insight on the situation of women in African judiciaries. The

perspective on Africa has been brought forward also by Tabeth Lynn Masengu (Human Rights Center, Ghent University and University of Cape Town) who addressed the specific situation of Zambian Women Judges, highlighting the problem of the persisting perception of illegitimacy towards female judges despite the high number of women sitting in Zambian Courts. The case of Zambia was further developed by Rachel Ellet (Beloit College USA), who focused on the political debates that surround Zambian and Malawi Judicial Selection and Promotion of female judges. Nijmi Edres (Georg-August-Universität Göttingen, Germany) presented the situation of Israel, where the first female shari'a judge, Hana Mansour Khatib, was appointed in May 2017. This appointment came as the result of long lasting political pressures on the shari'a establishment on the part of activists for women's rights and as the last step (so far) of a process of modernization that has involved Islamic courts and Muslim law in Israel in the last two decades. It represented an exceptional event as Mansour-Khatib is not only the first female to serve as a judge in shari'a courts in Israel but also the first woman ever appointed to the judiciary in a religious court in the country. That way, probably for the first time since the foundation of the State, Muslims in Israel (a minority of 18% out of the total population) are setting the pace by taking a first step that is expected to impact also on Rabbinical and other religious courts. Thereafter, Rania Maktabi (Østfold University, Norway) and Fatima Alhewail (Kuwait University) explored the case of the appointment of female judges in Kuwait.

The second day of work addressed "Gender aspects of Judging". African case studies were presented by Anakech Getnet Ayele (Tilburg University, Netherlands) and Enibokun Uzebu (University of Benin, Nigeria) who addressed gender aspects of judging in Ethiopia and Nigeria. Maaïke Voorhoeve (Universiteit van Amsterdam, The Netherlands), Monika Lindbekk (University of Oslo, Norway) and Susanne Dahlgren (University of Tampere, Finland) focused their presentations on the cases of Tunisia, Egypt and Yemen. Nahda Shehada (International Institute of Social Studies, The Netherlands) presented a comparative analysis on the sociology of judging in Gaza and Damascus Shari'a Courts. Finally, Monique Cardinal outlined the dynamics of empowerment and disempowerment of women judges and prosecutors in Syria since March 2011.

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REPORTS FROM THE RC SL WORKING GROUPS

WORKING GROUP ON CIVIL JUSTICE AND DISPUTE RESOLUTION

In 2017, the WG held its annual sessions in the context of the joint LSA-RC SL meeting in Mexico City. Due to the overlap with the topics of the ISA Collaborative Research Network chaired by Shozo

Ota, the group decided to devote one joint session to the WG papers. This joint session of the RC SL Working Group and CRN10 tried to integrate various phases and aspects of dispute resolution and the role of legal profession, under the title "Informal Justice and Lawyers: Integrating Various Phases of Dispute Resolution". The sessions solicited papers on any field connected to dispute resolution and civil justice, including but not limited to family law, criminal law, litigation, arbitration, mediation, negotiation and justice procedures in general. The papers presented were as follows: Luigi Cominelli ("Sustainable conflict resolution as a tool for sustainable law") outlined the key role that access to justice policies play and proposes a basically complete framework of dispute resolution tools that allows the sustainability of contemporary legal systems. Jonas Goldschmidt ("The Persistent Divergence between State and Federal Courts' Views on the Ethics of Ghostwriting: The Need for Uniformity to Enhance Access to Justice") reported the results of an analysis of the discrepancy between the state and the federal court opinions on the ethics of lawyers' ghostwriting, Ziv and Kricheli-Katz ("The Broken Promise: Hierarchy and Stratification in the Legal Profession in Israel"), finally, discussed their empirical findings that the Israeli legal profession does not fulfill the hope and expectation of eradicating inequalities among lawyers. The 2018 Toronto ISA meeting (July 15-21, 2018) also hosted a panel organized by the Working group, which was chaired by Masayuki Murayama. The quality of each presentation was high, with research based on empirical work. The papers were presented by Patara McKeen (Rights Recognition, Integration, and Pakistani Migration in the Basque Country), Emily Schindeler (False Allegation-a Question of Justice in Child Custody Disputes), Émilie Biland-Curinier (Gender and Class Inequalities in Access to Family Justice), and Jan Winczorek with Karol Muszynski (Paths to Justice of Small and Medium Enterprises in Poland). Finally, the Working group held four sessions at the 2018 RC SL Lisbon meeting. The first session on Mediation and restorative justice hosted papers by Charlott Back (Tribunal Internacional para a Aplicação da Justiça Restaurativa em El Salvador: justiça e memória a contrapelo), Inês Inverno (Mediating cross-border family conflicts: complying with the law and improving the exercise of citizenship beyond the States), Tsuneo Niki (The mimetic gesture in a facilitative mediation process) and Ana Paula Rocha do Bomfim / Míris Jaira Silva (Mediação Comunitária: Por uma Prática Transformadora). In the second session on Access to Justice the papers were presented by Srun ChhunVoleak (The civil caseload issue in Cambodian first instance courts: lessons from the Japanese judiciary), Daniela Marques de Moraes / Benedito Cerezo Pereira Filho (O exercício do direito, por suas formas de utilização, requer atores capazes de fomentar um acesso à justiça vocacionado ao desenvolvimento pleno da cidadania), Marijke ter Voert / Carolien Klein Haarhus (Trends in Paths to Justice in the Netherlands: Justiciable Problems and Actions Taken over the years), and Jan Winczorek / Karol Muszyński

(Uncertainties of law and laws of uncertainty. Polish SMEs on using law in business). A third panel on Dispute Resolution hosted the following papers: Paula Casaleiro (Experts impact in and beyond the child custody judicial decision), Luigi Cominelli/Claudio Lucchiarri /Raffaella Folgieri (Brain-in-Negotiation: How to Test and Improve Cooperative Problem Solving Skills among Law Professionals through the Brain Computer Interface) and Michael Dusche (Beyond the Law: The Justice Regime of the Spirits of Tulunadus). Finally, a special session was scheduled within the WG programme, with the presentation of the Preliminary Report on the Civil Justice Research Project in Japan by Iwao Sato, Masaki Abe and Shozo Ota. This session, named "Disputing Behavior and Judicial Policy in the Super-Aging Society", hosted several other presentations by Aya Yamaguchi Takayuki II, Daisuke Mori, Tomohiko Maeda and Kiyoshi Hasegawa. Please feel free to join the Working Group and to ask for info!

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WORKING GROUP ON LAW AND POLITICS

In recent years the RC12 Law and Politics Working Group over which I preside has continued to be active. There have been significant transformations of justice systems in Latin America, where most countries are moving towards oral accusatory systems. In this context, the group have talked about the pertinence of discussing the diverse ways in which the new system is being implemented.

The economic difficulties in most of the countries of the region have not offered an opportunity for many meetings. Despite that, the WG members have maintained constant communication and participation in different Conferences and International Reunions organized by LSA, ISA and LASA. These conferences have opened up spaces for the discussion of diverse topics that fit into the general theme of the Law and Politics WG. In what follows I will mention some of the conferences and reunions that have allowed WG members to meet, and list those which I have been able to participate:

2014:

- Participation in the XV Congreso Nacional y V Latinoamericano de Sociología Jurídica (15th National and 5th Latin American Congress of Sociology of Law) I presented a paper entitled "e Criminal Justice Reform in Mexico. The Look of the Juridical Operators", October 2-4 2014, Rosario, Argentina.

2015:

- WG meeting. I co-ordinated the Law and Politics session at the Congreso A Sociologia do Dereito em Movimento: Perspectivas da América Latina (Sociology of Law of Movement Congress: Perspectives from Latin America) May 5-8 2015, Unilasalle, Canoas, Brazil).

2016:

- Participation in the 2016 Law and Society Association Conference Program: Belonging, Places and Visions of Law and Social Change held at New Orleans, in June 2-5, 2016. I presented in the session Juridical Politics and Administration of Justice the paper "México in a Transitional Moment. Towards a New Oral-accusatory Criminal Justice System. The Reasons for Change".

2017:

- Commentator in the session: Judicial Innovations in Latin America at the 2017 Law and Society Association Annual Conference Program: Walls, Borders and Bridges: Law and Society in an Inter-Connected World, June 22nd, Mexico City. Several members of the WG participated in this session.
- Participation in the session Sociological and Legal Perspectives about Access to Justice - Qualitative Analysis of Conflicts presenting the paper "Experience on Alternative Justice in Mexico" in the framework of the International Meeting on Law and Society program: Walls, Borders and Bridges: Law and Society in an Inter-Connected World, June 23rd, Mexico City.
- Additional activities that I carried out with the Working Group include coordinating and publishing issue 72 of the Revista Acta Sociológica (Sociological Statement Magazine), from January to April 2017, the magazine of the Faculty of Political and Social Sciences, National Autonomous University of Mexico, under the title of Reformas Judiciales en América Latina (Judicial Reforms in Latin America). This issue includes eight articles from different countries in Latin America (Brazil, Colombia, Venezuela, Costa Rica, Argentina and Mexico).

2018:

- Three round tables were organized under the following titles: The Judiciary and Democracy, Political Decisions within State Powers, and Construction of Citizenship, Citizen Participation and Rights to be presented at the RC12 Congress which will be held in Lisbon, Portugal, next September.

Future work plan for the Law and Politics WG

In the next few years WG members will be invited to attend the RCSL, LSA, and ALAS international congresses among others. The networks of colleagues already established in Latin America and Europe will be maintained in order to carry on the discussion about the study and analysis of the relationship between law, politics and society. In addition, we will seek to disseminate the WG members' focus and research and invite other colleagues to be part of the group.

I would also like to announce that from December 2017 onwards, I have been a board member of the Latin American Association of Sociology (ALAS) as a representative of Mexico. This association organises

events every year in different countries in Latin America. I will seek to open spaces at Pre-ALAS and ALAS in order to set up round tables and panels at these events where the WG members will be invited to participate.

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WORKING GROUP ON LAW AND MIGRATION

The working group on Law and Migration has been in existence from 2007 in RCSL. I assumed charge of the WG as chair in January 2017. The Indian members of the WG have been successful in having a vibrant Research Committee on Sociology of Law in Indian Sociological Society. The WG on Law and Migration organizes sessions in every conference organized by RCSL. There were 2 sessions on Law and Migration in Japan, 2014; 2 sessions in the Vienna Forum, 2016; 1 session in the Toronto Congress (though more sessions were proposed but they were not accepted for the Programme for the RCSL sessions). In the Lisbon conference, 3 sessions were organized by the Working Group. We have members from various parts of the globe like India, Brazil, Japan, Italy, Argentina and USA.

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WORKING GROUP ON LAW AND DEVELOPMENT

Developing networks for global research

When we finished writing our first report in Lisbon on the 9th September 2018, the Working Group (WG) on Law and Development had not yet held a single meeting as an official WG of the Research Committee for the Sociology of Law (RCSL). Because we are the most recent group to be approved by the RCSL governing board in the second semester of 2017, we could not organise any official events for the International Sociology Association (ISA) Conference in July 2018 in Toronto. The final deadline of the call for papers for ISA 2018 had already passed by the time we received the news of our approval. However, even though our first official event as a WG was to be the forthcoming RCSL International Meeting in Lisbon 10th and 13th September 2018, our inaugural report of activities was not a blank paper. We had been organising academic events and developing networks for global research of our subject for the last years and we will now describe the events and works we organised that led to the establishment of the WG Law and Development within the RCSL.

Firstly, in 2015 we decided to take the opportunity to build a new academic network on the theme of Law and Development. We realised that there was an emerging research agenda on state building, market regulation, legal indicators, algorithmic law, and sustainable development that did not have an established platform for presentation, discussion, and publication of academic work. After the RCSL Meeting

in Canoas, we decided to explore the possibilities of organising events around this theme. Because there was the possibility of establishing an International Research Collaboration (IRC) for the joint conference with the Law and Society Association (LSA) in June 2017 in Mexico City, we applied for the establishment of the IRC Law and Development and were successful.

As part of preparation for the joint conference, the LSA had already invited the IRC Law and Development to participate at their conference in June 2016 in New Orleans. We accepted their invitation and prepared one panel with papers from the chairs for discussion of the sub-themes that constituted the IRC Law and Development with the collaboration of Professor Lawrence Friedman as chair and Professor Manuel Gomez as a discussant. This event was important for aligning expectations and setting the agenda for the further development of our research network.

We were also present at the ISA Conference in July 2016 in Vienna with a special roundtable titled "The Futures We Want in Numbers: Searching Legal Indicators for a Better World". Our special roundtable was selected in a competitive call for roundtables related to the general conference theme of "The Futures We Want". Consequently, we were invited to organise it within the panels of the RCSL there. We had papers from panellists with academic affiliations with universities from Europe, Latin America, and the United States. A really rich discussion took place with the presence and participation of a large audience of around 30 people, including Professor Masayuki Murayama, Professor Manuel Gomez, and Professor Luigi Cominelli, among others. This special event was important to raise awareness about our innovative research agenda and sub-themes such as legal indicators, the mathematical turn of legal analysis, and algorithmic law.

For the joint conference, we received generous support from the conference organisers, especially from the chair of the Sub-Committee in research grants, Professor Ulrike Schultz. With this invaluable financial support, we managed to sponsor a selected number of IRC members to travel to Mexico City in 2017. Likewise, we raised awareness about the IRC Law and Development by circulating a special call for papers that publicised our network, our sub-themes, and our interest in receiving papers for the joint conference. As a result, we received an extremely high number of applications and managed to organise 10 different sessions with around 50 participants from all continents across the globe. Our sessions had very lively debates on several themes and sub-themes of law and development, often fully attended by audiences of dozens of people (in particular the sessions on legal indicators, algorithmic law, and law and policy were very successful in terms of public).

Because of this excellent reception from the academic community, both for potential presenters and an interested audience, we decided that we should continue with the research network after the end of the joint conference in 2017. Therefore, together with Mariana Prado, Diego Gil McCawley, and Rolando

Garcia Miron, we made an application for the establishment of a Collaborative Research Network (CRN) within the LSA. Our research network was present in the Conference in June 2017 in Toronto with similar success in comparison to the previous conference. Likewise, we also applied for the establishment of the WG Law and Development within the RC SL and received a positive response from the governing body in the second semester of 2017. Unfortunately, we could not organise any official events for the ISA Conference in July 2018 in Toronto, but we are happy to participate at the RC SL International Meeting in September 2018 in Lisbon as the first official event of the WG Law and Development.

Secondly, we should also explain our activities in the RC SL international Meeting in Lisbon. We followed the previous strategies of circulating our own call for papers within our networks and managed to receive a good number of applications. As a result, we were able to organise 5 different sessions with around 28 participants, which was a fairly good result for the newest WG within the RC SL. We had sessions with extremely rich themes like "The Politics of Legal Regulation", "Law and Algorithms", "Uncertainty and Development", "Legal Education, Reasoning, Science, and Art", and "Contemporary Challenges to Law and Development: Sustainability and Resistance". We were very happy to notice that we kept our multicultural intergenerational constituency, combining senior and junior scholars from various institutions and from eleven different countries (Indonesia, Brazil, Denmark, Belgian, United Kingdom, Sweden, Colombia, Poland, France, Italy, and Portugal). Our sessions in Lisbon were as follows ones:

The Politics of Legal Regulation

Chair: Pedro Fortes / Discussant: David Restrepo Amarilles

- Does the Law Protect Society? – The Implication of Increasing Cigarette Excise Tariff in Controlling Illicit Cigarette Distribution in Indonesia, by Dr. Anis Farida, (Shariah and Law Faculty, State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya) and Dr. Priyo Handoko (Shariah and Law Faculty, State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya).
- Political consciousness and politization in the philosophy of Eric Voegelin, by Kaleo Dornaika Guaraty (University of Sao Paulo) and Rubens Becak (University of Sao Paulo).
- Acting Together – the role of local normativity and state law in the interactions between caseworkers and long-term unemployed citizens, by Stine Piilgaard Perner Nielsen (University of Southern Denmark).

Law and Algorithms

Chair: David Restrepo Amarilles / Discussant: David Restrepo Amarilles

- How algorithms make law: the curious case of ICOs (Initial Coin Offerings) and altcoins

(alternative coins), by Tilen Cuk (Université libre de Bruxelles, Perelman Centre).

- A Case Study of Geo-Discrimination: How Algorithms Discriminate Based on Geographical Location of Consumers, by Pedro Fortes (Oxford).
- Algorithms as Norms, by Håkan Hydén (Department of Sociology of Law, Lund University, Sweden).
- Traduttore, traditore: The transformation of legal concepts in automated decisionmaking, by Gregory Lewkowicz (Université libre de Bruxelles)

Uncertainty and Development

Chair: Gregory Lewkowicz / Discussant: Pedro Fortes

- Excessive Judicial Interference and Economic Development - The Colombian Case, by Juan Antonio Gaviria (Universidad Pontificia Bolivariana) and Cathalina Sánchez Escobar (Universidad Pontificia Bolivariana).
- The Relation Between Legal and Societal development, by Håkan Hydén (Department of Sociology of Law, Lund University, Sweden).
- Access to justice of small and medium enterprises at the periphery. Is law a source or an answer to uncertainty?, by Karol Muszyński (University of Warsaw) and Jan Winczorek (University of Warsaw)
- Revisiting the Law Matters Thesis: The Legal Certainty Index, by David Restrepo (HEC Paris) & Bruno Deffains (Paris II Panthéon Assas).

Legal Education, Reasoning, Science and Art

Chair: David Restrepo Amarilles / Discussant: Gregory Lewkowicz

- Opportunities and risks associated with the argumentative model of interpretation of constitutional law in the era of post-academic science, by Agata Cebera (Jagiellonian University in Cracow Poland) and Mgr. Jakub Firlus, MA, (Jagiellonian University in Cracow Poland).
- Pontos de Partida para um Direito Administrativo do Século XXI, by Victor Cravo (Universidade de Brasília - UnB)
- Clinical Legal Education in the 21th Century. Why Do We Need a New Formation for Law students? by Francesca Scamardella (Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II)
- Feminist perspectives for (de) construction of art history, by Mariane Beline Tavares (USP - Universidade de São Paulo)

Contemporary Challenges to Law and Development: Sustainability and Resistance

Chair: Pedro Fortes / Discussant: Pedro Fortes

- Artisanal fishing regulation: from "prohibition" to sustainability, Paula Casaleiro (CFE/UC), Fátima Alves (CFE/UC), and Miguel Pardal (CFE/UC).

- Desenvolvimento sustentável no veto do processo legislativo ambiental brasileiro, by Mariana Barbosa Cirne (Universidade de Brasília - UNB)
- Reflection on the Security Policies in the Latin American Context, by Tatiana Daré (University of Coimbra - Centre for Social Studies Violence and Resistance).
- Society and Digital Platforms: Normative Aspects of Large-scale Data-Driven Tech Companies, Måns Svensson (Lund University) and Stefan Larsson, Lund University Law.

We consider it important to highlight that we maintain our spirit of collaboration with the other bodies and members of the RCSL. In previous conferences, we responded positively and immediately to calls from the President of the RCSL and from the chair of a WG to substitute absent members and take on at very short notice the roles of chair and discussant. In the RCSL International Meeting in Lisbon, we were also responsive to Professor Pierre Guibentif, chair of the Conference Organising Committee, and immediately accommodated one speaker whose original panel collapsed. Moreover, we also continue our partnership with the President and other WGs by other means. We accepted invitations to collaborate with discussions organised by Professor Masayuki Murayama and Marina Kurkchyan on the state of sociology of law in different jurisdictions and to reflect on the transformations of the legal profession as the WG on the Legal Profession finalises their project on *Lawyers in 21st Century Society*. We are also supporting the organisation of the 2019 Oñati Conference, participating with our two chairs at the Board Meeting, and are running the WG Business Meeting this year too. In other words, we are fully engaged and active members of the RCSL also regarding governance, organisation, and support to potential new membership.

Thirdly, we will start to plan our research agenda as a WG and we are already learning from the rich and vibrant experience of the other well-established research networks. For instance, we already have a mailing list with around 150 people that we constantly use for circulation of our calls and information related to our WG. As members of the RCSL, we have already observed and participated at events and edited collections organised by the other WGs and we will definitely pursue the same objectives and goals that resulted from their collaborative effort. We have already been successful in organising conferences and editing special issues of journals and we are planning to pursue similar results as co-chairs of the WG Law and Development. Like other WGs hold special thematic meetings and Summer Courses, we are also considering organising a meeting outside the regular calendar of academic circuits. As the more traditional WGs published edited collections resulting from workshops at the Oñati International Institute and elsewhere, we would also like to learn from their experiences and produce volumes resulting from the work presented at our WG Law and Development. We

already have many ideas, projects, and conversations among colleagues from this network, but these activities will be described at our next report of organised activities, as we continue to write the history of this working group and develop networks for global research.

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WORKING GROUP ON THE LEGAL PROFESSION

Ulrike Schultz nominated Lisa as the new Chair of the WG. She was seconded and appointed by acclamation. The meeting thanked Rosemary for her 4 years' service as WG Chair and thanked her too for her great organisation of the WG meetings.

Since Andorra 2016 the WG have been represented at the ISA World Congress Vienna in July 2016, the LSA/RCSL/SLSA Meeting in Mexico City in June 2017, the ISA Conference in Toronto in July 2018, and the RCSL Annual Meeting in Lisbon in September 2018.

Sub-group Reports

Sub-group 1 Ethics, Deontology Chair Leny de Groot van Leeuwen. Tamara Butter will step as co-Chair.

Sub-group 2 Family, Policy and the Law Chairs Benoit Bastard and Mavis Maclean. Two years ago, this sub-group had sessions on the digitisation of family justice, which led on to an Onati workshop on this topic in May 2018. This has led on to a proposal for an edited collection. At this meeting it has considered whether an emerging issue is the role on conflict and public and private ordering in relationship breakdown.

Sub-group 3 International Lawyering and Large Firms Chair Gabriele Plickert. There were four papers at this WG. Gabriele suggested that it would be good to focus on critical frameworks and to expand beyond large firms. Consideration may be given to a change of name for the sub-group, following exploration of the sub-group's focus. And to consider a collection of contributions to a journal.

Sub-group 4: Judiciary Chair Tony Bradney. There were three papers at this WG. Tony would like someone to take over the leadership of the group. Tony was thanked for his role leading this sub-group since 1996. Nina Holvast and Luca Verzelli have been appointed.

Sub-group 5 Lawyers and Clients Chair Avrom Sherr. Avrom wondered whether there was a continued need for this group as the issues it addresses are now pervasive among other sub-groups. The decision was taken to close this sub-group. Avrom was thanked for his work leading the group.

Sub-group 6 Access to Justice and Legal Aid Chair Alan Paterson. There were four papers in the session at this WG. Alan indicated that papers are also presented at IALG's biennial meetings in June in alternate years to the WG. The group's name was switched around to Access to Justice and Legal Aid.

Sub-group 7 Legal Education Chair Fiona Cownie. There were two panels at this WG. There are new

members joining at each meeting. The focus was more on micro issues, identify formation and access to legal education this time. But regulation of legal education and regulator prescription are becoming emerging areas. Fiona is in the process of consulting members on who will be the next leader of the group, as she will be stepping down.

Sub-group 8 Legal Professional Values and Identities Chairs Hilary Sommerlad, Steven Vaughan. There were two sessions at this WG. Although the group's focus and content overlaps with Project 2018 (see below), 5 papers – independent of Project 2018 – were presented, focusing on various dimensions of professional closure and models of lawyering, role orientations.

Sub-group 9 Regulatory Reform Chair Christine Parker. The sub-group has not met for 2 WG cycles. We considered whether the sub-group should be discontinued. Subsequently: The chair indicated that this sub-group's work has now become subsumed among others and so should disband. Christine is thanked for her work.

Sub-group 10 Women/Gender in the Legal Profession chair Ulrike Schultz see below.

Sub-group 11 Project 2018 Chairs Ole Hammerslev, Hilary Sommerlad. This had a separate meeting during the WG to address the work of the project in which 5 papers were presented on forthcoming chapters; details of the project can be obtained by emailing either h.a.k.sommerlad@leeds.ac.uk or ohv@sam.sdu.dk. The project will also have sessions at the US Law & Society meeting, and at the Onati 'birthday' conference, June 2019.

Sub-group 12 Histories of the Legal Professions Chair Susan Carle. This sub-group did not meet at this WG, but there are plans to continue.

Sub-group 13 Layers and Imperialism Chair Sara Dezalay. This sub-group did not meet at this WG, but there are plans to continue.

There were three future projects discussed in the last meeting:

- Ulrike Schultz: project on legal education of migrants.
- Rosemary Auchmuty and Hilary Sommerlad: project on age and women in law.
- Andrew Francis: comparative study on the pipeline of socio-legal PhD students who undertake research on the sociology of law and legal profession

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SUB-GROUP WOMEN/GENDER IN THE LEGAL PROFESSION

The group has continued its highly successful work. It has contributed to the workshop on "Too Few Judges" 29-30 June 2016 at the International Institute for the Sociology of Law IISL Onati/Spain and has organized a workshop there on "Gender & Judging in the Middle East and Africa" from 5 – 6 July 2018.

The group had several panels and contributions on "gender and judging - gender and careers in the legal

academy - women/gender in the legal profession – gender in legal education" at the Legal Profession Group Meetings in Andorra 7-9 July 2016 and 11-13 July 2018, at the International Meeting on Law and Society, Mexico City, June 2017, the LSA and ISA meetings in June and July 2018 in Toronto, and the RC SL Conference in Lisbon September 2018. For Mexico City two International Research Collaboratives (IRCs) on "Gender and Careers in the Legal Academy" and on "Gender and Judging in Muslim Courts" were set up which helped members of the group to get travel funding. Josephine Dawuni, Monika Lindbekk and Ulrike Schultz are organizing a Collaborative Research Network on gender and Judging (CRN 32) in the Law and Society Association. Several members have been involved in workshops on gendered globalization of the legal profession, Centre de droit comparé, Européen et international, University Lausanne 22 March 2017 and University Geneva 25 May 2018 and have contributed to an Expert Seminar on Gender and Judging at the University of Ghent/Belgium 27 April 2018. Several publications are in preparation, the international collection on Gender and Careers in the Legal Academy resulting from the workshop in Schönburg/Germany in May 2016, and two special issues of the International Journal of the Legal Profession.

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ADVICE FOR YOUNG SCHOLARS

This section is meant to help young scholars in their first steps in the academy. Senior scholars, and young colleagues, share their experiences and offer advice on key aspects of the academic career.

TEN TIPS FOR WRITING GRANT APPLICATIONS

Preparing a grant application can be a daunting task, no matter how large or small the project, and even no matter at what stage in a career. However, funding is essential for research and grant writing skills are necessary for (most) academic careers, as well as careers in agencies that rely on external income for their activities. In thinking about what advice to convey, I have prepared some thoughts in terms of tips, or as Howard Becker describes them: Tricks of the Trade.

1. *Start early.* Like many aspects of research, grant writing takes more time than anticipated, but never more time than is needed. A successful grant application will have been written and re-written several times. It will have been shown to colleagues, both within and outside its immediate discipline, for their comments and feedback.

2. *Identify the funding agency/source* of grant money to which you will apply. This might be your own university or employer or an external agency or body. Read carefully all the instructions to applicants, criteria, funding rules, any other documents it

provides. Address each of these points in your application, and using the language of the criteria where appropriate. Take special note of the deadlines, both of the funding agency and your own institution. Do not be late with your application.

3. *Solo or team application/project.* Do you have any collaborators or will you conduct the research and apply for funding on your own? Consider the value of working in a team; be clear on the relative contributions and input of various participants when applying for funding for a joint project. Demonstrate the logic of having the particular mix of collaborators on the project.

4. Consider the *aims of the research*: what is the importance of this project, why should it be undertaken and why are you – or your research team – the best placed or experienced to undertake this research? Be clear on what is the research question, and any sub-questions. Remember a research project cannot cover everything that might be of interest; a vague and imprecise grant application is unlikely to be funded. Your grant application must be crafted in such a way that you – and your data – can answer the questions that you pose.

5. Clearly *identify the research question* – what are you going to study? Set out any sub-questions that stem from the main research question. Normally, a research project only needs one good idea, but it has to be a very good one! How will you address these questions? What methods will you use and why is this project significant? How will it make a contribution to knowledge, theory, or social benefit? Two useful mottos to keep in the back of your mind:

- A good idea ≠ research question
- Data ≠ research design

Research question(s) should be clearly stated. Avoid jargon. I am coming to the view that if something cannot be stated or explained simply then it should not be stated. Even the most complex of ideas and theories can be articulated simply. And if you have an assessor on your grant who is from another discipline, or different area within your own discipline, it can be very frustrating for them to read grant applications where the language is very specific or reads as jargon. Research questions should be nested in the relevant theoretical literatures and in previous research. Some researchers characterise their research as ‘filling gaps’, addressing problems that have not been addressed before, or identifying puzzles that their research will address. Relevant concepts should be clearly identified and justified why they are relevant.

6. *How will the research questions be addressed?* What is the research design? Why are the chosen methodologies and research tools the most appropriate to address the problem or puzzle that drives the research project and the grant application? The methodology must be designed to address the research question, so that the data obtained can answer the question. The research question should lead to the research design, which should be fully justified in the grant application. First, have a look at what kinds of data might already be available and then identify what data needs to be

collected/collated/constructed? Many research projects use mixed methods and might in different combinations rely on: Survey data (mail, telephone, web-based), interviews (face-to-face, telephone, focus group), observations, documents (published and unpublished), visual artifacts (photographs, painting, objects).

It is essential that research outlined is doable – in terms of time, logistics and budget. Prepare a timeline that demonstrates the major tasks and when they will be completed to show that you have thought about the various parts of the research and in which order and when to complete them.

7. *The budget* demonstrates not only the costing of a research project but also shows how clearly and well thought out the research project is. Make sure all the items required to conduct the research are reflected in the budget. Many grant schemes have monetary limits – and this will shape the size and scope of the project. Show where you obtained quotations for various costs, eg travel costs, transcription costs, salary costs and so on. It is essential to justify the budget items; why are they essential for completion of the project.

8. *Why is this research important*, what is its significance and what contribution will it make to scholarship or the wider community? Ask yourself: ‘Why should anyone care about this research?’ What does this research project add to theory, to practice, to the field? Does it apply/test/extend an important theory? Does it have the potential to inform public policy or to benefit parts of the community?

9. What are the *anticipated outcomes* of the research? How will the results be disseminated and where?

10. *Final tips*: Use clear, concise and direct writing. Use subheadings with plenty of white space. Make sure that the overall look of the grant application is not cramped or hurried. Avoid long sentences, passive voice, and unnecessary or ‘filler words’, such as ‘therefore’, ‘thus’, ‘however’, ‘furthermore’. Do not use random emphases in sentences. Proof read, several times – ask others to read over the application to check if sentences are grammatically correct, and there are no errors. It is very easy not to notice spelling/typographical errors in one’s own work. Such mistakes do not give a good impression to the person reviewing the application.

Finally, put yourself in the place of the readers of the grant application: don’t make it hard for them. They are not going to have the time to read and re-read your application to try and make sense of it. They are usually reading several applications at the same time. Applications are usually very competitive, which means that most applicants will not be funded. The first paragraph of the application is critical. It is important to make the application interesting to read from the very beginning. Find the hook or angle that demonstrates your research is worthwhile, you (or your team) are the best placed to conduct it, and the project will be completed in the time frame with accessible outputs. Make sure everything you say in the grant application is accurate. Good luck! And if

you are not successful the first time, revise and re-submit.

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FINDING THE RIGHT INSTITUTION TO DO YOUR PHD

Writing a PhD is a life-changing personal journey for many people, including myself. In my case, this was even more so as I started my PhD when I was five months pregnant. In 2013, my family (my husband, our unborn child and I) moved to Berlin to build a family in a totally new environment with no family members or friends living in the country. For me, the decision to combine a PhD trajectory with starting a family was definitely one of the biggest decisions I have ever made in my life. Looking back to the past four and a half years of my PhD, I do not think that I would have been able to finish my PhD in time if the Graduate School of Muslim Cultures and Societies had not been as supportive and accommodating. This illustrates how finding the right institution to do our PhD is central. The question is, how to find such institution?

There are several ways to find a host institution that fits with your wishes, but, based on my experience, the following strategy was the most effective: by asking advice within your network about the Universities or research institutes that undertake research in your proposed area/subject and has current staff engaged in that type of research and subsequently intensively looking for a potential match. Networking with scholars in your research area or field of study and consulting your plan on doing a PhD to them, is essential in finding the right institution. They may provide some valuable insider information on whether a potential institution has sufficient expertise on the subject of your PhD to supervise you, whether this institution might reject your proposal since they do not have any experts or shown research interest in your field, or, perhaps, are already supervising too many researchers in your field of study. Most importantly, your network will provide you with information when there are jobs opening or PhD positions at Universities or research institutes that have an interest in your field. Therefore, you should not shy away from letting experts in your field know that you are looking for a PhD position.

When choosing an institution for your PhD, you will have to consider the circumstances you will have to work in: whether you have to work alone on your PhD, or you become part of a research group, and whether there are other doctoral researchers around that work in similar fields. Some people may prefer to work alone, but for me personally it was a great support that I was part of a cohort of more than 10 PhD students. Another important matter to look at is the support the institution will provide you with. Besides that I liked that the supervision and mentoring was organized well, it was essential for me that the institution had a good policy for PhD students with children. Besides that, one must look at whether there

are sufficient funds to live, to conduct research abroad (fieldwork) and travel to conferences, as well as the courses the institution provides for PhD students.

A matter one must not underestimate when doing a PhD abroad is that you must feel comfortable in the city/country of destination. Living in a completely new place without family and friends can be really challenging. Therefore, you must do some preliminary research about the culture, people, cost of living, food, etc., and if possible, visit the city/country where you are going to live in. Ask people about their experiences. In my case, Berlin was a great place to live with my family and it became a real home. It also has an amazing support system for students (libraries are spread all over the city with a cheap subscription, transports are low-priced, living cost is relatively at a low level compared to other capital cities in West Europe - although it became more expensive in the last five years), especially for those who come with their family (day care is greatly affordable, parks and playground are everywhere).

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PUBLICATIONS

GENDER AND CAREERS IN THE LEGAL ACADEMY IN GERMANY

Schultz, Ulrike with Böning, Anja; Peppmeier, Ilka; Schröder, Silke (2018): De jure und de facto: Professorinnen in der Rechtswissenschaft. Geschlecht und Wissenschaftskarriere im Recht. Baden-Baden: Nomos. 531 p.

In 2011 I was able to gain a governmental grant of the Ministry for Research and Science to do empirical research on the situation of women in the legal academy. (1) At the time the share of women on the fully-fledged chairs in the 43 law faculties was below 15% and has only risen a little and slowly since. Germany is one of the countries with the lowest representation of women in the academy, and the more so in law. Law is a subject with a high reputation and the possibility to generate a good additional income through writing commentaries, opinions, even articles. (The legal journals still pay for articles and we have no review procedure but powerful legal editors in the publishing houses.) (2) This has led to very traditional patriarchal structures with strict door keeping which are not welcoming to women. The old image of the totally devoted male professor merged into his research also creates emotional barriers for women. Another impediment is that the way to a chair is long and strenuous. After the 7 – 9 years needed for the legal qualifications, young scholars have to do a dissertation plus a habilitation in very insecure positions with temporary contracts. At the end it is you either get it or drop out.

The project was paid out of a funding line on “Women to the Top”, which was set up, as overall in Germany we still have high deficits of women in leading

positions. In combination with a "Professorinnenprogramm", a programme to finance chairs for women to increase the number of women in the academy, my planned research fitted very well the funding purpose. I got means for three and a half positions for three years plus overheads. For years I had had the idea for the project in the back of my head, as I had dealt with the situation of women in the legal profession and the judiciary for many years and read publications by Celia Wells on her project on Women Law Professors in England (3), by Fiona Cownie on Law Schools in England (4) and Margaret Thornton on women in legal academia in Australia.(5) Our project is based on 70 interviews with legal academics, male and female, on the various stages of their career and 20 interviews with equal opportunities officers and scholars in leading positions at universities. Our book starts with a literature review of women in research and science leading to theoretical foundations and the methodological design of the empirical work. The following chapters deal with: the historically grown specifics of the legal academy and legal education in Germany, the history of women in legal academia, followed by a detailed statistical part, a chapter on how to become a lawyer and legal academic in Germany, chapters on the law faculties and their culture, impediments and support for careers in the academy as found in our interviews, and finally possibilities and measures to enhance the share of women in the legal academy.

My project has inspired us in the Women/Gender in the Legal Profession Group to launch a comparative project on the subject. Our manuscript for the book publication is close to being finished. It will be published in the Onati International Series in Law and Society, Oxford. Hart publications (see the report on the Women/Gender in the Legal Profession Group on page 12).

Addendum: The Ministry is one of the main sponsors for sociological research. Ten years before I had got a big grant for the introduction of Virtual International Gender Studies. In between I had done research with a much smaller grant on Women in Leading Positions of the Judiciary in Northrhine-Westfalia, financed by the Ministry of Justice of my Federal State in Germany. Last time I applied to the Ministry of Research and Science for a project on "Rules and Reality of Family Court Procedures". I was referred to the Federal Ministry of Justice, as the project was considered to be "too legal" for the current funding line, but the ministries of justice only have limited funds. I will have to wait for another possibility to turn up. Another address for funding is the German Research Association DFG, but projects always have to fall into the funding priorities.

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Endnotes

(1) Many more publications have resulted from the research project than the comprehensive book. Comp. project website www.fernuni-hagen.de/jurpro and www.ulrikeschultz.de

(2) Schultz, Ulrike (2014) Bisher wenig Wechsel im Genderregime an deutschen juristischen Fakultäten. Kommentar zum Artikel von Margaret Thornton: The Changing Gender Regime in the Neoliberal Legal Academy, in *Zeitschrift für Rechtssoziologie*, 33/2, S. 253-264.

(3) Wells, Celia, K. (2001) Working out women in law schools, in *Legal Studies* 21, p.116 – 136; Wells, Celia K. (2002) Women law professors – negotiating and transcending gender identities at work', in *Feminist Legal Studies* 1, p.1 – 36. Wells, Celia K. (2003) The Remains of the Day: The Women Law Professors Project, in *Women in the World's Legal Professions*, ed. by Schultz, Ulrike and Gisela Shaw. Oxford: Hart;

(4) Cownie, Fiona (1998): Women legal academics – A new research agenda? in *Journal of Law and Society* 25/1, S. 102-115; Cownie, Fiona (1999) (ed.) *The Law School: Global Issues, Local Questions*. Ashgate, Aldershot: Dartmouth; Cownie, Fiona (2000) Women in the Law School – Shoals of Fish, Starfish or Fish Out of Water? In *Discriminating Lawyers* ed. by Thomas, Philip. London: Cavendish Publishing.

(5) Thornton, Margaret (1996) *Dissonance and Distrust: Women in the Legal Profession*, Oxford University Press.

JUDGES, JUDGING AND HUMOUR

Jessica Milner Davis and Sharyn Roach Anleu (eds.) *Judges, Judging and Humour: The Intersection of Opposites*, Cham: Palgrave Macmillan, 2018.

It may seem odd to combine in a title the words: *Judges, Judging and Humour*. Humour and joking seem incongruent with judges and judging. The dominant or conventional image of judges and judging emphasises objectivity, restraint, impersonality, dispassion as underpinning rational law concerned with logic and reason. The architecture of court buildings reflects the gravitas and seriousness of legal proceedings. The design of courtrooms and the rituals enacted therein also affirms them as places of formality and solemnity. Indeed, former Chief Justice Gleeson of the High Court of Australia once advised the judiciary: 'Without being a killjoy, I would caution against giving too much scope to your natural humour or high spirits when presiding in a courtroom'.

So, humour seems to be the antithesis of this judicial image and out of place in the courtroom and the judicial repertoire. Not the case. Humour and the judiciary do in fact intersect in myriad ways. Judges individually and collectively may be the subject or target of humour; decisions may have to determine questions of humour and its effect(s); and judges may create and use humour themselves, often as a way of managing their work, especially in court, but also in the interface between the judicial role and personal life. Courts and their participants, both lay and

professional, often feature in comedies and satires that present judicial or legal formalities and customs as entertainment.

This collection is international in scope and entails collaboration across the social sciences and the humanities. Consisting of nine chapters organised into three sections, the text is enriched by cartoons, both contemporary and historical, photographs and tables and is carefully integrated with an opening survey of current research relevant to humour in the courtroom. Chapter authors come from Brazil, England, Sweden, the United States and Australia and from the disciplines of law, sociology, humour and literary studies. The table of contents is reproduced here:

Foreword: *The Hon Michael Kirby AC CMG*

1. Thinking About Judges, Judging and Humour: The Intersection of Opposites: *Sharyn Roach Anleu and Jessica Milner Davis*

Part I: Humour About Judges

2. Judges and Humour in Britain: From Anecdotes to Jokes: *Christie Davies*
3. Funny Judges: Judges as Humorous, Judges as Humourists: *Marc Galanter*
4. Justices on Stage: Comic tradition in the European Theatre: *Jessica Milner Davis*

Part II: Judges' Use of Humour in the Courtroom

5. Judicial Humour and Inter-professional Relations in the Courtroom: *Sharyn Roach Anleu and Kathy Mack*
6. Humour in the Swedish Court: Managing Emotions, Status and Power: *Stina Bergman Blix and Åsa Wettergren*
7. What's a Box of 'Bakewell Tarts' Got to Do with It? Performing Gender as a Judicial Virtue in the Theatre of Justice: *Leslie J. Moran*

Part III: Judicial Decisions about Humour

8. How Judges Handle Humour Cases in Brazilian Courts: Recent Case-studies: *João Paulo Capelotti*
9. Judicial Regulation of Humour in the United States: *Laura E. Little*

These chapters document the existence of humour in, around and about judges and courts – in the form of jokes, witticisms, quips, wordplays and irony as well as cartoons and comic entertainment such as sketches, comedies, and parodies. They also demonstrate the institutional and situational limits on humour when used in the courtroom. Humour and power are an ambivalent mix: humour can act to challenge and subvert but can also be used as a weapon of attack to reinforce inequality. When used appropriately, however, humour can be an important healing and bonding device, breaking the ice, and assuaging uncertainty. As former Justice of the High Court of Australia, the Honourable Michael Kirby writes in the Foreword: 'When everyone in court is smiling, it is a precious day for justice'.

This book reaffirms the importance of collegial gatherings as opportunities to meet and discuss intellectual ideas and research agendas and underscores the energy and innovation that can come from collaboration with colleagues in other disciplines than one's own. The genesis of this collection was a morning tea break at the 2015 conference of the

Australasian Humour Studies Network held in Adelaide (Australia), hosted by Flinders University. There the two editors met in person for the first time, although they had corresponded before, and discussed their mutual research interests in humour and judging. Reflecting on other scholars whose work in this nascent field of judging and humour they were aware of sparked the comment: 'We could do a whole book on this!!'

The aim of *Judges, Judging and Humour* is to draw attention to deeper issues underlying the traditionally ambivalent connection between law and humour. Research into humour, especially in the context of the workplace, is largely in its infancy. Much that is positive can be celebrated about this complex form of human and social behaviour but there is also much to be alert for and wary about, especially in a context as serious and important as the law and judicial authority.

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COGNITION OF THE LAW

Luigi Cominelli, *Cognition of the Law: For a Cognitive Sociology of Law and Behavior*, Cham: Springer, 2018.

Socio-legal scholars today have to face the challenge of a truly interdisciplinary approach, connecting all the fields that can contribute to building a modern theory of normative behavior and social action. Understanding and framing concepts such as rationality, emotion, or justice contribute to overcoming the great division between micro and macro sociological knowledge. Social scientists interested in the law must be able to master the epistemological discourses of different disciplines and to produce fruitful syntheses and *bridge-operations* in order to understand the legal phenomenon from each different point of view.

In this book four perspectives have been adopted: sociological, psychological, biological-evolutionary and cognitive. All of them have the potential to integrate with each other and constitute a *general social science* that provides a common ground for exchange. The goal is to reach a broad and integrated view of the socio-legal phenomenon, and pave the way for a comprehensive theory of norm-oriented and norm-perceived actions.

The basic hypothesis, which I propose to test, and which I propose to scholars of human behavior, is that legal behavior, like every form of behavior, is directed and framed by *biosocial* constraints that are neither entirely genetic nor cultural. The law therefore can be seen sociologically as a super-meme, that is, as a biosocial constraint that develops only in complex societies. This super-meme theory, by highlighting a fundamental distinction between defensive and assertive biases, might explain the false contradiction

between law as a static and historical phenomenon, and law as a dynamic and promotional element.

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OÑATI SOCIO-LEGAL SERIES IN 2018

The Oñati Socio-Legal Series is an international peer-reviewed on-line journal which publishes work within the field of law and society. It has been published by the Oñati International Institute for the Sociology of Law since 2011, the year in which it was created following an initiative of Sol Picciotto, who was Scientific Director of the IISL at that time and is still a member of the journal's editorial team. The initial aim was to offer a publishing venue to the academics who participated in the Institute's yearly workshop programme.

The journal's homepage is <http://opo.iisj.net/index.php/osls/index> and its ISSN is 2079-5971. It is indexed by a number of well-known databases, including SSRN, Redib, Latindex, Dialnet, Google Scholar, Erih Plus, DOAJ, Anvur, and Qualis. The field of law and society is broadly defined to include work which makes a significant contribution to the understanding and analysis of law as a set of social institutions, processes, practices or techniques, using any methodologies and approaches from the social sciences and humanities.

Publication can be in any language, though the main languages are English, Spanish and French. Articles are normally of 8-15,000 words. All submissions undergo double-blind peer review, and ultimate decision on publishing relies on the editorial team – there is also an editorial board who can be relied on for review, advice and opinion.

The journal has been coming out on a quarterly basis ever since its inception. 2018 was a year of growth and change and, due to the great interest in publishing and the high number of submissions and the overall level of quality, as of 2019 it will have been published bimonthly.

Oñati Socio-legal Series publishes, among others, monographic issues of articles resulting from or related to workshops, meetings or other activities that have been held at, or promoted by the International Institute for the Sociology of Law (Oñati), as well as articles by visitors, resulting from students' dissertations, and other papers submitted by scholars from all around the world.

The journal had an exceptional output last year: nine issues –four ordinary issues plus five extraordinary–, extending to more than 60 original articles and 1,400 pages and covering a wide array of topics within the field of law and society. Very much in tune with the international nature of the journal, its authorship and its readership, the eighth volume included contributions by editors and scholars from fifteen countries, and written in English, Spanish, and French. As usual, December was the most productive year regarding publications, with five of the issues coming out in that month: the December ordinary issue, and the five extraordinary issues.

The month started with the monograph about law clinics, coordinated by Maggy Barrère and Juana Goizueta, members of the Faculty of Law of the Basque Country University (UPV/EHU). The issue draws on experiences of law clinics from Spain, France and Puerto Rico, and offers insight into how law clinics can help to transform the traditional ways of teaching Law.

The next monograph was edited by Lucero Ibarra (CIDE, Mexico) and Mariana Manzo (Universidad Nacional de Córdoba, Argentina) and was entitled *La Sociología Jurídica en América Latina y el Caribe: Debates Actuales y Perspectiva Futura* (Sociology of Law in Latin America and the Caribbean: Current Debates and Future Perspectives). It included articles by young and rising scholars who had gathered in a workshop at the IISL and aimed at answering questions over sociology of law's state of the art and its expectations for the future in Latin America.

Next came *State of Exception, Law and Economy: A socio-legal approach to the economic state of exception in an era of crisis*, by José Manuel Atilés-Osoria (University of Coimbra, Portugal) and David Whyte (University of Liverpool, UK). The editors and contributors of this issue proposed a critical overview of the concept of the state of exception developed by Giorgio Agamben, emphasising the idea that the principle of legal exceptionality is not merely used in response to the current crisis in capitalism, but is an enduring and core technique of power used by states to reproduce economic and colonial power relations. Collectively, the monograph urges a rupture of the opposition between positive law and the state of exception; second, it argues for a rejection of the Western concept of (liberal, political) rights; finally, it argues for an attention to the materiality of power relations, rather than a narrow focus on the power projected by formal institutions of state power.

The following monograph was edited by Jacek Kurczewski, former Scientific Director of the IISL and a member of the University of Warsaw, and Mavis Maclean, of Oxford University. Grouped under the title *Sex Work in the Early 21st Century – Law, Policy and Reality*, the monograph is a collective effort by researchers from Poland, Germany, Spain and the UK and analyses such diverse aspects of sex work as the choice of research methodology in this field, the apparent contradictions between the law on sexwork and the social reaction to it, what the concept of sexwork used to mean historically and how it has evolved, and how the available data can inform current arguments about the need to change laws and policies on sexwork.

Lastly, Linda L. Berger (University of Nevada Las Vegas), Bridget J. Crawford (Pace University, New York), and Kathryn M. Stanchi (Temple University, Philadelphia) has put together a brilliant issue about feminist judgment projects. The papers explain and explore the multiple global projects that attempt to rewrite judicial opinions by incorporating feminist legal reasoning or methods. Each essay grows out of the authors' experiences of working with projects based in a particular socio-political, geographical, historical and jurisprudential context: Canada, England, Australia,

Ireland, New Zealand, Scotland, and a multi-jurisdictional international law project. Collectively, the essays bring new insights, methods and challenges to the study of the feminist project of equal justice across the boundaries of culture, race, nation and gender.

The December output was completed by a miscellaneous issue, Investigations, consisting of articles by guest authors, including IISL's master alumni. This year's issue covered topics such as burial disputes analysed from the viewpoint of legal pluralism, projects about autonomous currencies in the Basque Country, political coexistence in the Basque Country after ETA, the evolution of the law on immigration in Spain, an analysis of the legal, ethical and moral complications shown in Robert Louis Stevenson's selected works, and a book review.

Leire Kortabarria

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Oñati Socio Legal Series website:
<http://opo.iisj.net/index.php/osls/index>

IISL Publications website:
<http://www.iisj.net/en/publications/general-information>

OÑATI SOCIO-LEGAL SERIES IS AWARDED "A" RATING IN ITALY

The ANVUR, Italy's National Evaluation Agency for University and Research, has acknowledged the scientific level of Oñati Socio-legal Series and placed it in the category of upper-class journals (Class 'A' journals) in both the legal-philosophical and sociological sectors. This is an important achievement, which has been the result of the hard work of Luigi Cominelli, Vincenzo Ferrari and Cristina Ruiz, among others.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

PODGÒRECKI PRIZE 2018 AWARDED TO AYAKO HIRATA

The Podgòrecki Prize alternates each year between awards for outstanding achievements in socio-legal research, for (1) distinguished and outstanding lifetime achievements, and (2) outstanding scholarship of a socio-legal researcher at an earlier stage of his or her career. This year, 2018, the Prize goes to a socio-legal researcher who is at an early stage of his or her career.

The prize for emerging socio-legal scholars will be a commemorative certificate and a money prize, to honour and encourage colleagues that have yet to leave a mark on the international level of production of socio-legal research but who have published one or more significant works within 10 years of completing his or her doctorate. Nominations for the RC SL-ISA Adam Podgòrecki Prize require the support of two or more RC SL members. Nominations will be solicited

every year through the Fall issue of the RC SL Newsletter. All nominations will be reviewed by an Award Subcommittee, consisting of three socio-legal scholars nominated by the RC SL Board. The members of the 2018 Podgòrecki Prize Committee are Professor Hakan Hyden (Chair, Sweden), Professor Stefan Machura (UK) and Professor Susan Sterett (USA).

The Award Subcommittee has received nine nominations: Vasileios Adamidis, Shala Ali, José Atilés, Lina Buchely-Ibarra, Pedro Reuben Fortes, Ayako Hirata, Mark Fathi Massoud, Abdurraheem Mustapha, Devyani Prabhat. All the nominations presented well qualified socio-legal young researchers. When it comes to criteria for the assessment, it could be an outstanding published study in the form of a book, an article or a series of articles. With these criteria, the Prize committee has awarded the ISA RC SL Podgòrecki Prize 2018 for Young Scholar's Publication to Ayako Hirata. The committee read through all the works, deliberated and summarized the work of the different scholars. The committee members found the choice very difficult. We are encouraged by the range of innovative scholarship from sociolegal theoretical perspectives. Scholars have written on law in circumstances in which the expectations for the rule of law would be hard to meet: for example, in natural disasters (Ali), in transnational humanitarian governance (Massoud), and political lawyering in national security and counterterrorism, studied across several national cases (Prabhat). One scholar (Fortes) develops the fruitful line of inquiry concerning autopoiesis, also relevant to regulation and the rule of law. Scholars have made clear how much law and sociolegal studies need to be part of newer theoretical trends in studying governance, which do not center on hierarchical orders. We chose from a range of excellent pieces of scholarship. In the context of this difficult choice, we were persuaded by the theorizing as well as the empirical material and range of methods in Dr. Hirata's work.

Ayako Hirata's cutting-edge scholarship analyses the environmental law as interpreted in street level offices. Her book *Dealing with Ambiguity: How Street-Level Offices Make Sense of Environmental Statutes* (University of Tokyo Press, 2017) theorizes the problems of uncertainty and risks in regulating soil and groundwater. She then takes these theoretical problems and analyses how offices interact to make environmental law in conditions of ambiguity and uncertainty. She argues that offices necessarily borrow from each other. In turn, she uses her study of environmental offices to argue for the importance of meso-level studies and explanations in studies of organizations. The methodology employed is exemplary: Hirata used interviews with bureaucrats, observation of work practices, and a survey of offices. She concludes that in a decentralized environment with scarce access to expertise, peers will influence legal interpretation.

Dr. Hirata has been appointed as Associate Professor at Okayama University in 2017, following earlier project and research positions in Japan. Her BA is

from 2007. Her book originated in her PhD (University of California, Berkeley) research.

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PODGORECKI PRIZE 2019: CALL FOR NOMINATIONS

The ISA RC SL Jury Committee for the Podgorecki Prize calls for nominations for the Senior Prize, which will be awarded in 2019 to a socio-legal scholar for her/his outstanding lifetime contribution to socio-legal scholarship and research. Previous winners of this prize have been: 2017: Lawrence Friedman (USA), 2015: André-Jean Arnaud (France), 2013: Volkmar Gessner (Germany) and Terence Halliday (USA), 2011: David Nelken (Italy), 2009: Boaventura de Sousa Santos (Portugal), 2007: Richard Abel (USA) and Vincenzo Ferrari (Italy), 2005: Erhard Blankenburg (The Netherlands). The 2019 Committee notes that all the previous winners of this award have been men. Although our decision will be based strictly on the merits of the candidates, and the case presented in nominating them, we would particularly welcome the opportunity to consider nominations on behalf of some of the outstanding women scholars in our field.

Nominations require the support of at least two members of the RC SL, and should include the candidate's CV and a detailed letter of support (at least one page / 3,000 characters) signed by the nominators. Members of the Prize Jury are not allowed to sign as nominators. It is desirable, but not essential, that nominees are members of RC SL. Previous nominees may be re-nominated in this 2019 round, with updated letters of support and CVs. The Jury does not have access to previous correspondence or reviews.

Publications can be in any language. For works in languages other than those familiar to the Prize Committee, the nominations should give some indication of the value of the work and provide selected translations. To consider works in less well-known languages, the Jury Committee can co-opt and consult other RC SL members.

Nominations should be sent to the Chair of the jury, Prof. David Nelken (david.nelken@kcl.ac.uk) to be received by midnight GMT on 30 April 2019.

The prize will be awarded at the RC SL 2019 Annual Conference, June 19-21, to be held at the IISL in Oñati, at the occasion of the 30th anniversary of IISL. The 2019 Prize Jury is composed of Prof. David Nelken (UK / Italy), Prof. Pierre Guibentif (Portugal), and Prof. Susanne Karstedt (Australia).

David Nelken

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WOLFGANG KAUPEN PRIZE FOR THE BEST SOCIAL-LEGAL ARTICLE IN A GERMAN JOURNAL FOR SORAYA NOUR-SCKELLPRIZE

The Sociology of Law Section of the German Sociological Association DGS has presented Soraya Nour-Sckell (Lisbon) with its prize for the best sociology of law article in a German academic journal. At the Annual Congress of the DGS in Göttingen, 24-28 September 2018, the speaker of the section, Fatima Kastner (Cologne), congratulated the winner (pictured on the left of the photo). Soraya Nour-Sckell published her paper "Kelsens Rechtstheorie, Psychoanalyse, Soziologie und Kollektivwissenschaft" in the Zeitschrift für Kultur- und Kollektivwissenschaft (1/2016, pp. 47-70). The prize commission stated that the author deals with Kelsen's attack on Durkheim, that he may perhaps successfully describe the normative pressure on the individual. But he could not explain it, as that would have required the (mass) psychology of Freud (and not LeBon's). The commission stressed three achievements of Nour-Sckell's article: Firstly, it works with a rarely known text by a very prominent scholar (Kelsen). Secondly, an unusual approach on two classic thinkers results: on Durkheim and Freud. Thirdly, the text works closely with the original sources and elaborates on them in a creative way. The combination of these three points leads to a new view on the conceptualization of state, law and pluralistic society. "Put shortly: while not elegantly titled, this is an unconventional, classical and timeless contribution."



Soraya Nour-Sckell (left) receives the prize from Fatima Kastner (right)

At the same section meeting, Doris Schweitzer (Frankfurt on Main) took over the office of section speaker from Fatima Kastner for the next two years.

Fatima Kastner translated by Stefan Machura
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CALL FOR NOMINATIONS SCIENTIFIC DIRECTOR FOR IISL

The International Institute for the Sociology of Law, IISL, Onati, is issuing a call through the Research Committee for the Sociology of Law for nominations for the position of Scientific Director of IISL.

The IISL in Onati is a leading institution for the sociology of law, with an international reputation. IISL will celebrate its 30th anniversary with a Conference in Onati in June, 2019. IISL receives students and faculty from around the world to Onati for a master program, and has created a worldwide network of socio legal scholars and researchers based in Onati through hosting a number of international workshops each year, as well as individual visitors. IISL Onati has one of the leading libraries for sociology of law, can offer grants to support visitors, and publishes a highly regarded series of books and journals.

The 2 year term of the present Scientific Director (SD) at IISL Onati will end in August 2020. The RCSL will now begin its customary procedures to identify and recommend a candidate for the position to the IISL Board for approval.

All RCSL members are invited to take part in this process and nominate a candidate for the term 2020 to 2022. If you wish to do so, and have identified a scholar who both meets the qualifications for excellence of the Ikerbasque Foundation for Scientific Research in the Basque Country, and is willing to be nominated and serve, please send your letter of recommendation with reasons for the nomination and a copy of the candidate's CV and a list of publications by 1 July 2019 to the chair of the RCSL Nominating Committee, Mavis Maclean at mavis.maclean@spi.ox.ac.uk. She will be working with Susanne Karstedt (IISL Board Member) and Masayuki Murayama (past President of the RCSL) as the independent Nominating Committee appointed by RCSL President Ulrike Schultz to consider and stimulate nominations for this key position. The Nominating Committee will review all applications and present a short list to the RCSL Executive Committee and the RCSL President who will forward one or two names through the Administrative Director of the Onati Institute to the Ikerbasque Foundation for Review. The final candidate will be selected by the IISL Board. You can find a detailed and interesting description of the role of the SD in organising and promoting the academic work of IISL written by former SDs Manolo Calvo and Carlos Lista, and a profile of the SD by Adam Czarnota, on the RCSL website at http://rcsl.iscte.pt/rcsl_iisl_SD_profile.htm. For details of the administrative status of the SD please contact

the Administrative Director Maite Elorza Plazaola (m.elorza@iisj.es).

We are most grateful for the interest and support of the IkerBasque Foundation and the University of the Basque Country (UPV/EHU). The Oñati Scientific Director becomes an Ikerbasque fellow for two years and a distinguished professor of the University of the Basque Country.

The SD will have an office in the Institute, and family accommodation is provided in the Antia College Residence in Onati at a moderate cost.

If you have any questions about the current SD role or about the Basque scientific environment, please contact Noe Cornago the current SD (noecornago@iisj.es).

The IISL in Onati makes an important contribution to the reputation of the Basque Country for academic research and professional training, and plays an important part in the life of the ISA RCSL. We hope that as many members as possible will take part in this process, which will be open to all members. We would be grateful if you would take some time to think about a candidate to take IISL forward into its next decade in the Basque Country.

Mavis Maclean
mavis.maclean@spi.ox.ac.uk

CHANGES OF STATUTES OF IISL

The statutes of International Institute for the Sociology of Law of Oñati (IISL) have been recently amended. These amendments have ensured the IISL complies with recent changes in the Basque legislation on foundations. Besides those changes, the revised statutes now requires the RCLS to issue a general call to all its members to donate to the library a copy of all their works. The section about the scientific director of the IISL has also been modified so the appointments take place during the month of October the year before the start of his/her term.

DONATIONS TO RCSL

RCSL would like to thank the following individuals for donations: Susanne Karstedt, Eliza Cruz Rueda, Richard Tovar Cardenas and León Fernando del Canto.

RCSL MEMBERSHIP AND FEES RENEWAL

RCSL's members whose membership expired or expires can renew it by using the form under this link: http://rcsl.iscte.pt/rcsl_join.htm

Please send the completed form to our membership office:

Manttoni Kortabarria Madina (manttoni@iisj.es).

CALL FOR BOOK DONATIONS

The wonderful Library of the International Institute for the Sociology of Law is suffering. For the last ten years, the institute's budget has been almost "frozen"

and the library could hardly keep pace with new developments. It is still perhaps the world's most comprehensive library in our field. A most recent analysis of the acquisitions showed that, especially for the years 2015-2018, an insufficient number of books came to fill up the shelves there. This was especially true for four of the seven areas of the library, e.g. Legal Norms, Social Control, Conflict Resolution and Legal and Judicial Occupations. For other significant subjects, such as law & behavioral sciences and law and digital technologies, as well as for anthropology of law, gaps are particularly visible. Non-English publications, also, are far less available than in the early days of the Institute.

The RC SL invites its members to contribute by offering a free copy of their own recent publications as a donation to the IISL library. This gesture would be helpful for solving our problems and would of course be highly appreciated. You can easily check on-line whether your publications are already present there (<http://www.iisj.net/en/library/about-library>).

RC SL GOVERNING BOARD August 2014 - July 2018

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Immediate Past President: Masayuki Murayama
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 Anne Boigeol (2006-2010)
 Vittorio Olgiati (2010-2014)
 Masayuki Murayama (2014-2018)

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