

Centre for Criminal Justice Studies

SCHOOL OF LAW



UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS



**Criminal Justice Review
Twenty Third Annual Report**

2010/11

Centre for Criminal Justice Studies

CRIMINAL JUSTICE REVIEW 2010/11

Twenty Third Annual Report

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THE CENTRE FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE STUDIES

The Centre for Criminal Justice Studies (CCJS) is an interdisciplinary research institute located within the School of Law. It was established in 1987 to pursue research into criminal justice systems and criminological issues. It has since grown in critical mass and become recognised as one of the leading criminological centres of its genre with an established international profile and a range of international networks. It also draws membership from staff outside the School of Law – notably Sociology and Social Policy, Geography, Politics and International Studies and the Leeds Social Science Institute. The Centre fosters an active and flourishing multi-disciplinary academic environment for teaching and research, organises a seminar programme and hosts national and international conferences. It has developed a cohesive and supportive research environment and attracts international visitors. Staff working in the Centre excel in the production of empirically rich, conceptually sophisticated and policy relevant research. The Centre is recognised by the University of Leeds as a ‘peak of research excellence’. Its work is supported by a Board of Advisors drawn from key senior positions within criminal justice research users and sponsors, as well as academics and researchers. The Advisory Board helps to sustain good relations with local and regional research sponsors, attract prospective research students and facilitate knowledge transfer. Further information about the activities of the Centre can be accessed via our web pages at: <http://www.law.leeds.ac.uk/crimjust/>

The CCJS runs both undergraduate (**BA in Criminal Justice and Criminology**) and postgraduate teaching programmes. Postgraduate Programmes include:

MA Criminal Justice Studies

MA Criminal Justice & Policing

LLM Criminal Law & Criminal Justice

MA Criminology

MA Criminological Research

MA International & Comparative Criminal Justice

All postgraduate programmes are available on a full-time and part-time basis. In addition, a Diploma route is available. The Centre also attracts domestic and international research students registered for a Ph.D, M.Phil or MA by Research. Anyone interested in information about postgraduate opportunities should contact Karin Houkes, Postgraduate Admissions Tutor, lawpgadm@leeds.ac.uk or Tel: 0113 3435009.

Members of the Centre for Criminal Justice Studies

Catherine Appleton

(since August 2011 visiting fellow)

Linda Asquith

Sarah Blandy

Adam Crawford

Louise Ellison

Stefan Fafinski

Mark Findlay

Anthea Hucklesby

Susanne Karstedt

Colin King

Sam Lewis

Stuart Lister

Carole McCartney

Amrita Mukherjee

Richard Peake

Peter Traynor

Clive Walker

Emma Wincup

Henry Yeomans

Associate Members

Ian Brownlee, *Crown Prosecution Service & formerly University of Leeds*

Dr Jo Goodey, *European Fundamental Rights Agency, Vienna & formerly University of Leeds*

Dr Philip Hadfield, *Alcohol and Drug Consultant & formerly University of Leeds*

Peter J. Seago OBE JP, *Life Fellow of the University of Leeds*

Catherine Appleton, *since August 2011 Visiting Research Fellow, Centre for Criminal Justice Studies, Trondheim (Norway)*

Members of the Advisory Board

Paul Baker, *Governor, HM Prison Armley*

Mr Jeremy Barnet, *Barrister*

Sir Norman Bettison, *Chief Constable, West Yorkshire Police*

Mr Ian Brownlee, *Crown Prosecution Service & Associate Fellow*

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His Honour Judge Ian Dobkin

Susan Field, *HMP & YOI New Hall*

Professor Dawn Freshwater, *Pro-Vice Chancellor, School of Healthcare, University of Leeds*

Martin Goldman, *Chief Crown Prosecutor, Yorkshire and Humberside*

Phil Hadfield, *Alcohol and Drugs Research and Training Consultant*

Sue Hall, *Chief Officer, West Yorkshire Probation Board*

Professor Alice Hills, *Institute for Political and International Studies, University of Leeds*

David Hinchliff, *HM Coroner's Office*

Mr Jim Hopkinson, *Head of Service, Leeds Youth Offending Service*

His Honour Judge Geoffrey Kamil

Lord Justice Paul Kennedy

Mr Geoffrey Kenure, *Consultant & Ex Probation Service*

Mr Richard Mansell, *Barrister*

David McDonnell, *Director, HM Prison Wolds*

Superintendent David Oldroyd, *Director of Training, West Yorkshire Police Training School*

Michelle Parry-Sharp, *Deputy Justices' Clerk, Leeds Magistrates' Court*

Mr Robert Rode, *Solicitor*

Fraser Sampson, *Chief Executive, West Yorkshire Police Authority*

Martyn Stenton, *Safer Leeds*



INTRODUCTION

It gives me great pleasure to introduce this review of the publications, work and activities of the Centre for Criminal Justice Studies (CCJS) covering the period from 1st October 2010 to 30th September 2011. As the forthcoming pages testify, it has been another productive and eventful year in the life of the CCJS. The number and breadth of research projects, high quality publications, teaching initiatives, PhD research students, conferences attended and organised and knowledge transfer activities are impressive and continue to reflect the vibrancy of the staff and intellectual environment at the CCJS. There have been a number of significant highlights, notable events and achievements throughout the 12 month period under review, of which I will mention just a few. First, Dr. Catherine Appleton won the 2011 Criminology Book Prize for her book 'Life after Life Imprisonment' (Oxford University Press), a major book prize for the first book of a young author.

Second, the CCJS hosted a number of high profile events: The Frank Dawtry Memorial lecture for 2010 was given by Professor Frances Heidensohn, London School of Economics, on 'Women Offenders in the Criminal Justice System: Cinderella, Portia or Persephone?' The CCJS Annual Lecture was delivered by Professor Jonathan Simon, University of California, Berkeley on the widely debated topic 'Should UK Prisoners Vote? An American Perspective'. Staff in the CCJS also organised and hosted the first of a series of events that are designed to reach out to practitioners in the region and the country. This conference in particular focused on CCJS research on 'Responding to Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour'. Speakers included Jane Mowat from the National Community Safety Network, Harvinder Saimbhi and Simon Whitehead, both from Leeds Community Safety. We will build on the success of this event, as well on the ESRC Seminar Series on voluntary and third sector involvement in criminal justice, that Dr. Anthea Hucklesby was awarded.

Third, a team of academic staff at the CCJS took over editorial responsibilities for the journal *Criminology & Criminal Justice* as of 1 October 2010. The editorial team includes the following: Editor-in-Chief Adam Crawford; Editors Anthea Hucklesby, Susanne Karstedt, Clive Walker and Emma Wincup; Book Review Editors: Catherine Appleton and Stuart Lister and Associate Editors: Louise Ellison, Mark Findlay and Sam Lewis. Lena Kruckenberg started work as editorial administrative assistant in October 2010 and secured the smooth transition from the previous Cardiff University based editorial team, as well as to the new online-management system of the journal. In 2011 five issues of the journal were published and calls for special issues recruited a number of interesting applications, which are in the pipeline for 2012 and 2013. The team achieved its targets in turn-round time and overall management of the journal, as well as an encouraging impact factor for the first time in 2011, as the journal had just been accepted into the Thomson Reuters Social Science Citation Index.

Fourth, in January 2011 the 'Building Sustainable Societies: Work, Care and Security' Transformation Fund started. Led by the Faculty of Education, Social Sciences & Law, the intention is to invest in and build on these areas to develop intellectual traffic between different disciplines. The 'Security and Justice' strand, led by Professor Adam Crawford, will involve a number of colleagues in the CCJS and Law School, in collaboration with other senior colleagues in Politics and International Relations, Sociology and Social Policy and the Business School. It will focus on developing a multi-disciplinary research agenda linking international, (comparative) national and local dimensions to the study of contemporary crime control and security related global challenges. Dr. Alpa Parmar joined the Security and Justice Research Group and the CCJS as senior research fellow in August 2011. This major initiative will undoubtedly add significantly to the work and profile of the Centre over the forthcoming years and is a welcome testimony to the support and confidence that the University has in the work of the CCJS.

Fifth, over the past year we have enhanced our relations with colleagues in the Universities of York and Sheffield under the auspices of the White Rose Consortium. The CCJS and the Law

School, together with Sheffield and York have won two scholarships for the Socio-Legal/Criminology Cluster in the Doctoral Training Centre bid to the ESRC, which will see much greater collaboration between the three White Rose Universities in the provision of postgraduate research training and supervision across the next five years. In addition to the existing White Rose funded 'studentship network' another one was secured that addresses themes around globalization and urban disorder, commencing in October 2011. Professor Adam Crawford and Stuart Lister were successful in their application to the White Rose Collaboration Fund for a project on 'Private Security and Public Policing', which will further promote our research synergies and generate wider future collaborations.

We were saddened by the departure of Dr Catherine Appleton, who went to Norway with her family. We are delighted that Catherine will stay as Visiting Fellow with the CCJS, to which she decisively contributed, not the least with the book that won her the Criminology Book Prize 2011. In August 2011, we welcomed Dr Henry Yeomans as lecturer in the CCJS. Henry's field of research is regulation of alcohol consumption and more generally the regulation of behavior. His PhD on alcohol regulation in Victorian times implies a number of lessons for today's attempts to regulate alcohol consumption and the night-time economy. Henry was awarded his PhD shortly after he joined the Centre, and he gives us a flavour of his work in this report (p 39). Dr Alpa Parmar joined as Senior Research Fellow for the Security and Justice Group; her research agenda on terrorism, security and minority policing is a welcome addition to the CCJS research profile.

I took over as Director of the CCJS in August 2011, with Dr Anthea Hucklesby and Dr Emma Wincup as co-Directors. As this report amply testifies, I take over a vibrant research centre from Professor Crawford that has continued to grow and flourish over recent years. Under his stewardship the CCJS developed its reputation for research excellence. I would like to take this opportunity to thank Adam for his hard work and express the hope that we will further profit from his advice and support, as he has given in the past.

Finally, the CCJS has a new home in our splendid Liberty Building (on the Western campus) where we moved in January 2011. The new purpose-build premises provide a wide range of excellent opportunities to expand and showcase our work, enhance collaborative endeavours, improve our learning, teaching and research environment and host visiting scholars and academic events in line with our important research objectives.

Susanne Karstedt

Director, Centre for Criminal Justice Studies, July 2012

RESEARCH PROJECTS

Security Governance and Regulation

The value and implementation challenges of innovative staying at home homelessness prevention measures

The Positioning Paper on 'Homelessness prevention for women and children who have experienced domestic and family violence: Innovations in policy and practice' was published in 2011 by the Australian Housing and Urban Research Institute (AHURI), Melbourne, Victoria. It was the first output, jointly authored by **Sarah Blandy** and Dr Angela Spinney, of Swinburne University, Melbourne, Victoria, of a AHURI-funded research project to explore the value and implementation challenges of innovative staying at home homelessness prevention measures. They assessed and compared the Staying Home Leaving Violence schemes in Australia and the Sanctuary schemes in England and Wales. This was primarily a desk-based review, supplemented by some qualitative interviews in both jurisdictions. In summary, the findings were that such schemes can provide only one option for victims of domestic violence and are by no means appropriate in all such cases. The context of legal rights and remedies for victims of domestic violence are very different in Australia and in England/Wales, meaning that providers should be aware of the pressures to accept adaptations to the home rather than obtaining legal protection and re-housing. Further information about the project and the report can be accessed at <http://www.ahuri.edu.au/publications/p50602/>.

The Impact of Anti-Social Behaviour Interventions on Young People

Nuffield Foundation Research Grant (£224,399)

A research team led by **Professor Adam Crawford** (PI) and supported by **Dr Sam Lewis** and **Peter Traynor** (Research Officer) is exploring how Anti-Social Behaviour-related interventions for young people and their families direct young people into, through and away from youth justice in a study funded by the Nuffield Foundation. The use of three key interventions – formal Warnings, Acceptable Behaviour Contracts and Anti-Social Behaviour Orders – is being examined in the context of the wider prevention and support strategies used in research sites in the North of England and London. The research aims to identify the extent to which enforcement and / or prevention strategies promote resilience amongst young people and their families, assisting them to navigate away from contact with formal institutions. It is intended that the research will generate empirically grounded understandings of decision-making processes and any differential impacts by: gathering and analysing quantitative data on the use of prevention and enforcement measures with young people over a two-year period in each research site and mapping young people's trajectories into, through and away from youth justice; mapping the use of Anti-Social Behaviour interventions by area; examining practitioners' views about the use and impact of Anti-Social Behaviour and prevention strategies; exploring the experiences of these measures as described by young people and their families; and observing key decision-making meetings in each site to study the decision-making process.

In early 2010 the Nuffield Foundation granted an extension to the research and a supplementary award to accommodate both Sam Lewis's maternity leave and difficulties experienced in data collection from some of the fieldwork sites. The project is due to report its findings in April 2012 to coincide with the anticipated publication of the Government's response to its consultation on *More Effective Responses to Anti-Social Behaviour* (published in Feb 2011). Initial findings were presented at the Independent Commission on Youth Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour policy seminar on 19th April 2011 and at the Impact Event 'Responding to Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour' held in the Liberty Building, University of Leeds on the 13th July 2011.

The team will be presenting their findings at an impact policy seminar in May/June 2012 in London and have a contract to publish a research monograph arising out of the research with

Policy Press. The provisional title is 'Anti-Social Behaviour Interventions with Young People: Pathways into, through and away from Youth Justice'.

Police National Legal Database Consortium

A team from the West Yorkshire Police has established a wide-ranging database of legal information of relevance to police officers in 1994. The Centre for Criminal Justice Studies has agreed to act as auditors of the data, and **Clive Walker** is the principal grant holder, the coordinator of the auditing process and the primary researcher. The success of our work has encouraged interest from other police forces, and a similar agreement to provide advice was made in late 1995 with the British Transport Police. A number of academic papers have arisen from the research for the police, for example, "Internal cross-border policing" (1997) 56 Cambridge Law Journal 114-146 and details of the PNLDB have been considered in (2005) 169 Justice of the Peace 410.

Terrorism and the Law: The Construction and Application of Laws and Legal Policies in the United Kingdom (2009-11)

An AHRC Fellowship grant allows **Clive Walker** to undertake research for his book contract with Oxford University Press, *Terrorism and the Law* (Oxford University Press, Oxford, 2011). The book provides an authoritative and comprehensive description and analysis of the relevant laws, legal policies, and practices which impact within the United Kingdom.

Criminal Behaviour and Desistance

Assessing the Impact of Circles of Support and Accountability on the Reintegration of Adults Convicted of Sexual Offences in the Community

The overall aim of the research project by **Dr Catherine Appleton** and **Dr Anthea Hucklesby**, University of Leeds and **Dr Birgit Völlm**, University of Nottingham, is to assess the extent to which Circles of Support and Accountability (COXA) contribute towards the reintegration of released sex offenders in the community in England and Wales. The research will use both quantitative and qualitative methods to undertake a process evaluation of COXA and to explore offenders, volunteers, practitioners and stakeholders perspectives of COXA. The research has been commissioned by Circles UK and is funded by the Wates Foundation. The project has funding for four years and will be completed in 2014. A PhD student, David Thompson, is funded by the project.

Criminal Justice Processes

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

The aim of the research, conducted by **Dr Anthea Hucklesby**, is to examine the use of section 47(3) pre-charge bail for further investigations to take place. More specifically the research is: exploring the categories of suspects who are bailed before charge; examining the circumstances in which pre-charge bail is used and the justifications for its use; exploring any patterns in the use of pre-charge bail; investigating the impact of the use of pre-charge bail on the management of custody suites; and exploring investigating officers views of pre-charge bail, its use and management. The research involves the collection of quantitative data from custody records, a survey and interviews with police officers. The research was partially funded by Socio-Legal Studies Association Small Grant Scheme and is due to be completed in 2012.

Special Measures in Rape Trials: Exploring the Impact of Screens, Live Links and Video-recorded Evidence on Mock Juror Deliberations

In England and Wales, adult rape complainants appearing in court may be afforded special measures protection in the form of screens, live links and the use of video recorded testimony. These arrangements are designed to reduce the stress of testifying but critics have worried that they may have an undue influence on juror decision making. Defence lawyers have expressed concern that the use of special measures may prejudice the defence by suggesting to the jury that the complainant needs protection from the defendant. Others have voiced fears that the effect of video-mediated testimony, in particular, may be diminished relative to evidence delivered 'live and in the flesh', leading jurors to view complainants who take advantage of these measures less positively. Against this backdrop, in this ESRC funded study **Louise Ellison** (and Vanessa Munro, University of Nottingham) will empirically examine the influence of the use of special measures by adult rape complainants on mock juror deliberation. In a context in which the Contempt of Court Act prohibits the conduct of research with 'real' jurors, this project will undertake a series of rape trial reconstructions. Four mini-trials will be observed by an audience of mock jurors who will then conduct deliberations which will be recorded and analysed. The project is due to report its findings in 2012.

Forensic Identification Frontiers

This is a Marie Curie International Outgoing Fellowship by the European Commission for EURO 324,795 of which Carole McCartney is the PI. It involves researching at the Centre of Excellence in Policing and Security (Australia) from Sept. 2009 – Sept. 2011, followed by a further year's research at Leeds University.

International and Comparative Crime and Justice

Security, Conflict and Justice White Rose Studentship networks

There are three White Rose PhD Training Studentship Networks in the area of Security, Conflict and Justice. Each network involves 3 PhD scholarships and 6 supervisors, working on linked topics. The networks are funded by a combination of White Rose Consortium and ESRC for the duration of the studentships. The title of the Networks and associated PhD projects are:

- I. *'Responding to global challenges of crime and insecurity'* (2010-2013)
 - Islamophobia in the context of social networking sites
 - Men and violence
 - Dynamics of fear in city spaces
- II *'Global Anxieties and Urban Governance'* (2011-14)
 - Counter-terrorist measures and the production of insecurity
 - Threat and urban governance
 - 'Problematic' social groups and insecurity
- III *'Beyond the riots: Sustainable Social Order, Urban Governance and Disorderly Elites'* (2012-15)
 - Policing social disorder and urban unrest
 - Disorderly elites: profiling inverted deviance
 - Housing tenure and urban unrest

Professor **Adam Crawford** is involved in all three networks and is the lead of the first network - *'Responding to global challenges of crime and insecurity'*, along with Prof **Susanne Karstedt**, Dr **Emma Wincup** and Dr Alpa Parmar (as network members and supervisors).

Governing Public and Private Security in Europe

White Rose Consortium, Collaboration Fund (£11,500)

The aims of this project are: (1) to establish, foster and coordinate a European Network of scholars interested in researching and scholarly exchange around the themes of 'public policing and private security, their inter-relations and governance' and (2) to coordinate and lead applications for research funding to support the research endeavours of the group. The Consortium brings together multi-disciplinary scholars from across the White Rose universities of Leeds, Sheffield and York. From Leeds it includes **Adam Crawford** (PI), **Stuart Lister**, Alpa Parmar and Alice Hills (POLIS).

In order to address Aim 1 the group will (i) host a 2-day international conference to launch the European network, refine its thematic priorities, aims and ambitions and (ii) launch a dedicated web-site to foster the exchange of information and communication both within the network and to outside audiences. In order to address Aim 2 the group will explore opportunities for funding collaborative European research projects and possible research skills training at doctoral and post-doctoral levels. It is anticipated that the network will collaborate on at least one funding bid in 2012/13. The group will hold its inaugural meeting in York in January 2012.

Life After Genocide

PhD research project by **Linda Asquith** funded by the University of Huddersfield. Supervisors are Graham Gibbs & Dr Grainne MacMahon. The PhD aims to consider the experiences of genocide survivors as they rebuild their lives in the UK. The research utilises mixed methods, including analysis of published testimonies and interviews with a group of genocide survivors. In summary, the research has found that survivors make use of social capital in varying forms when resettling and rebuilding, and assumptions about family being helpful in resettlement are sometimes wrong.

Democracy, Crime and Justice: cross-national studies

This project by **Susanne Karstedt** aims at exploring the impact of democratic values and institutions on crime and justice, including interpersonal and state violence, corruption, imprisonment rates and prison conditions. A data base including nearly 80 countries has been established bringing together a wide range of large secondary data sources. Findings have been presented at various international conferences including the International Conference on the Sociology of Law at Onati in 2009. A book is in preparation.

Understanding Mass Atrocities and Genocide: Qualitative Meta-Analysis of Research on Mass Atrocities and Genocide

This project by **Susanne Karstedt** uses new approaches to meta-analysis for advancing understanding and prevention of mass atrocities and genocide with particular emphasis on the micro-dynamics of such events.

Violent Societies and the Dynamics of Violence and Peace 1970 - 2009: Constructing a Cross-National Index

Based on the concept of 'extremely violent societies' the Violent Societies Index by **Susanne Karstedt** combines four types of violence: intrapersonal violence (homicide), state violence (political terror scale), terrorist attacks and battle deaths in internal conflicts.

Careers and Reputation of Sentenced Nazi War Criminals: A Study of Impunity, Normative Climate, and Collective Memories in Post-War West Germany

The quest for an 'end to impunity' for international crimes against humanity does not end with court proceedings. This study by **Susanne Karstedt** explores actual and served prison sentences

for a selected group of sentenced Nazi war criminals, and how they managed their reputations on re-entry into German post-war society.

The Role of Cultural Peers in Shaping the European Penal Landscape: A Cross-Cultural Analysis of Prison Populations, Prison Conditions and Prisoners' Citizenship

This study by **Susanne Karstedt** explores the role of 'cultural proximity' for penal policies and in particular imprisonment for a cross-national sample (quantitative study).

Migration, revolution, and crime: Climate change and de-stabilising forces in 19th century South West Germany

This study by **Susanne Karstedt** explores the impact of climate change on disorder, revolution, crime and migration in 19th century Germany, and aims at drawing lessons for the future.

SECURITY AND JUSTICE RESEARCH GROUP: BUILDING SUSTAINABLE SOCIETIES TRANSFORMATION FUND

Security and Justice is a research hub within Building Sustainable Societies initiative that combines the established, multi-disciplinary research strength, capacity and international networks of a number of senior researchers working within the following centres and clusters at the University of Leeds. This includes:

- Centre for Criminal Justice Studies, based in the School of Law.
- International Relations and Security research cluster within the School of Politics and International Studies.
- Global Development and Justice cluster within the School of Politics and International Studies.
- AIMTech (Adaptation Information Management and Technology) within the Leeds University Business School.
- Centre for Racism and Ethnicity Studies within the School of Sociology and Social Policy.

[The 'Security and Justice' research group](#) brings together scholars from a variety of disciplines to explore the experiences and perceptions of (in)security and (in)justice, their causes and consequences. It is developing an agenda of research that provides novel inter-disciplinary concepts and theoretically-informed understandings of these and allied issues, underpinned by empirical research studies. It is exploring a number of priority themes and research questions at different scales of analysis; in local, regional, national, transnational and international contexts. Where possible, it seeks to provide comparative insights to facilitate contemporary comprehension of the complex and shifting dynamics, interactions and practices of security and justice in the modern world.

The group's research priorities are situated within the overarching theme of the ways in which security and justice contribute to building sustainable societies. They coalesce around the following four thematic questions:

1. What is the nature of contemporary security?
2. How are threats to security prevented and governed?
3. What are the changing meanings and practices of justice?
4. What is the relationship between security and justice?

Through its programme of research, the group is seeking to respond to, and shape research in relation to, one of the most pressing global concerns and key challenges for local, national and international governance.

The Security and Justice group also provides a vibrant research environment at the interface of social sciences disciplines in which postgraduate taught and research students are and will be located.

The Security and Justice hub is home to a network of research students, including the three White Rose Studentship networks – with three studentships based at each the Universities of Sheffield, York and Leeds:

- Responding to Global Challenges of Crime and Insecurity (2010-13)
- Global Anxieties and Urban Governance (2011-14)
- Beyond the Riots: Sustainable Social Order, Urban Governance and Disorderly Elites (2012-15)

Plans are for a new MA in ‘Security, Conflict and Justice’ to be launched in 2013. This taught programme will be allied to the research training pathway of the White Rose/ESRC funded Doctoral Training Centre and will constitute the initial element of training for 1+3 funded studentship awards.

The Security and Justice Group is also a key partner in organising and hosting the Annual GERN ([Groupement Européen de Recherche sur les Normativités](#)) PhD Summer schools. It will host the 2013 summer school.

TEACHING RELATED INITIATIVES

The Innocence Project: Enhancing Student Experience and Investigating Wrongful Conviction

*Dr Colin King, * Naomi-Ellen Speechley, * Paul Sheppard**

Wrongful Convictions

Wrongful convictions remain a serious problem in all criminal justice systems.¹ At the global level, controversial, high-profile cases such as Amanda Knox’s quashed conviction grab headlines and public attention. At the other end of the spectrum, small-scale family led campaigns to free the wrongfully convicted fail to receive the same profile, but should be equally worthy of attention. Despite numerous protocols, checks and measures to minimise the risk, miscarriages of justice can and do still occur – particularly in light of recent cutbacks to legal aid which, it has been argued, will likely lead to defendants “lacking adequate access to the resources or expertise needed to

* Director, University of Leeds Innocence Project

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* 3rd Year LLB Student, School of Law, University of Leeds and Office Manager, University of Leeds Innocence Project

¹ Walker, C and Starmer, K (eds) *Miscarriages of Justice: A Review of Justice in Error* (1999: Blackstone Press)

counterbalance prosecution arguments”.² Due to enhanced legal and procedural safeguards, contemporary wrongful convictions are less likely to be reminiscent of police impropriety common in the infamous Irish terrorism cases of the 1970-1980s (e.g. the ‘Birmingham Six’). Rather, most wrongful convictions result from police mistakes or malpractice during initial investigation, forensic or eyewitness unreliability, non-disclosure of vital evidence, trial judge bias and misapplication of complex laws open to interpretation.³ Moreover, many prisoners do not fully understand the offence they have been charged with, or its criteria for guilt – giving rise to a perception that they should not have been found guilty.

Despite the establishment of the Criminal Cases Review Commission (CCRC), a significant advancement for the UK legal system, cases of wrongful conviction still slip through or are poorly/ incorrectly presented for review. This is where the importance of Innocence Projects lies. Contacted directly by incarcerated applicants, our student volunteers have been instrumental in launching applications of potential wrongful conviction to the CCRC, as well as explaining legal complexities, such as the rules of joint enterprise, to inmates who had no understanding of their guilt in the eyes of the law.

Overview of the Project

The University of Leeds Innocence Project (UoLIP) is a student-led project, in operation since 2005. To date, there have been 538 requests for assistance. The students (both undergraduate and postgraduate) are involved in real criminal cases, supervised by the Director of UoLIP and with guidance from a practicing solicitor (Simon McKay)⁴. Students assist individuals to write an application to the CCRC, where that individual maintains his/ her innocence and has exhausted all legal appeals. The work undertaken by the students is completely voluntary – they receive no academic credit for their efforts, although they do gain significant benefits in terms of developing transferable skills and enhancing their employability.⁵

Benefit to the School and University

The Law School and the University benefit widely from having an Innocence Project. Recent examples include the Alumni Fund Campaign highlighting UoLIP in its drive to raise funds for the University; UoLIP is marketed by the School and University in order to tempt prospective students to choose Leeds over competitors; UoLIP offers the opportunity to engage with the local community; students gain invaluable practical experience; during a recent trip to the Law School, the Vice Chancellor was very positive in his comments on UoLIP; UoLIP hosts the annual “Amicus Lecture”, delivered by Mark George QC.

Benefit to the Student Experience

UoLIP is ideally positioned to contribute to the university’s stated aim of offering volunteering and pro-bono opportunities to students, a key issue in light of the new fees regime to be introduced for the next academic year. There has been extensive feedback from current students and graduates which clearly demonstrates that UoLIP has proved hugely significant in their securing vacation placements and training contracts. UoLIP offers students the opportunity to obtain hands-on experience of working with real-life case files; to see how the criminal justice

² Sanders, A. Young, R and Burton M Criminal Justice (2010: OUP) at 16.

³ See, for example, the Justice Select Committee’s recent review of the law governing joint enterprise.

⁴ <http://www.mckaylaw.co.uk/Solicitors/simon.htm>

⁵ For more details on UoLIP, see Carole McCartney and Jonathan Burnett The University of Leeds Innocence Project: A Final Report for the White Rose Centre for Excellence in Teaching and Learning in Enterprise (July 2006) (available online at: <http://www.law.leeds.ac.uk/undergraduates/extra/innocence-project.php>)

system operates in practice; to communicate with legal practitioners, State agencies, prisoners, and families of prisoners; to develop written and presentation skills, as well as opportunities to develop teamwork skills. UoLIP is very much driven by the dedication of the students involved, and it offers them a great opportunity to be innovative, self-starters, and to get as much out of the project as they put in. Students also gain significant skills, including “lawyering” skills, critical thinking and analysis, and case management skills.⁶

Such benefits are amply demonstrated by comments from a recent student survey on the UoLIP experience:

"I've improved my presentation and teamwork abilities greatly. I have also improved my confidence in public speaking. New skills I have gained are: ability to write formal letters, communication skills and discussion within the team, investigative and research skills have been improved and it has provided valuable experience."

Developing, and expanding, this type of skill-set is vital for students in an ever-increasingly competitive market.

The Student Perspective

Both Paul and Naomi were attracted to the University because of the opportunity to work on the Innocence Project. The chance to apply criminal and evidence law to actual cases, and experiencing the criminal justice system appeals process working in practice, provided a valuable supplement to academic studies. Moreover, as miscarriages of justice become increasingly important within the law school's syllabus; liaising with solicitors, the CCRC and academics has opened opportunities for work experience, dissertation topics/resources, and guided career choices.

Working on the project as a student, the need to resolve group conflict, work efficiently but with attention to detail, accommodate diverse schedules to coordinate meetings, set deadlines, and delegate tasks notably improved teamwork and administrative abilities. Engaging with court documents, inmates and their families has given us a level of exposure to real-life legal practice that studies cannot emulate. Furthermore, it was a really rewarding experience to be able to explain convictions and complex legal issues to applicants who often did not understand their convictions or ‘legal guilt’.

As student managers, we've been entrusted with a lot of responsibility - which has been brilliant for us to demonstrate initiative. Between us, we've redesigned the training handbook focusing on how the readers interact material, planned and chaired meetings, written numerous articles for publication about how the Project works and its benefits, and presented our opinions to the Vice Chancellor. These experiences have developed a wealth of skills, but particularly confidence, time-management, teamwork and efficiency. We're also available to students as a port of call to explain legal issues we've dealt with previously, administrative processes of the project, or even just for moral support – which has proved valuable for students, as they've been able to approach us informally, and find their feet quicker when starting the project.

In terms of future employment, the practical casework has been held in esteem by solicitors' firms and careers consultants. The demonstration of commitment to the Innocence Project - and working against miscarriages of justice - that comes with managing it voluntarily for a further year has been highly regarded during our work experience and interviews. This is furthered by the fact that we've kept up-to-date with current wrongful conviction news, regularly updating the Innocence Project social networking site with relevant articles.

⁶ Carole McCartney “Liberating Legal Education? Innocence Projects in the US and Australia” [2006] 3 Web JCLI (available at <http://webjcli.ncl.ac.uk/2006/issue3/mccartney3.html>)

Recently we've secured 'Leeds4Life' funding in order to organise a workshop, led by the CCRC. Although this funding was intended for our personal development, the benefits of the workshop will diffuse as students learn more about the appeals process and the Commission, improving their awareness and efficiency when working on the Project. It's been really rewarding not only to have personally negotiated such an event with the Commissioners, which benefits our academic understanding of the appeals process, but also to have provided such an experience for next year's cohort of students.

Without these experiences, we would have felt overwhelmed as graduates finding employment in the current climate. Working on the project has enabled us to feel engaged with the criminal justice system enough to think positively about training schemes and careers.

HMP Leeds

Dr Richard Peake



It is with great pleasure that I announce a partnership with HMP Leeds and it is hoped that this informal alliance will be fruitful and be of benefit to both parties. Although we already have a very good relationship with HMP Wolds, the fact that we have a spectacular view of HMP Leeds from the Liberty Building made me realise that we had no links with our local prison, which is a historic building and for reasons good and bad, is part of the local community at nearby Armley.

Built in 1847 and known for many years as Armley Gaol (and still known as such by many), the prison was modernised in the 1960s and due to the Victorians' usual lack of investment in such institutions, most areas have had to be extensively refurbished in the last ten years. Although various new buildings have been added over the years, the basic splendour of this quite grandiose and deliberately imposing mid 19th century stone architecture is plain to see on approaching the main gate. In typical Victorian style, the four original wings radiate from a central point (radial design) and a further two wings were added in 1994.



A new gate and entrance complex was completed in 2002 with an adjacent visitors centre being provided, making access to the prison more secure and giving visitors a more comfortable experience. The prison was a place of execution from its opening in 1847 until 1961, the final execution being Zsiga Pankotia, a 31 year old Hungarian, who was hanged for murder, committed during a burglary in the Roundhay area of Leeds. The wings are steeped in history.

HMP Leeds is currently a Category B local prison that serves the Magistrates' and Crown Courts of the West Yorkshire area and also as far as North Yorkshire and Greater Manchester. It is run by Her Majesty's Prison Service and holds over 1000 male, adult prisoners in 551 cells. Many are short

term prisoners, with longer term prisoners often being moved on to other prisons, so the population is relatively transient in nature with a high turnover of inmates.

I first met with then Governor Rob Kellett in 2010 to ascertain if a link with the Centre would be feasible and something he would wish to consider. We discussed the many ways that this could happen, including staff speaking at lectures or discussion groups, students visiting the prison, students conducting pieces of research for dissertations (at both under-graduate and post-graduate level) and help and advice with Prison Service careers.

As Rob departed his post, I liaised with Governor Claire Vilarrubi, who thankfully was equally enthusiastic about being involved with the Centre. Early in 2011, Paul Baker was appointed as the new Governor of HMP Leeds and both he and Claire visited the School of Law to discuss how things might work and to allow me to show them around our superb new building. In April, I visited HMP Leeds and again met with Paul and Claire and was given a familiarisation tour of the prison. Despite now visiting several prisons over the last decade as a researcher, prisons of such scale and history as HMP Leeds are truly spectacular, they have an air of power, authority and certainly an air of unpredictability and it is very difficult to explain to students just what the experience is like - it never gets boring!

As those of you who may have been on foreign exchanges at school or maybe had to traipse around a local museum against your will as a youngster will be aware, visits to establishments are a well established part of education, either as part of the curriculum or as extra visits. They are designed to give the student an experience not available within the confines of the school, so there is much pedagogical value in such visits, particularly to those taking the Penology or Contemporary Imprisonment modules.

As an undergraduate student myself, I was part of a group that was taken on visit to an old hospital in Hull that was originally a workhouse and in fact is now Endeavour School. This was very interesting, but paled into insignificance when as a brand new post-graduate student I was lucky enough to take up a part-time research post, which involved interviewing prisoners in HMP Hull. My first day 'inside' remains indelibly etched in my memory – the chaotic noise of the Victorian prison wings: the sound of metal on metal as doors opened and closed, the rattling of chains and keys and the raised voices of staff and prisoners. Seeing an isolation or segregation unit has a profound effect, it reminds us of what we are capable of doing to fellow human beings, albeit with the backing of our Government! Those who see these things every day may take it for granted, but to a lay person the experience is eye opening to say the least.

So, we have plans for prison visits, we have plans for students to conduct research and we have scheduled a guest lecturer slot for either the Governor or another member of staff, but importantly at the start of June 2011, we were able to send four third year students, all at various stages in applying to the Prison Service, into HMP Leeds for a two day work experience visit. A programme was carefully compiled by Governor Kate Pounder, who was a particularly good guide for the students as Kate had entered the Prison Service by the same route and had fairly rapidly attained Governor grade.

During the two days, the group experienced many aspects of prison life and witnessed the day-to-day running of the prison wings, including: aspects of security, family and secure visits, supervision of prisoners, prisoner reviews, reception of new prisoners and observing the prisoner Segregation Unit. This is invaluable experience and we are indebted to Governor Pounder for her time and effort.

The feedback from the students was incredibly positive. They felt it was an unforgettable experience as well as an extremely useful one – cementing their ambitions to join the Prison Service. Importantly, the students gain experience of working conditions and are able to engage with practitioners. This gives an insight into employment in these areas and demonstrates the Law School's commitment to employability and careers following graduation.

When such opportunities arise, places are in high demand and although I am very mindful of the time it takes to set up these visits, I sincerely hope that this exercise can become a regular feature. After discussion with the Governor, we will be able to extend this to eight places in 2012. The Criminal Justice Society (Crimsoc) is also arranging short visits for society members.

It is also very pleasing to see Governor Paul Baker as one of the Centre's Advisors and I am very grateful for the hospitality and help afforded by Paul, Claire Vilarrubi and Kate Pounder over the last year. I believe we now have an established link with our local prison that I hope we can build upon - long may it continue!

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Appleton, C. 'Life Imprisonment and International Standards: Implications for the South Caucasus region', Invited speaker, Penal Reform International Regional Conference on 'Life Imprisonment in the South Caucasus', Tbilisi, Georgia, 15 July 2011.

Crawford, A. 'Public Safety in Diverse Societies: Some Contemporary Trends and Challenges', Keynote opening address to the International Congress on 'Public Safety in a Diverse Society', 19-22nd October 2011, Segovia and Madrid, Spain.

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- Crawford, A.** Keynote presentation 'La Prévention de la Délinquance chez les Anglais: From community-based strategies to early interventions with young people', International seminar on 'Social Crime Prevention in Late Modern Europe', University of Ghent, 31st May – 1st June 2011.
- Crawford, A.** Keynote presentation 'Civility and Tolerance in the Contemporary City: Fostering weak social ties among loosely connected strangers' to the European Forum on Urban Security conference 'New Challenges, New Solutions', Vienna, 23-25th February 2011.
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Yeomans, H (2010), 'Protection against "Passive Drinking" or an "Un-English Interference": The Role of the State in Issues of Alcohol Consumption', at the SOLON Conference *From School Exclusion Orders to Anti Terror Laws: Human Rights and the Use of Law in the Modern State*, Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, London.

CONFERENCE ORGANISATION AND REPORTS

Coalition Policy: Implications for Justice and Equality (2011)

Involvement of Henry Yeomans

University of Plymouth in September 2011

The Confiscation of Assets: Policy, Practice and Research (2011)

By Colin King and Clive Walker

A one-day symposium in the University of Leeds, funded by the Modern Law Review, bringing together policy makers, practitioners and academics engaged in work on asset recovery and the financing of terrorism. More information:

<http://www.law.leeds.ac.uk/assets/files/research/events/ccjs-confiscation-symposium.pdf>

ESRC Seminar Series ‘The Third Sector in Criminal Justice’ (2010-12)

By Anthea Hucklesby

The aim of the seminar series is to bring together leading academics from a range of disciplines, policy makers, criminal justice providers and representatives from third sector organisations (TSOs) in order to critically explore third sector (voluntary, charitable and non-governmental organisations) involvement in the criminal justice system and consider how it might develop over time. Four seminars were held during 2010-11 and information from these events is available at: <http://www.law.leeds.ac.uk/research/projects/the-third-sector-in-criminal-justice.php>

Mentoring in Criminal Justice (July 2011)

By Dr Anthea Hucklesby and Dr Emma Wincup

Report prepared by Amy Sprawson, BA Criminal Justice and Criminology student (Year 3)

‘Mentoring’ has a long history but in recent years it has become an increasingly prevalent intervention within the criminal justice system in England and Wales. In part, this has been in response to the emphasis placed on encouraging communities to take responsibility for dealing with crime by the current and previous governments. The aims of this one day Centre for Criminal Justice Studies conference organised by Drs Hucklesby and Wincup on mentoring were twofold: to explore current research on mentoring and consider its actual and potential impact, and to generate debate about the role of mentoring within the criminal justice system. The conference highlighted the contested nature of what mentoring is, debated what it should aim to achieve in the context of mentoring defendants and offenders, and reflected upon the future of mentoring within the criminal justice process. Each workshop discussed issues relating to either research or practice and common themes emerged. A recurring theme was the ill-defined nature of what mentoring is. Although mentoring has defining features – principally a one-to-one relationship that is intended to have a positive influence on the mentee by assisting, advising and befriending - the highly contested nature of the concept, particularly within criminal justice, was evident throughout all the discussions.

Another significant issue discussed during the day was what the aims of mentoring should be when used within criminal justice. It was apparent there were a range of possible aims: it could be used to ensure compliance; act as a form of surveillance; to reduce recidivism; and encourage offenders to lead ‘good lives’ whilst supporting them with the practicalities of doing so. The varying aims of mentoring have a significant influence on practice. For instance, emphasising a specific goal such as reducing reoffending generates a more structured and formal approach, perhaps encompassing setting tasks for each session. In contrast, a less structured approach allows mentors to undertake a ‘bridging role’, ‘advising, assisting and befriending’ mentees. The key difference when evaluating the two approaches is that the former typically requires statistical evidence to illustrate that projects work, whereas, the latter is concerned with capturing what benefits offenders overall. Such differences in aims and methods make it problematic to measure the effectiveness of mentoring.

Some of the practical problems associated with the use of mentoring were also discussed during the day. For instance, it was pointed out that mentoring is likely to be more successful if it begins in prisons and continues through the prison gate, offering offenders a support network throughout the entire process. However, due to the challenges of gaining access to prisons, the first point of contact often occurs after offenders have been released from custody, which lacks continuity and therefore limits the ability to help with the transition from prison to the community. Maria McNicholl from the St Giles Trust illustrated one peer mentoring project that had successfully overcome this barrier and utilised ex-prisoners and ex-offenders as mentors. For this project, not only did mentoring begin in prison and continue after release but the mentors could relate to mentees through their own experience of prison and release.

'Matching' exemplifies a further practical difficulty. It is an essential part of mentoring as it pairs offenders with mentors but raises questions about what constitutes best practice. Questions were raised as to whether volunteers should share similar characteristics with offenders such as age, gender, ethnic origin and socio-economic background. The presumption to match 'like with like' did not hold weight in all discussions. For example, Rebecca Gilmour from Leeds Youth Offending Service outlined how the different characteristics of mentors sometimes allowed improved young offenders to develop different skills. On the other hand, both Jackie Lowthian and Nicola Simpson emphasised the value of a solely female environment for some women offenders. It was noted, however, that there is a mismatch between the characteristics of available mentors and mentees. Potential mentors are predominantly white and female contrasting with the predominance of males and minority ethnic groups in offender populations.

A predominant theme emerging from the conference was the significant gap between expectation and reality. Delegates suggested that the expectations of mentoring were too high and unrealistic. The gap between theory and practice was partially explained by poor practice; for example, when the quantity of referrals was legitimately pursued because of its role as a performance measure to the detriment of the quality of mentoring relationships. Another explanation of the disjuncture between expectations and practice was the result of pursuing funding which required the use of 'buzz words' such as reducing reoffending to be successful but which mentoring projects were able to achieve in practice.

The aim of the day was to discuss pertinent research findings and practice. It was not intended to give the impression that mentoring is or should be abandoned, rather to explore the challenges facing the effective use of mentoring, to highlight areas of difficulty and controversy and make suggestions for improvements. Therefore, the overall conclusion of the conference was that it was essential to close the gap between expectations and practice with the intention of developing effective mentoring. In order to do this, it was suggested that it is crucial to refine the concept of mentoring and produce a definition that is uniform and has clear aims and purpose. In other words, academics and practitioners need to be clear about what they would realistically like to achieve through the use of mentoring by reflecting upon and reconfiguring expectations. There was also a consensus that the role of mentoring needs to be altered so that it is not aimed solely at reducing reoffending but has broader aims to assist, befriend and support defendants and offenders and motivate them to engage actively with society. It was also agreed that mentoring must not be viewed in isolation. Instead it should be seen as one part of the system which aims to move offenders from being excluded to the included by providing a vision of 'good lives'.

Further information about the conference, including copies of presentations can be found at <http://www.law.leeds.ac.uk/research/events/mentoring-in-criminal-justice.php>

Re-Interpretation / Transformation of Territorial Boundaries

Co-organiser Sarah Blandy

The Gated Communities and Private Urban Governance International group's biennial academic conference: 'Re-Interpretation / Transformation of Territorial Boundaries', 8-11 September 2011, Istanbul, Turkey.

Responding to Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour

By Adam Crawford, Anna Barker, Sarah Blandy, Sam Lewis, Stuart Lister and Peter Traynor
Impact Event, Higher Education Innovation Fund (HEIF), Liberty Building, University of Leeds, 13 July 2011

The Role of the Special Rapporteurs of the Human Rights Council in the Development and Promotion of International Human Rights Norms

by Amrita Mukherjee, Surya Subedi and Steven Wheatley

The workshop in June 2010 included presentations by former and existing Special Rapporteurs and heard contributions from academics and policy analysts from the United States, Brazil, Thailand, Canada, Switzerland, Ethiopia, Ireland, and Australia as well as the United Kingdom. The papers were published in a special edition of the International Journal of Human Rights: see Subedi, Wheatley, Mukherjee, and Ngane, (2011) 'The role of the special rapporteurs of the United Nations Human Rights Council in the development and promotion of international human rights norms' (2011) 15 The International Journal of Human Rights 155 – 161."

Wellbeing Event for the Office For National Statistics

Organised with and facilitated by Peter Trainor

'Wellbeing Event' took place on 4th April 2011 as part of a nationwide consultation on Wellbeing that the ONS was conducting at the request of the Prime Minister. It was a Question Time style event held at the School of Law and was attended by some 50 people, including academics and university staff, students and local practitioners. Speakers included Professor Kate Pickett, co-author of the Spirit Level (Wilkinson and Pickett, 2010).

KNOWLEGDE TRANSFER

Work for Governments, Statutory Agencies, NGOs, Professional Bodies

Catherine Appleton

- Member of HMP Grendon Research Advisory Group
- Member of Circles UK Research and Evaluation Group

Adam Crawford

- Sub-panel Member for Law (UoA 20) for HEFCE Research Excellence Framework (REF 2014), (2011-14)
- Advisory Group for the Academy of Social Sciences for the production of *Making the Case for Social Sciences 4: Crime* (2010-11).
- Invited to provide evidence to the Independent Commission on Youth Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour, April 2011.
- Member of the ESRC Peer Review College (from March 2010)
- Acted as Reviewer for Home Office Research, Development and Statistics research

Anthea Hucklesby

- Consultant with G4S advising on the 'Compliance project' which aims to increase levels of compliance with electronically monitored curfews

Susanne Karstedt

- Member of the Committee for the Selling and Glueck Award 2011, American Society of Criminology

- Member of the International Prize 2011 Award Committee of the Law and Society Association
- Co-Chair of the Steering Committee for the World Consortium Law and Society, 2007 – 2011
- Member of the Board of Trustees of the Research Foundation Flanders, Panel Sciences of Law and Criminology, since 2011.
- Member of the Scientific Advisory Board of the Kriminologisches Forschungsinstitut Niedersachsen (KFN, Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony), Hanover, since 1st July 2009
- Member of the Advisory Board of the Institut für Rechts- und Kriminalsoziologie (Institute for the Sociology of Law and Crime), Vienna, since 2008
- Invited member of AcademiaNet, a high-level GERMAN network for excellent women academics (by appointed only, promoted by the German Research Foundation), since 2010, <http://www.academia-net.de/alias/Profil/Prof-Dr-Susanne-Karstedt/1133824>

Colin King

- Consultant to an independent review of unexplained wealth laws commissioned by the Department of Justice, United States (April 2011)

Sam Lewis

- Advisor in the Ministry of Justice's Race Advisory Group (RAG).

Clive Walker

- Special Adviser to the Independent Reviewer of the Terrorism Legislation (2012-) for the Home Office, an office currently filled by David Anderson QC.

Media-related work

Henry Yeomans

- Interviewed for BBC Radio 4's 'Thinking Allowed' programme on his PhD thesis 'Spirited Measures and Victorian Hangovers: Attitudes to Alcohol, the Law and Moral Regulation' broadcasted live on 23rd March 2011, available on <http://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/b00zm871>
- Research assistance for BBC 1's *The One Show* regarding the temperance movement and Mentorn Media in relation to a Channel 4 documentary regarding the teetotal pledge

Editorial Work

Anthea Hucklesby

- Editor, *Criminology and Criminal Justice*

Adam Crawford

- Editor in Chief, *Criminology and Criminal Justice*
- Editorial Board, *Déviance et Société*
- Editorial Advisory Board, *European Journal of Criminology*

Louise Ellison

- Editorial Board Member of *International Journal of Evidence and Proof*

Susanne Karstedt

- Co-Editor since 2010, Series “Law, Crime and Culture”, Ashgate
- Editor since 2010, *Criminology and Criminal Justice*
- Editorial Board since 2008, *Zeitschrift für Soziologie (Journal of Sociology)*
- Co-Editor since 2007, Series of Publications of the Association for the Sociology of Law, Germany
- Editorial Board since 2007, *Regulation and Governance*
- Editorial Board, since 2006, *Studi Sulla Questione Criminale*
- Editorial Board since 2006, Editor since 2007 *British Journal of Criminology*
- Editorial Board since 2005, *European Journal of Criminology*
- Editorial Board since 2005, *Monatsschrift für Kriminologie und Strafrechtsreform* (oldest and leading criminology journal in German language)
- Editorial Board since 2001, *Soziale Probleme (Social Problems)*
- Editorial Advisory Board since 2000, *Zeitschrift für Rechtssoziologie (Journal of the Sociology of Law)*
- Regular reviewer for other journals: *Criminology*, *Homicide Studies*, *International Journal of Transitional Justice*

Sam Lewis

- Book Review Editor for the journal *Criminology and Criminal Justice* (with Dr Alpa Parma)

Lister, Stuart

- Editor, *Criminology & Criminal Justice*

Amrita Mukherjee

- Associate Editor & Book Review Editor for the *International Journal of Human Rights*, a referred Taylor and Francis journal (2011-)

Emma Wincup

- Editorial board member, *Qualitative Research*
- Co-editor, *Criminology and Criminal Justice*

Clive Walker

- Editor, *Criminology and Criminal Justice* (2010-)
- Board of editors, *Law & Justice Review* (2010-)
- Board of Editors, *Covert Policing Review* (2010-)
- Board of Editors, *Argument & Critique* (2012-)

PRIZES

Catherine Appleton

Awarded the 2011 British Society of Criminology Book Prize for her book 'Life after Life Imprisonment' (Oxford University Press, 2010). *Life after Life Imprisonment* explores the release and resettlement of life-sentenced offenders in England and Wales. It offers a major insight into how societies respond to serious crime, explores factors associated with recall to prison and identifies important elements of successful reintegration for released life-sentenced offenders.

VISITING FELLOWSHIPS

Catherine Appleton Visiting Research Fellow at the Centre for Criminal Justice Studies in Trondheim, Norway since August 2011

Crawford, Adam Visiting Professor, Global Law School Programme, Catholic University of Leuven, February - May 2012.

Crawford, Adam Visiting Fellow to the Frans Denkers research programme on 'Safety, Security and Citizenship', Free University of Amsterdam (Sept 2008 – 2011).

Crawford, Adam Visiting Fellow 'Policing Ethnicity' research programme, Gothenburg University, October 2010.

Anthea Hucklesby Distinguished Scholar, University of South Australia (Funded by University of South Australia Distinguished Scholar Awards) March 2011

Anthea Hucklesby Visiting Fellow (Funded by World Wide Universities Network Research Mobility Programme) and Parsons Scholar (Funded by the University of Sydney), Institute of Criminology, University of Sydney March/April 2011

Susanne Karstedt Visiting Scholar at the American Bar Foundation, Chicago from 1 May – 15 June 2011

Colin King Visiting Researcher, Institute of Criminology, University of Sydney, funded by the Worldwide Universities Network Research Mobility Programme (September 2011)

McCartney, C. Adjunct Research Fellow at the ARC Centre for Excellence in Policing and Security at Griffith University, Australia

VISITING SCHOLARS

Dr Anupam Jha, Assistant Professor in the Faculty of Law, University of Delhi, India was a visiting Commonwealth Academic Fellow for six months from October 2010 to March 2011. He was awarded a Commonwealth Academic Staff Fellowship by the Commonwealth Scholarship Commission, London to pursue research into 'Legal Control of Human Trafficking with special reference to India'. During his visiting fellowship he work closely with Professor Surya Subedi and colleagues in the CCJS. Dr Jha was working on the problem of human trafficking and the working of the institutions dealing in human trafficking in U.K. and meet people having actual experience in the area. Today, the problem of human trafficking has reached a global dimension which needs to be tackled on an urgent basis. No country is unaffected by the cohesive and strong criminal networking of human traffickers who violate the present national and international law with impunity. The income generated by these traffickers is huge which remains unaccountable. They do not have to pay any tax to their respective governments for their unlawful activities. The result is a parallel economy of human trafficking, drug trafficking and illegal arms supply which is connected with the rise in the terrorist activities. On the other hand, the victims of trafficking in human being are at the receiving end of traffickers, law enforcement agencies, and protective homes, observation homes, or care givers. Hence, the present national and international law needs modification, amendments with an aim that the traffickers could be arrested, prosecuted and convicted. Their networks may be broken and their illegal assets be converted to public fund. Victims should be treated with dignity and they should be given state support to stand on their

own in their own community. With this aim, Dr Jha sought to assess the dimensions of human trafficking in the north U.K. and to collect some fresh data so as to devise some better alternatives to the present law and its enforcement.

Dr. Ilaria Bottigliero WUN visiting fellow at CCJS a few years ago now published the work conducted during the stay at Leeds: Ilaria Bottigliero 'Realizing the right to redress for victims of terrorist attacks' in de Frías, Ana María Salinas, Samuel, Katja and White, Nigel *Counter-Terrorism - International Law and Practice* Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2012.

RESEARCH STUDENTS

The following research students successfully graduated during the period of review:

- **Khulood Al-Bader** 'Domestic Violence: A Comparative Study between Kuwait and England and Wales' - Supervisors Louise Ellison & Sam Lewis.
- **Genevieve Lennon** 'Policing Risk: Stop and Search under the Terrorism Act 2000' - Supervisors Clive Walker & Nick Taylor. She is now Lecturer at the University of Dundee.

Publications:

Lennon, G 2011 "Terrorism and the Law" with Clive Walker in *The Sage Encyclopaedia of Terrorism* (Sage, 2nd Edition 2011)

Lennon, G 2009 "Hot money in a cold climate" with Clive Walker in *Public Law*, 37

Lennon, G 2009 "Police powers: Article 5 ECHR and crowd control" in *Web Journal of Current Legal Issues*

- **Jo Large** 'Criminality and the Counterfeiting of Luxury Fashion Goods' – Supervisors Emma Wincup & David Wall (University of Durham)

The following research students were working towards the completion of their research degree in the period of review:

- **Abdul Razak Ahmad** 'Terrorism and the Rule of Law: Rethinking the ASEAN Way and Responses'. Supervisors Clive Walker & Amrita Mukherjee.
- **Suhail Almerdas** 'Computer Crimes: A Comparative Study of Laws in Saudi Arabia and UK' - Supervisors Clive Walker & Stefan Fafinski.
- **Saad Al-Mutari** 'An Evaluation of the Forensic Science Services of Saudi Arabia' - Supervisors Clive Walker & Carole McCartney.
- **Noura Al-Oumi** 'Suspect's rights and the problems of police malpractice in the Criminal process: A comparative study between the Kuwaiti and English laws' - Supervisors Clive Walker & Anthea Hucklesby.
- **Eiman Alqattan** 'Survey and analyze the laws, sentencing structures, and treatment scenarios for sexual offenders in the U.S. and in England' Supervisors Louise Ellison & Anthea Hucklesby
- **Bader Alrajhi** 'Terrorism and the Potential Threats to the State of Kuwait:- A Critical Analysis to the Anti-Terrorism legislations with special reference to the UK, The Study

Necessitate the Need of Anti-Terrorism Legislation for Kuwait in the Light of UK Terrorism Approach' Supervisors Clive Walker & Susanne Karstedt

- **Zainal Ayub** 'Digital Evidence: A study of the search and seizure of digital evidence in Mayaysia and the UK' - Supervisors Clive Walker & Stefan Fafinski.
- **Anna Barker** 'Perceptions of Local Insecurity: Increasing Public Reassurance and Confidence through Intensive Neighbourhood Management - Supervisor Stuart Lister.
- **Karen Clubb** 'A Critical review of the Anti-Money Laundering Provisions with Reference to Use of The Informal Money Remittance Systems for the Financing of Terrorist Activity/Organisations' - Supervisors Andy Campbell & Clive Walker.
- **Michael Cooper** 'Domestic Burglary. What Motivates offenders; to commit burglary and why does Leeds continue to have high levels of serious aquisiative crime?' Supervisors Adam Crawford & Emma Wincup
- **Ben Ellis** 'Being Feared: Micro-dynamics of fear and insecurity in global city spaces' - Supervisors Susanne Karstedt & Stephen Farrall (University of Sheffield), WR Network Scholarship
- **Graham Geddes** 'Security, Diversity and Locality: Community perceptions of crime disorder and terror within everyday urbanism' - Supervisors Adam Crawford & Rowland Akinson (University of York)
- **Rick Graham** 'Jury interpretation of DNA evidence presented in court' – Supervisors Louise Ellison & Carole McCartney.
- **Kathy Hampson** 'Emotional Literacy and Youth Crime' - Supervisors Emma Wincup & Adam Crawford.
- **Jeremy Harmer** 'Is Internet Privacy Doomed? An international, comparative study' – Supervisors Yaman Akdeniz & Nick Taylor.
- **Mark Hartley** 'The transfer and implementation of policy and policing strategy relating to Community Policing from the United Kingdom to the United Arab Emirates' Supervisors Adam Crawford & Stuart Lister
- **Ella Holdsworth** 'Women's experiences of electronic monitoring' - Supervisors Anthea Hucklesby & Emma Wincup.
- **Tim Hydes** 'Police and the Mentally Disordered Suspect' - Supervisors Anthea Hucklesby & Stuart Lister.
- **Ravinder Mann** 'The Impact of Restorative Justice Interventions upon Victims of a Common Assault Offence' - Supervisors Adam Crawford & Sam Lewis.
- **Chris Markham** 'A Critical Analysis of the Law on Search Warrants, Their Application and Effectiveness With the Area of Criminal Law' – Supervisors Anthea Hucklesby & Stuart Lister.
- **Sylvia Ngane** 'The position of witnesses before the International Criminal Court' – Supervisors Steven Wheatley & Sarah Blandy
- **Hai Nguyen** 'Controlling cybercrime and assessment of Vietnam law enforcement' Supervisors Clive Walker & Stefan Fafinski
- **Adekemi Omotubora** 'E-Commerce Crimes - What is at Stake for Developing Economies? Nigeria As a Case Study' Supervisors Subhajt Basu & Stefan Fafinski

- **Jompon Pitaksantayothin** 'Regulating Sexually Explicit Content on the Internet: towards the reformation of the Thai regulatory approach' – Supervisors Ian Cram & Yaman Akdeniz.
- **Jessica Read** 'Older prisoners' experiences of resettlement' - Supervisors Anthea Hucklesby & Catherine Appleton.
- **Kaniz Sattar-Shafiq** 'The law on terrorism and the British Muslim Kashmiri communities' - Supervisor Clive Walker.
- **Bassam Shrafat** 'Impact of criminal laws to combat terrorism on personal freedom (A Comparative Study between Jordan, Britain, America and Canada)' Supervisors Clive Walker & Louise Ellison
- **Joshua Skoczylis** 'The local prevention of terrorism in strategy and practice: 'Contest' a new era in the fight against terrorism?' - Supervisors Clive Walker & Adam Crawford.
- **Emmanuel Sotande** 'Development of Good Governance and Rule of Law between Regional Pressures and International Regime: Compliance with Anti-Money Laundering Laws in Nigeria' Supervisors Susanne Karstedt & Andy Campbell
- **David Thompson** 'Assessing the Impacts of Circles of Support and Accountability on the Re-Integration of those Convicted of Sexual Offences into the Community' - Supervisors Anthea Hucklesby & Catherine Appleton, Circles Partnership
- **Peter Traynor** 'Pathways into and out of knife use: young people's motivations, rationales and experiences of carrying/using knives' - Supervisors Adam Crawford & Stuart Lister, ESRC Quota

CCJS PUBLIC SEMINAR PROGRAMME

Coordinated by Sam Lewis

Tuesday 5th October 2010, 5pm 'Police in the Network Society: The Rotterdam Harbour'

Professor Bob Hoogenboom, *Nyenrode Business University and Free University of Amsterdam*

Tuesday 26th October 2010, 5pm 'Representing the interests of the applicants: lawyers and the Criminal Cases Review Commission (CCRC)'

Professor Jacqueline Hodgson, *University of Warwick*

Thursday 25th November 2010, 5pm 'Going, going, gone: principle, procedure and proportionality in the 'recovery' of the proceeds of crime'

Stuart Lister, *Centre for Criminal Justice Studies, University of Leeds*

Wednesday 8th December 2010 5.30pm Frank Dawtry Memorial Lecture 2010 ‘Women Offenders in the Criminal Justice System: Cinderella, Portia or Persephone?’

Professor Frances Heidensohn, *London School of Economics*

Tuesday 8th February 2011, 5pm “New Terrorism” and Crime Prevention Initiatives involving Muslim Young People’

Dr Basia Spalek, *University of Birmingham*

Tuesday 22nd February 2011, 5pm ‘Carrots and Sticks: Regulating the Behaviour of Problem Drug Users through Welfare Reform’

Dr Emma Wincup, *University of Leeds*

Tuesday 15th March 2011, 5pm ‘Ordering Things: Thinking Sociologically about the Consumption of Security’

Professor Ian Loader, *Oxford University*

Wednesday 16th March 2011, 6.30pm Building Sustainable Societies Master Class Series (in Collaboration with the Leeds Social Science Institute) ‘The Future of Policing’

Sir Norman Bettison, *Chief Constable of West Yorkshire*

Tuesday 22nd March 2011, 5pm ‘The New Political Economy of Private Security’

Dr Adam White, *University of York*

Tuesday 3rd May 2011, 5pm *Centre for Criminal Justice Studies* Annual Lecture 2011 ‘Should UK Prisoners Vote? An American Perspective’

Professor Jonathan Simon, *University of California, Berkeley & Leverhulme Visiting Fellow Edinburgh University*

Wednesday 11th May 2011, 3pm Co-Hosted with the *Centre for International Governance* ‘Policing Against Terror’

Professor Tom Tyler, *New York University*

Wednesday 25th May 2011, 12.30 pm ‘Barely (il)legal: The Problematic Definition of “Child” Pornography’

Dr Jonathan Clough, *Monash University*

CCJ (CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE) EDITORIAL REPORT 2010/11

CCJ Editorial Team, Sage Publications and the British Society of Criminology, 05.07.2011

Editorial Team in Leeds: Adam Crawford (Editor-in-Chief), Anthea Hucklesby (Editor), Susanne Karstedt (Editor), Clive Walker (Editor), Emma Wincup (Editor), Stuart Lister (Book Review Editor), and Sam Lewis (Book Review Editor), Lena Kruckenberg (Editorial Officer)

Associate Editors: Catherine Appleton (University of Leeds), Louise Ellison (University of Leeds), Gordon Hughes (Cardiff University), George Mair (Liverpool John Moores University), Tim Newburn (LSE), Alex Piquero (University of Texas, USA), René Van Swaaningen (Erasmus University Rotterdam, The Netherlands)

International Editorial Board: Hans Jörg Albrecht (Max Planck Institute, Germany), Christine Alder (University of Melbourne, Australia), John Braithwaite (Australian National University), Janet Chan (University of New South Wales, Australia), Meda Chesney-Lind (University of Hawaii, USA), Walter DeKeseredy (University of Ontario, Canada), David Dixon (University of New South Wales, Australia), Anthony Doob (University of Toronto, Canada), David Downes (LSE, United Kingdom), Arie Freiberg (Monash University, Australia), Loraine Gelsthorpe (University of Cambridge, United Kingdom), Andrew Goldsmith (Flinders University, Australia), John Hagan (Northwestern University, USA), Richard Harding (University of Western Australia), Ross Homel (Griffith University, Australia), Mike Hough (Birkbeck College, University of London, United Kingdom), Neil Hutton (University of Strathclyde, United Kingdom), Victor Kappeler (Eastern Kentucky University, USA), Colin Loftin (University at Albany, USA), Doris Mackenzie (Pennsylvania State University, USA), Lisa Maher (University of South Wales, Australia), Michael Maxfield (John Jay College of Criminal Justice, USA), Candace McCoy (City University of New York, USA), Kieran McEvoy (Queen's University Belfast, United Kingdom), Gill McIvor (University of Stirling, United Kingdom), Jody Miller (Rutgers University, USA), Mark H. Moore (Harvard University, USA), Claire Renzetti (University of Kentucky, USA), Sebastian Roche (University of Grenoble, France), Margaret Shaw (International Center for the Prevention of Crime, Canada), Clifford D. Shearing (University of Cape Town, South Africa), Wesley Skogan (Northwestern University, USA), Betsy Stanko (The Metropolitan Police, United Kingdom), Tom Tyler (New York University, USA), Jan van Dijk (Tilburg University, The Netherlands), Paul Wiles

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Criminology & Criminal Justice Editorial Team

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Greetings from New Editorial Team

This is the first editorial report of the journal *Criminology and Criminal Justice* for which we – as the new editorial team - have assumed responsibility. We would like to take this opportunity to introduce the new editorial team to the editorial board members and to outline plans for the future

development of the journal in conjunction with the British Society of Criminology and the publishers, Sage.

The structure of the Editorial Team, all of whom are based in the Centre for Criminal Justice Studies in the School of Law at the University of Leeds, is as follows:

Editor-in Chief: Adam Crawford

Editors: Anthea Hucklesby, Susanne Karstedt, Clive Walker and Emma Wincup

Book Review Editors: Sam Lewis and Stuart Lister

Editorial Officer: Lena Kruckenberg

We would also like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to the previous editorial team (based at Cardiff University) and the founding editors (Tim Newburn and George Mair) who collectively have done much to establish this journal as a leading journal in the field of criminology and criminal justice in just over a decade. Warmest thanks and congratulations are due to the previous editors, Gordon Hughes, Trevor Jones, Michael Levi, Matthew Williams, Kirsty Hudson and their colleagues at Cardiff University, as well as the previous editorial assistant Angela Jones, who together produced four volumes of high quality scholarship. It is a testimony to their endeavours that *Criminology and Criminal Justice* has been accepted into the Thomson Reuters Social Science Citation Index (Impact Factor pending). This recognition reflects the journal's success and impact on the field.

It is an honour and a privilege to have been given the responsibility by the Executive Committee of the British Society of Criminology of steering the journal through a further exciting phase in its expansion and growth. In order to ensure continuity with the previous editorial administration of the journal we have invited one of the previous editors (Gordon Hughes) to work with us as an Associate Editor.

As of 2011 *Criminology and Criminal Justice* is increasing the number of issues published per annum from four to five. We have taken on from our predecessors the task of making the journal an excellent international forum for critical debate and high-quality scholarship in the arenas of criminology and criminal justice. The editorial team is committed to the following broad aims:

- To enhance and maximise the number, range and quality of articles submitted to the journal;
- To maintain an efficient, timely and rigorous peer review process;
- To work closely with our reviewers to deliver appropriate, helpful and timely feedback to authors;
- To increase the international reputation and standing of the journal;
- To attract good quality submissions from within the UK and beyond;
- To engage fully with our international advisory board members in the work of the journal.

In addition, it is the intention of the editorial team that the turn-around time from article submission to authors being notified of the editorial decision will normally be eight weeks. We are pleased that since taking over the administration of new submissions in October 2010 we have managed to meet this aim. We hope that the recent move to the online submission and administration system will assist us in continuing to meet this ambitious target. The editorial team is also committed to providing feedback to all reviewers on the outcome of the articles that they are asked to review, along with the anonymous comments of other reviewers. In this we take our responsibilities for providing constructive and informative feedback to both reviewers – without whose vital assistance a journal like this cannot flourish – and potential authors, alike.

As part of our plans we intend to produce at least one and a maximum of two special issues each year to extend the inter-disciplinary and international reach of the journal. Before formally taking over editorial responsibility for the journal, in the summer of 2010 we issued a special call for proposals from Guest Editors of special issues to work with the editorial team. We subsequently received many high quality proposals, some of which will be published as forthcoming volumes. We may revisit this initiative periodically in order to stimulate further interest among the research

community for diverse and innovative collections of high quality articles around a common theme or substantive research issue. Nevertheless, we also encourage potential Guest Editors to submit proposals for special issues outside of the timetable of any formal call. Applications from proposed Guest Editors should outline the aims and objectives of the special issue including a brief overview and summary of the overarching themes and points of coherence that tie together the proposed articles. In addition to any introductory comments and discussion, proposals should set out the contents and names of the authors for each article. It should be noted that all articles submitted as part of a special issue will be subject to the Journal's normal peer review process.

The journal welcomes contributions to the book review section of the journal which we are committed to expanding. We also encourage publishers to send books for review to the book review editors.

In line with the development of the journal and our editorial policy, we have slightly revised the formal aims and scope of the journal. These now are as follows:

Aims and Scope

Criminology & Criminal Justice is a leading, peer reviewed journal of original research and thinking in the field. The Journal seeks to reflect the vibrancy of the disciplines of criminology and criminal justice throughout the UK and internationally. It publishes work of the highest quality and academic rigour from around the world and across all areas of criminology and criminal justice. It is interdisciplinary in nature, and is devoted to providing an international forum for critical debate and policy discussions of criminological and criminal justice research findings. As the official journal of the British Society of Criminology, Criminology & Criminal Justice encourages the submission of articles that are of interest to an international and/or British readership. Some of the key types of articles which form the focus of the journal will include:

- original conceptual articles on crime, its prevention and control;
- empirical studies, including those of criminological research findings, criminal justice policy-making and the implementation of laws, processes and criminal justice;
- analyses of international crimes and criminal justice institutions and policy transfer, as well as evaluations of significant developments in criminal justice practices;
- debates about the public role of criminology and criminologists.

As editors we look forward to working with editorial board members and our wider partners and encourage you to provide us with any comment and feedback which might help us improve the quality of service provided by the editorial team and the quality of the journal itself. We look forward to your assistance and support with this.

Developments since October 2010

As this is the first report from the Leeds team it seems appropriate briefly to reflect back on our experiences – both achievements and challenges - since we took over from Cardiff in October last year.

At the time of the handover, our new online manuscript submission system SAGEtrack was yet to be implemented. As it had been anticipated that the move to SAGEtrack would be implemented before handover, this came as rather an unexpected challenge. It required our editorial officer (Lena Kruckenberg) to set up a temporary offline system for managing the review process of 30 manuscript submissions. In addition, we received another 10 articles from Cardiff at various stages of the review process. This meant that Lena dealt with two systems - an offline review system and Sage's electronic submission system for accepted articles - while at the same time being trained on SAGEtrack which eventually replaced this arrangement.

The Editorial Team would like to record our immense gratitude and thanks to Lena for her extensive (additional) work that was required to manage smoothly the handover, the administration of the initial dual systems and the implementation of SAGEtrack.

SAGEtrack

In January 2011, SAGEtrack finally went online and a transitional process of tailoring the online system to the needs of the journal began. Lena continued to work with both systems for another two months, until we could fully rely on our online submission system. Sage's support team, and in particular the programmers working on SAGEtrack, did an excellent job in supporting us throughout the set-up period of the system. After having dealt with more than 30 articles on SAGEtrack, we are now confident that the most difficult part of the transition process is accomplished. We have updated the journal's submission guidelines according to the requirements of our new submission system. The revised guidelines will soon appear on the CCJ website and in the journal's cover. We now aim to further personalise the system (in particular the automatic emails it generates) and to extend our reviewer base. Any comments on SAGEtrack and/or suggestions for further improvements are more than welcome.

Turnaround Time

When we took over as incoming editorial team, we committed ourselves to meeting ambitious new targets of an average time for completing a review process to no more than 8 weeks. We are pleased to report that so far we have been able to meet (and largely exceed) this target, with both our online and offline systems. Overall, we have gained the impression, supported by anecdotal feedback, that authors appreciate this development, and that a shortened turnaround time may also increase the number of high-level submissions in future.

Online First

In addition, we are pleased to report that SAGE's electronic journal platform now includes an 'Online First' section for *Criminology and Criminal Justice*. This feature allows completed articles to be hosted online prior to their inclusion in a final journal issue. We feel that our authors will benefit greatly from further reduced lead times between submission and publication of articles, and from earlier citation opportunities by related work. The feature also allows subscribers to access the very latest papers in the field, which further contributes to the journal's attractiveness in an increasingly competitive field. This feature will undoubtedly be an attraction to potential authors in the run up to the REF2014 publication deadline of 31 December 2013, as articles first available electronically will be considered to be in the public domain for the purposes of the exercise.

Submissions

As we do not have a full year's data we are not yet in a position to evaluate the impact of either the move to SAGEtrack or the increase in the number of issues (from four to five per year). Nevertheless, we can make some initial observations on submissions received.

The overall number of submissions to *Criminology and Criminal Justice* has slightly increased since SAGEtrack went online. This seems to be particularly true for contributions from the USA. In contrast, the number of submissions from non-English speaking countries appears to have slightly decreased. However, these may be temporary trends. The majority of authors who seek to publish in *Criminology and Criminal Justice* live and work in the UK, and we expect a further rise of submissions from here as the REF approaches.¹

Volume 11

As of 2011 *Criminology and Criminal Justice* is increasing the number of issues published per annum from four to five. The editorial team in Cardiff kindly agreed to assume responsibility for

producing the first two issues of this volume. However, we continue to publish articles from their backlog along with those edited by the team in Leeds.ⁱⁱ

We are pleased to report that we have been able to publish articles by authors from Australia, Canada, the Netherlands and Germany which reflect the international nature of the journal. We await resubmissions from Romania and Finland later this year. Considering the quality and the scope of articles published in this 11th Volume, we have the strong impression that *Criminology and Criminal Justice* indeed lives up to its aim of reflecting the vibrancy of criminology and criminal justice throughout the UK and internationally.

Book Reviews

The journal currently has two book review editors (Dr. Sam Lewis and Stuart Lister). The intention is to seek to commission a sufficient number of book reviews in order to publish in the region of four per issue. In order to secure a healthy supply of books to review, the editors have made contact with all the main publishers in the field of criminal justice and criminology alerting them to the change of editorial team. Since assuming editorial control of the journal the book review editors have commissioned 30 reviews, and submitted nine for publication (across three issues); there are currently 18 books for which the editors are awaiting reviews. Four reviews have been returned to reviewers for major revision before publication can proceed.

Debate and Dialogue

The new editorial team intends to keep and further develop the (recently introduced) periodic 'Debate and Dialogue' section within the journal. However, volume 11 will not include any such items. We are currently considering a number of options, including soliciting a 'position piece' and responses on the 'big society' theme and its implications for crime control and criminal justice. Other possible developments include soliciting one of the plenary lectures from the Annual British Society of Criminology conference and/or organising a *Criminology and Criminal Justice* Annual lecture along the lines pioneered by other journals, such as the British Journal of Sociology.

Special Issues

In order to ensure in-depth coverage of specific areas of criminological research, we decided to publish two special issues per volume. However, due to the complications of the handover process it was decided that no special issue will be published this year.

Call for Special Issues

In the summer of 2010, in advance of the new editorial team taking over responsibility for the journal, a call for Guest Editors and proposals for Special Issues was issued – via the British Society of Criminology conference 2010 (in Leicester), the website and other outlets. By the time of the closing date October 2010, we received seven high quality proposals. We initially took the decision to accept the two strongest proposals and sought to work with the guest editors on two other proposals. Unfortunately, the first of the proposed special issues (in terms of its timetable for publication) fell through as one of the guest editors withdrew from the project. The result is that we will have no special issue in Volume 11, but (see below) this will be compensated by a number of special issues in 2012 and beyond.

Special Issues 2012

After an overwhelming response to our call for proposals we decided to commission three special issues on a wide range of pertinent areas of research:

1. *Negotiated orders* (edited by Alistair Henry & Lesley McAra, University of Edinburgh) will examine ways in which social life involves an ongoing dialogue and negotiation between broad social, political, cultural and institutional trends, designs and regulatory frameworks on the one

hand, and everyday social interactions, experiences and practices on the other. This special issue will include articles written by scholars from Austria and the US as well as various parts of the UK.

II. *Surveillance, technology and the everyday* (edited by Helen Wells, Keele University) is a collection of contemporary reflections on empirical research into various aspects of, and ways of imagining, surveillance in crime control contexts. Six of the authors are early career academics active in researching surveillance from a variety of disciplinary backgrounds including criminology, politics, gender studies and the sociology of technology. Contributors to this special issue include researchers based in Canada and the UK.

III. *Emerging issues of crime and justice in Africa* (edited by Justice Tankebe, University of Cambridge; Alice Hills, University of Leeds & Bankole Cole, Northumbria University) is intended as a contribution to an emerging field of cross-cultural criminological research, broadening the geographical scope of criminological analysis. It shows how Africa's experiences challenge Western orthodoxy about the democratic state and its role in the provision of security, about punishment and prisons, and about the nature and the scope for democratic reforms. This special issue will include articles written by specialists from Nigeria, Kenya, Ghana and South Africa as well as African researchers based in the UK.

The titles and contents indicate that these special issues will enhance our aims to expand the international reach and inter-disciplinary coverage represented by special issues.

As reported in our editorial introduction to issue 11(3), the editors are keen to consider all offers of proposals for future special issues and have an open call for guest editors. We are currently working with potential guest editors in relation to three further emergent proposals. Consequently, we are not intending on reissuing a call for new proposals in 2011 but may revisit this in 2012 or 2013.

The editorial team has put in place a process using SAGEtrack for administering special issues. It should be noted that all articles submitted as part of a special issue will be subject to the Journal's normal peer review process.

International Editorial Board

We are greatly indebted to our International Editorial Board and our Associate editors for their support, particularly by encouraging the submission of potentially excellent international articles to our journal. However, we agreed with our predecessors that it was time for a 'refreshing' of the journal's International Editorial Board, as well as further 'action in making this body of scholars a major aspect of capacity building'.ⁱⁱⁱ We are currently in the process of renewing the membership and revising the responsibilities of the International Advisory Board and the roles of Associate Editors. Last month we contacted and thanked our Editorial Board for promoting *Criminology and Criminal Justice* in their respective countries and academic networks. A few members decided to take this as an opportunity to step down from their role, making space for others. We are in the process of selecting and inviting new members to our International Editorial Board, and we hope that we will be able to involve the editorial board more actively in future, particularly with regard to the further development of the Debate & Dialogue section, and other journal initiatives.

CCJS WORKING PAPERS

Alcohol, Regulation and Victorian Hangovers

Henry Yeomans

In April 2011, French riot police threatened to go on strike in response to government plans to ban officers from consuming alcoholic drinks while on duty. The riot control force, or *Compagnies Républicaines de Sécurité*, were accustomed to consuming wine, beer, cider or perry with their lunch and unions reacted furiously to attempts to alter this hitherto acceptable practice (BBC News, 22/4/11). In July of the same year, the Russian Government classified beer as alcoholic. Previously, Russian alcohol laws had applied only to beverages containing more than 10% alcohol and anything below that threshold, such as the vast majority of beer, was regarded as a foodstuff. The British press covered this event in a bemused fashion; the *Daily Telegraph* reported that Russian president Dmitry Medvedev had “signed a bill that confirms what the rest of the world has known for centuries: that beer is in fact alcoholic” (*Daily Telegraph*, 21/7/11). Similarly the threatened strike by the French riot police was reported in a light-hearted manner which reproduced the popular stereotype of the French as a people whose love of wine is matched only by their passion for industrial action. While the raising of quizzical eyebrows in the direction of our European neighbours makes for entertaining news stories, it is useful to give further consideration to some of the questions these recent regulatory changes pose in regard to drinking generally. Specifically, how do we understand alcohol and how do these understandings shape its regulation?

The Russian and French examples illustrate the potential for significant cross-cultural and historical variability in the means through which the use of alcohol is governed. Importantly, these variations negate the extent to which it is possible to attribute attitudes and laws surrounding alcohol to objective, rational or ‘common-sense’ understandings of the problematic psycho-active properties of this substance. To elaborate, popular discourse on drinking abounds with alarm about the ‘plague’ or ‘epidemic’ of heavy drinking which is sweeping the nation. Moreover, the comparatively strict legal frameworks governing alcohol in this country, which have been called inconvenient by Tony Blair (*Daily Mail*, 12/1/2005) and “lunatic” by George Orwell (*Tribune*, 18/8/1944), suggest that law-makers through time have taken the nation’s drinking equally seriously. To no small degree, the British relationship with alcohol is therefore characterised by anxiety. But despite this anxiety, it is apparent that average alcohol consumption in Britain was below the EU average in 2004 and has subsequently decreased further (WHO, 2004; Robinson and Bulger, 2008; Fuller and Sanchez, 2009; BBC News, 3/9/2010). Research suggests heavy sessional consumption or ‘binge drinking’ amongst young people is more common in Britain than most European countries (ESPAD, 2007), but there is evidence that this habit is similarly declining (see: Measham and Ostergaard, 2009). Current anxieties about alcohol do not appear, therefore, to be based on any simple, rational comprehension of levels of consumption. As the curious examples of French and Russian regulations implicitly imply, social, cultural and political factors appear to play a crucial role in constructing the manner through which we understand and seek to regulate drinking.

It was from roughly this starting point that I set out, in my PhD thesis, to investigate the public attitudes and legal frameworks which govern the use of alcohol in England and Wales. Drawing inspiration from Craig Reinerman’s assertion that “social problems have careers that ebb and flow independent of the ‘objective’ incidence of the behaviors thought to constitute them” (1988: 91), I sought to investigate these issues historically; to examine the ebb, flow and changing character of the national ‘drink problem’ over time. Given this interest in the historical formation of contemporary anxieties about drink, this research revolved around a study of the crucial legal and attitudinal developments relating to alcohol from the eighteenth century onwards. More

specifically, however, a concentration on the nineteenth century was prioritised. A number of historians attach particular importance to the Victorian temperance movement; both Harrison (1971) and Shiman (1988) link temperance campaigns to the increased seriousness with which the issue of drunkenness was taken in the nineteenth century. Furthermore, various comparative pieces of social science have connected other countries' temperance pasts to the discursive configuration of their continuing efforts to govern drinking (Levine, 1993; Rouse and Unnithan, 1993). Yet no detailed studies had examined the longer-term historical influence of the temperance movement in England and Wales.



There was, therefore, a gap in our knowledge of the present. I sought to address these limitations by producing a formative account of legal and attitudinal developments which placed continuing anxieties about alcohol and comparative international curiosities, as mentioned in regard to France and Russia, into historical perspective. Methodologically, the research took the form of a historical discourse analysis and, given the interest in the connection of public attitudes or understandings to the regulation of behaviour, it was necessary employ a dual focus on social and legal spheres. Hence, both an intensive study of laws relating to drink and drinking, as well as an extensive investigation of the public debates which surrounded the formulation and enactment of these drinks laws, were completed. Legal developments were examined chiefly through the study of statutory law, although a number of cases and official government documents were also

analysed. The public debates were mainly investigated through the use of press sources from the last three hundred years but, additionally, a variety of other sources were at times utilised; these included artwork, advertising and temperance literature. As intended, this research design facilitated a consideration of the relationship between public attitudes and legal regulation. But, interestingly, it also enabled analysis of some of the more persuasive, extra-legal means, such as the recent 'Know Your Limits' anti-binge drinking TV campaign, through which attempts to govern individual behaviour are made. It was therefore possible, due to the legal and discursive focus, to expand the focus beyond pure legal regulation and give a more comprehensive account of wider forms of moral regulation.

The concept of moral regulation has been usefully elaborated by both Hunt (1999) and Ruonavaara (1997). In its simplest form, it refers to the normative decision that a certain form of conduct is in some sense undesirable and subsequent attempts, through the law or other means, to accordingly reform people's behaviour. Moral regulation was first discussed by Durkheim (1970), to whom it constituted a sets of shared values, social roles and behavioural boundaries which prevented individuals or societies sliding into the normless condition of anomie. But drawing on Weber and particularly Foucault, Hunt and Ruonavaara have concentrated on the facility of moral regulation to promote approved forms of conduct. This may be achieved through the simple legal prohibition of undesirable behaviour but is more usually attempted by the employment of persuasion or ethical direction to structure behavioural choices. To elaborate, smoking is not prohibited by law but official government discourse makes it clear that this activity is personally risky, socially irresponsible and ethically questionable (see: Brewis and Grey, 2008). This manner of normatively structuring personal behavioural choices is a form of moral regulation.

Moral regulation is, therefore, pertinent to the contemporary governance of drinking but it is also particularly useful for understanding nineteenth century developments. Hunt encourages a concentration on the discursive formations that identify a social problem, recruit agitators and mobilise support; in short, the process through which certain types of behaviour are problematised (Hunt, 1999: 19-28). In the eighteenth century, the ‘drink problem’ was dominated by concerns about gin and beer was frequently promoted as a healthy, patriotic alternative to this corrosive European spirit. But these dominant perceptions were challenged in the nineteenth century by the emergence of an abstinence-based temperance movement. These teetotal campaigners regarded drinking as essentially a slippery slope; even moderate drinkers were travellers on a one-way “highway to drunkenness” which inevitably led to immorality and sin (W. Hunt, 1841: 14). All drinking eventually led to intemperance and so, to borrow from teetotal pioneer Joseph Livesey, moderation was equally capable of producing the “baneful effects” of crime, disorder, sickness, poverty and other problems (*Preston Chronicle*, 1834). Following Hunt (1999), it becomes clear that the Victorian temperance movement advanced a novel form of moral regulation in which all forms of drinking were problematised.

The temperance movement never achieved the collective abstinence from alcohol to which it aspired. It became apparent, however, that certain temperance ideas such as the depiction of alcohol as inherently problematic became widely accepted in the nineteenth century. The Beer Act 1830 had created a system whereby beer-sellers did not need a licence granted by a magistrate but the stricter licensing rules which applied to spirits were extended to beer by the Wine and Beerhouse Act 1869. This re-positioning of the beer trade within the remit of the legal system shows that beer was increasingly viewed, as teetotal activists had long insisted it should be, as every bit as problematic as gin. The introduction of statutory rules on public house closing times in the mid-1860s and the expansion of drunkenness offences in the Licensing Act 1872 provide further evidence of a heightening belief in the need to restrict the sale and consumption of this inherently problematic substance in all its forms. Additionally, within these restrictive legal parameters, individual drinkers were further urged to reform their own behaviour. To Henry Bruce, Home Secretary and chief political architect of the Licensing Act 1872, drunkenness was a “disgrace” to civilisation (*Hampshire Telegraph*, 17/4/1872) and this morally-charged rhetoric compelled individuals to supplement legal rules by regulating their own conduct (Yeomans, 2011a). So, it was partly under the influence of the temperance movement that this model of governing all forms of drink through the dual use of legal restrictions and moral compulsion was established between the mid-1860s and early 1870s.

It is my contention that the reforms of the 1860s and 1870s normalised the expectation that alcohol will be governed through legal restrictions and moral compulsion. For example, Britain, unlike many countries, did not respond to the challenge of World War One by prohibiting alcohol but, instead, sobriety was promoted through the tightening of existing legal restrictions and a public campaign for people to voluntarily abstain from alcohol for the duration of the war (Yeomans, 2011b). Equally, in the twenty-first century, a variety of new governmental measures to regulate alcohol have been introduced, including alcohol free zones, drink banning orders and restrictions on drinks promotions. But, within these and other legal parameters, there is considerable space for individuals to choose to drink excessively. The role of government in this situation is to weight or give direction to individual behavioural choices. Hence, Prime Minister David Cameron has condemned the practice of binge drinking for turning city centres into “the Wild West” (*The Sun*, 13/8/2010), Department of Health campaigns highlight the ‘risks’ of exceeding weekly limits of alcoholic units consumption (see: *Guardian*, 19/5/2008) and regular increases in alcohol duty aim to reinforce moderation. Through pricing, risk advice and normative rhetoric, attempts to govern individual choices about alcohol are clearly evident. As in the 1870s, the regulation of behaviour does not end at the limits of the law.

Of course, there have been significant changes to the way in which we understand and regulate drinking since the nineteenth century. Notably, youth drinking did not become a public issue until the mid-twentieth century and concerns for addiction and public health have risen in significance since this period. Significantly for temperance advocates, a robust faith in the need for abstinence has also declined and contemporary public discourse rarely, if ever, features the sort of exhortations to teetotalism which were frequent in the nineteenth century. But it is notable, firstly, that certain temperance organisations have survived; the Victorian prohibitionist behemoth, the UK Alliance, is now known as the Institute of Alcohol Studies (IAS) and promotes “the use of scientific evidence in policy-making to reduce alcohol-related harm” (IAS, 2011). Secondly, public discourse on alcohol retains certain similarities to temperance views. Official discourse is punctuated by regular claims about the risks of drinking, which include being a victim of violent crime, being a victim of sexual assault, committing violent crime and developing certain health conditions (Cabinet Office, 2004). The slippery moral slope, which many Victorians believed led to even moderate drinkers experiencing the terrible consequences of intemperance, has been replaced by a continuum of risk in which the nasty eventualities of excessive consumption become real more with every sip of an alcoholic drink. While the Victorians equated sobriety with the prized quality of respectability, contemporary society connects the avoidance of risky drinking with the neo-liberal mantra of personal responsibility. Evident in discourse and the survival of organisations such as the IAS, the Victorian temperance movement retains an influence today.

The qualitative character of the manner in which individuals are compelled to moderate their drinking bears similarities to Victorian alcohol discourse. Equally, the continuation of a governmental system regulating all forms of alcohol through mechanisms such as licensing, controlled opening times and certain drunkenness offences also illustrates the crucial formative importance of nineteenth century statutory reforms.⁷ Importantly, nineteenth century developments in both legal restriction and moral compulsion rested on the teetotal temperance understanding that all forms of alcohol, including beer, are essentially problematic and in need of some form of regulation. To many, this is an unremarkable, common-sense realisation; but ‘common sense’ is culturally specific rather than universally intuitive. British amusement at the examples of recent regulatory changes in France and Russia (cited earlier) derive from a situation in which, until recently at least, the dominant perception of beer in these countries was that it was somehow qualitatively different to alcoholic spirits and required less legal regulation. The contribution of my PhD research is, therefore, to define our current national faith in the inherently problematic nature of alcohol and the need for its regulation (through legal restriction and moral compulsion) as the product of a historically particular configuration of factors, notably including the nineteenth century, teetotal temperance movement. The way we continue to think about and regulate alcohol is, therefore, afflicted by a discursive and moral hangover from the Victorian period.

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⁷ It is worth noting that, under the Licensing Act 2003, the granting of licences and fixing of opening hours is done by local authorities rather than magistrates.

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Joining the club: Re-establishing life after genocide

Linda Asquith

“There’s no time of happiness for survivors. When they finish school, there’s no relative to attend their graduation. When they get married, there’s no family to be with them. There’s nothing left for survivors; it has all gone and our life has changed forever... The genocide was a very bad time for me, but afterwards my life was worse.” (Beatha Uwazaninka 2006)

In talking about her life after the Rwandan genocide, Beatha highlights one of the least researched areas relating to genocide studies. Indeed, if life post-genocide is considered at all, it is mainly in relation to conditions such as post traumatic stress disorder (e.g. Neuberger et al 2009), or analysing the legal processes following genocide (e.g. Clark 2010). There is little that focuses on the lived experience of those victims who survive genocide, particularly those who migrate to a different country afterwards. This is in contrast with domestic crime such as burglary, rape or assault where the practical needs and after effects for victims are well recognised with victims routinely offered support through Victim Support or specific support agencies. The problem with providing a coherent plan of support for genocide survivors partially appears to be one of coordination; after genocide, survivors flee to a whole range of destinations and as such it would be impossible to provide a support organisation which covered a range of countries. Consequently, there is a need to focus on what happens in each individual country of refuge, to examine how individuals fit into the culture whilst recovering from genocide. This research project focuses on how individual survivors rebuild their lives following migration to the UK, with a particular focus on how those survivors use social capital to facilitate their rebuilding, recovery and resettlement. Interviews were undertaken with 11 genocide survivors, the majority of whom were survivors of the Holocaust. Zakiah, Lili, Sarah, Tabitha, Judith, Rebecca, Henry, Vincent and Jack all identify themselves as survivors of the Holocaust. Rebecca and Henry were both part of the Kindertransport scheme that brought 10,000 unaccompanied Jewish children to the UK in 1938-39. Zakiah, Lili, Sarah, Jack, Judith, Vincent and Tabitha all arrived via different methods at varying points following the war. Sefik arrived in the UK as a 14 year old as part of the Bosnia project in 1993 along with his immediate family; his father had been a prisoner of war in Manjaca camp, close to Banja Luka in northern Bosnia Herzegovina. Julien moved from Rwanda to the UK in 1999 when he was 21, after he finished his secondary school education.

One aspect which has proved particularly interesting is how sport and cultural activities aid survivors to develop social capital in order to resettle and recover. A number of individuals referred to their involvement in sporting activities both before and after their migration. Bourdieu (1978) has suggested that the knowledge of and ability to play certain sports is a form of cultural capital which can facilitate acceptance into particular classes. Knowledge of sporting or cultural activities is one of the few things that survivors can retain and bring to their new country. Employment skills can be carried with them, but are dependent on the host countries recognising their skills and often require some form of conversion. Sporting and cultural activities such as music can transcend those barriers and can serve as a way of acculturating and recovering from genocide, by allowing an individual to be recognised as both a valuable member of the team and a human being, rather than the subhuman that the perpetrators of genocide have labelled them. If an individual cannot fit in due to not understanding the rules of the game, this further serves to alienate them from the host country. Stempel (2005) draws on Bourdieu's ideas to suggest that sports are highly class exclusive in order that the dominant class may draw boundaries between themselves and the middle and lower classes. Henry's story highlights this, when he talks of his confusion when first experiencing a game of cricket, when he saw other students setting up the stumps and getting the cricket bats out.

"I didn't understand this at all, it seemed so odd...of course I understood football, and tennis and stuff like that, I could understand that. But I couldn't understand why they were running, none of it made any sense."

What is interesting in Henry's case is that his confusion is about the peculiarities of the very British game of cricket. Whilst other sports, such as football may well transcend cultures and language, the sport of cricket is rooted in British culture. This lack of knowledge and understanding of the game of cricket served to reinforce Henry's sense of alienation and his fellow students viewed him as an oddity as a result of his lack of knowledge. However, Henry was able to rectify this by performing exceptionally well in swimming and received a round of applause after completing his 50 yard certificate. This provided an alternative route for Henry to build up his cultural capital in his English school and facilitated his acculturation and acceptance. Jack also found this to be the case, both for him and his father. What Jack and his family wanted most is to know that he belonged in this country, and Jack and his father found this through sport, with his father joining a tennis club and Jack winning a number of races in the school swimming club which, in his words "immediately established my credibility".

As well as acting as a facilitator for acculturation and recovery, sporting activity may also enable a broader process of settling in, allowing the survivor to make friends who share similar interests and to further develop and build their social capital. This can be through survivors coming together and engaging in sporting activities such as the Primrose Youth Group which was formed by a group of young Holocaust survivors who had arrived in the UK under the auspices of the Central British Fund. Zakiah, Jack and Vincent all joined the youth club, feeling that they needed to come together as a group in order to aid their recovery. Sefik found that football facilitated his recovery and resettlement. Firstly, it was a way of meeting other Bosnians who lived locally and secondly he felt he was treated like anyone else in that community. What can be seen here is that sport facilitated Sefik's acculturation and aided his recovery as he was accepted for his skills, rather than singled out for his differences. His sporting skills further assisted in his resettlement as he went on to study sports science at college before becoming a sports lecturer. Because Sefik carried his knowledge and passion for football with him, it allowed him to access cultural activities in the UK which led to his recovery, progression and settlement in the UK.

Stempel (2005) suggests that within the 'elite' classes there is a division between those whose assets are economically dominant and those whose assets are culturally dominant. He goes on to highlight the gender division in sporting activity wherein the economically dominant invest comparatively more energy in 'masculine' competitive sports compared to the culturally dominant who invest more energy in 'feminine' fitness sports. This appears to suggest that class and masculine/feminine ideas are intertwined, possibly through the construction of gender roles. However in this sample, there is a further divide in that whilst most of the male interviewees talk of sport and their involvement, female interviewees do not. Instead, they refer to other cultural activities, such as music or education or relationships with others as being a key way of recovering and being accepted. Rebecca attributes her recovery in no small part to the time she spent with the animals on the farm she lived on. The experience of the Kindertransport for Rebecca meant that she lost all faith in humans, instead preferring the company of animals where she found the "emotional comfort and sustenance" that she needed. It seems from this that where men seek recognition for skills and abilities; women appear to seek relationships which provide reassurance and emotional support to aid recovery and resettlement. Whilst Rebecca's bonding with the farm animals was due to her rejection of other humans, Sarah found her support initially from doctor in the Swedish hospital she recovered in immediately following the end of the second world war, saying that the conversations she had with him, "made such a huge impression on me. Still tears come in my eyes because although it seems such a simple statement, at that time, you know, I was so dehumanised and humiliated and forlorn and lost and depressed that that really jolted me into...an amazing kind of...life again."

Sarah met and married her husband shortly after the genocide whilst living in a family placement which was organised by the Jewish Congress. Similarly, both Lili and Tabitha married their husbands within six months after meeting him. This is not unusual and many have noted that one

of the key priorities for Holocaust survivors was to recreate a family as soon as possible after the genocide. Tabitha met her first husband Simon through her involvement in music and singing. This involvement in music seems to have functioned in the same way that sports functioned for some of the male survivors in this sample. Tabitha's involvement in two choirs not long after she was liberated from the camps was clearly of importance to her; "Music was essential to me and has always formed an important part of my life" (Levi 1995:76). It appears that involvement in choirs and orchestras built up Tabitha's self esteem and confidence and reassured her that she was of value.

To conclude, what can be seen here is that cultural activities can serve to facilitate a genocide survivor's recovery as well as their acculturation in a new country allowing them to be seen as something other than a survivor or a refugee. Most importantly, it allows them to be seen as 'one of the club' and therefore no different to anyone else. However if a survivor does not have the knowledge of a particular cultural activity as highlighted in Henry's case then the activity can serve to further alienate genocide survivors and disrupt their resettlement. Furthermore there appears to be a gender divide in that the men in this sample utilise sport as a way of regaining and developing status whereas the women appear to focus on building relationships. The project will now go on to consider how social capital also ties in to identity and family construction, as well as highlighting the impact of education and work on recovery and resettlement. It would be interesting to focus on gender in a future project considering the role of gender in the resettlement and recovery of genocide survivors. The research would need to evaluate the strategies the survivors utilise and see if there is a gendered aspect to the strategies they used, further exploring the role of sport in resettlement and recovery.

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ⁱ For current statistics see publisher's report.

ⁱⁱ We expect to publish the last two of these articles in 12(1) and 12(2).

ⁱⁱⁱ Criminology & Criminal Justice. Editorial Report 2009/10.

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