The Literary Cold War, 1945 to Vietnam
Adam Piette

This book is a study of the psychological and cultural impact of the Cold War on the imaginations of citizens in the UK and US. It examines writers working at the hazy borders between aesthetic project and political allegory, with specific attention being paid to Vladimir Nabokov and Graham Greene as Cold War writers. The book looks at the special relationship as a form of paranoid plotline governing key Anglo-American texts from Storm Jameson to Sylvia Plath and Ted Hughes, as well as examining the figure of the non-aligned neutral observer caught up in the sacrificial triangles structuring Cold War fantasy. The book aims to consolidate and define a new emergent field in literary studies, the literary Cold War, following the lead of prominent historians of the period. It looks at leading Anglo-American writers in terms of the Cold War as a psychological and fantasy phenomenon. It provides significant readings of key post-war writers.

The Rise and Fall of the UK Film Council
Gillian Doyle, Philip Schlesinger, Raymond Boyle, and Lisa Kelly

A unique study of the making of film policy in the UK set in its political, economic and international contexts. The UK Film Council was responsible for supporting film in the UK for over a decade. What objectives did it pursue over time? How effective was the UKFC as a model of public support for film? And what strategic lessons can be drawn from its experience? As well as offering a critical overview of the political, policy and technological contexts which framed the organisation’s creation,
existence and eventual demise, this book analyses the tensions between differing sectoral, commercial and cultural agendas, and between national and global interests in an increasingly transnational film industry. Drawing on interviews with leading film executives, politicians and industry stakeholders, including all the UKFC’s chairs (Alan Parker, Stewart Till and Tim Bevan) and its CEO John Woodward, the book provides a probing and an empirically grounded analysis of the rise and unexpected fall of this key and iconic strategic support body for film. At the same time it provides a timely and significant investigation into the contemporary policy environment for film in the 21st century.

July 2008
Kenneth McK Norrie

in Professor Norrie's Commentaries on Family Law

The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child requires state parties to submit a report every five years on how they are fulfilling their obligations, and the UK Children's Commissioners jointly produced a separate report to the UN Committee explaining how, in their view, the UK still fails in its obligations. This commentary discusses that report from 2008, drawing attention in particular to the continued low age of criminal responsibility, the minimal protections against discrimination afforded children, and the continued legality of corporal punishment of children.

“You Seem Very Westernised to Me”: Place, Identity and Othering of Muslim Workers in the UK Labour Market
Peter Hopkins and Richard Gale

in Muslims in Britain: Race, Place and Identities

This chapter describes the quantitative evidence concerning British Muslims' employment and the types of explanation that are advanced for the differential success of distinct ethnic minority groups. The quantitative studies indicate that there is some form of 'Islamic penalty'. From the research with Pakistanis, three interlinked sets
of disadvantages are determined which might develop an ‘Islamic penalty’ in the UK labour market. Even after allowing for the effect of living in a ward with high unemployment, Muslims appeared to suffer an employment penalty. The politics of race and ethnicity were significant impacts on the labour market, particularly in Slough. In Reading, ignorance could result in insensitivity and failure to try to recruit among ethnic minorities. Paid work is usually secondary to the obligations of women. Current ‘racial discrimination’ against Muslims may be connected to a fear of terrorism that makes employers more hostile to overt expressions of ‘Muslimness’.

Where Stands the Union Now? Scottish-English Relations after Devolution
T.M. Devine (ed.)
in Scotland and the Union 1707-2007
Published in print: 2008 Published Online: September 2012
Publisher: Edinburgh University Press
doi:10.3366/edinburgh/9780748635412.003.0012
Item type: chapter

This chapter considers Ron Davies' view, arguing that the way devolution was implemented has opened up the scope for debate about political community in the UK. It also investigates the institutional forms which link Scottish and UK/English governments. The devolution reforms rested on the residual territorial non-uniformity of the ‘state of unions’. The unmanaged divergence, displacement of legitimacy problems, the English problem, the borderless public opinion across the UK, and the weak intergovernmental co-ordination are the five problems of piecemeal devolution. The institutional expression of political community at a UK scale stays largely uncoupled from the institutional expressions of political community at the devolved scale. The election of a nationalist government in Scotland in 2007 takes the territorial dynamics out of ‘family’ politics and brings a mutually reinforcing partisan and territorial cleavage into UK-Scottish relations.

Political Participation of European Muslims in France and the United Kingdom
Salima Bouyarden
in Muslim Political Participation in Europe
Published in print: 2013 Published Online: September 2013
Publisher: Edinburgh University Press
doi:10.3366/edinburgh/9780748646944.003.0006
Item type: chapter
The chapter explores how French and British Muslim communities are politically defining themselves by creating their own identity, and how they are building their sense of belonging through networking and laying claim to their rights. Through an analysis of British and French Muslims’ respective histories, the chapter discusses the extent to which Muslim political participation – voting patterns, political engagement and Muslim identity, as well as the relationship between these factors – has been influenced by the past. The chapter also focuses on the new patterns of present French and British Muslim political participation, and identifies the process of internalisation at work among these Muslim communities. The chapter then offers a typology of European Muslim women engaged in politics. The chapter concludes with some discussion on the existence of a ‘Muslim vote’, and finally sheds light on the birth of a European Muslim civic participation.

The Modern SNP
Gerry Hassan (ed.)
Published in print: 2009 Published Online: September 2012
Publisher: Edinburgh University Press
DOI: 10.3366/edinburgh/9780748639908.001.0001
Item type: book

The Scottish National Party (SNP) has played a significant role in the politics of Scotland in the last forty years. In particular, it has contributed to and shaped the impact and dynamics of devolution. This collection brings together academics, writers, commentators and analysts of Scottish politics to address the nature of the SNP: its position in Scotland, its influence on devolution, its role as a minority administration and its relationship with other institutions in Scotland, the UK and Europe. The SNP has consistently had problems with intellectuals and thinkers, but this is not unusual in party politics. The issue of independence and the debate between it and the Union is one of the main fault-lines of Scottish politics.

The Scottish Labour Party
Gerry Hassan (ed.)
Published in print: 2004 Published Online: September 2012
Publisher: Edinburgh University Press
DOI: 10.3366/edinburgh/9780748617845.001.0001
Item type: book

Scottish Labour has been the dominant political party in Scotland for over 40 years. This book considers the contemporary party, analysing it in the context of Scottish politics, Scotland, and the UK, as well as drawing international comparisons. A range of areas are covered: the
chronology of events over the life of the party; the party's internal structures and culture, and its role in Scottish society; Labour's role as Scotland's leading party, its institutional role and its wider relationship with Scottish society; the role of the Labour movement. Key themes include the development of Scottish Labour as Scottish politics has changed with devolution; its often difficult relationship with devolution; home rule and the rise of the SNP; and the impact of Scottish Labour's relationship with the UK Labour party. The book looks at not only the history of the Scottish Labour Party, but also the contemporary party; features a mix of contributors to ensure a variety of perspectives — from academics and journalists to political commentators and public policy experts; and places Scottish Labour within a national and international context.

The Challenge of Nationalism
T.M. Devine (ed.)

in Scotland and the Union 1707-2007

This chapter deals with the nationalist challenge. Constitutional change for Scotland was firmly back on the political agenda of the Scottish National Party (SNP)'s historic victory and was due to the two great surges of support for the party in 1967–8 and again in 1973–4. The SNP's success appeared to be an efficient way of drawing attention to Scotland's problems. The effect of economic change on the fortunes of the SNP is then described. The Tory Party was rejected as the most effective challenge to the hegemony of Labour in Scotland. The electoral success of the SNP in 1974 meant that home rule remained at the top of the UK political agenda for the next several years. The campaign for home rule which had prevailed much of Scottish politics in the 1970s collapsed in acrimony, bitterness and disillusion.

Audiences
Brett Mills

in The Sitcom

Page 5 of 11
This chapter argues the sitcom is an especially important genre for thinking about television audiences because comedy is a form of communication that relies on audience response for its effect. The chapter examines sitcom tropes such as the laugh track, to examine how the audience is signalled within the genre. It also explores audience reactions via complaints, and examines what such complaints tell us about audience expectations for the genre. This is also linked to issues of broadcasting regulations. The chapter draws on primary research with comedy audiences carried out for this book.

Degrees of Independence: SNP Thinking in an International Context

Eve Hepburn

in The Modern SNP: From Protest to Power

Published in print: 2009 Published Online: September 2012
Item type: chapter

This chapter explores the Scottish National Party (SNP)'s early demands for self-government. It assesses the idea of ‘independence in Europe’. It also addresses how the existence of a devolved Scottish Parliament has altered the context for pursuing independence. It then considers how the meaning of independence has been irrevocably changed in a post-sovereign world, and the challenges small nations face from (in particular, economic) globalisation. The SNP's position on independence was fundamentally altered by two processes of state restructuring. Devolution has benefited the SNP. The SNP is in a position to affect public opinion on the merits of independence and has a range of mechanisms at its disposal to do this. The SNP highlight the extensive linkages and interdependencies between Scotland and the rest of the UK. It supported ‘degrees of independence’ for Scotland, which have been informed by considerations of state partnership, European integration and globalisation.

(Re)describing Scottish National Identity

Murrey Stewart Leith and Daniel P. J. Soule

in Political Discourse and National Identity in Scotland

Published in print: 2011 Published Online: March 2012
Item type: chapter

Page 6 of 11
In the treatment of national identity and political discourse in Scotland over the past forty years, this chapter looks into the manner in which political parties have employed national identity within the political arena, and examines the wider issues of elite and mass conceptions of Scottish national identity and how these have been exhibited within both groups. It looks at manifestos of the Scottish political parties, both those issued for British General Elections since 1970 and those for Scottish Parliament elections. The chapter gauges the movement of the four major parties along both a nationalist-unionist spectrum and the ‘traditional’ left-right spectrum of UK politics, noting how the mainstream parties, including the SNP, have, during the time when nationalism became an open and intrinsic aspect of the Scottish political system, engaged with that core identity of the Scottish electorate.

Shakespeare and Contemporary Performance Spaces

Andrew James Hartley

in The Edinburgh Companion to Shakespeare and the Arts

Published in print: 2011 Published Online: March 2012

This chapter addresses the way that the physical layout of a performance space affects staged Shakespeare in contemporary UK and US theatre. The kinds of plurality of approach and audience suggested by different kinds of theatres in US Shakespeare festivals are also explained. The most major issue bound to performing space is probably that of the stage layout itself. The size and shape of a performance space are especially relevant to the staging of Shakespeare. Space shapes more than playing style: it shapes character dynamics, the way an audience relates to the performers and the way it conceives of the theatrical event itself. Space is not simply about the aesthetic dimensions of the stage, but is rooted in place in a broader political sense, that tripartite ‘location, location, location’ which is the mantra of realtors/estate agents, and which is ultimately bound both to community and to money.

Tiers of Regulation

Mike Feintuck and Mike Varney

in Media Regulation, Public Interest and the Law

Published in print: 2006 Published Online: September 2012
This chapter analyzes the framework of media regulation in the UK, which gives appropriate attention to the increasing significance of developments emanating from Europe. It discusses the nature of regulation; the agenda in the European Union; and regulation of the media in the nation state.

Conclusions: Protecting Democratic Values
Mike Feintuck and Mike Varney
in Media Regulation, Public Interest and the Law

This chapter argues that while the media cannot be insulated from technological and commercial change, with good management it should be possible to maintain, in a modernised and sustainable form, those aspects of it that are most highly valued. The key task now facing would-be institutional architects is to design new institutional structures that hold back the tide in places and rise through the waves in others. The key to success in this respect is building upon foundations sufficiently deep and strong to support a structure in the turbulent waters above. In this context, it may be that the law and its constitutional basis in democracy offer a solid base upon which to build; it may be far from perfect, but may be the best available option, or indeed, in effect, ‘the only game in town’.

Country Differences
Ibrahim Warde
in Islamic Finance in the Global Economy

The role, the importance, the status and the characteristics of Islamic financial banking differ from one country to another. In some countries, the role of Islamic financial banking in the national economy may be significant, while in others, it is deemed insignificant. Its ‘special character’ may be recognised or may not be acknowledged by the regulators. Some countries are strongly encouraged by the authorities, while in others, they are barely tolerated. One of the themes running through this book is the diversity of the Islamic finance. Even those
countries that have fully Islamicised their financial systems did so under different religious, political, economic and cultural milieu. In most cases, Islamicisation did not occur in a carefully thought out application of Islamic principles and jurisprudence, but in an ad hoc manner and as a result of situational factors. This chapter discusses the experiences of countries that have undergone full Islamicisation of their financial systems. It evaluates the case of Malaysia, a country that has promoted Islamic finance alongside conventional banking, and examines those countries and territories such as Bahrain, UK, Singapore and Hong Kong which have announced their intention of becoming hubs of Islamic finance.

Searching for a Slam Dunk: Marketing Memento
Claire Molloy

in Memento
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Item type: chapter

This chapter explores the aspects of Memento's marketing in both the US and UK to assure what signifiers of independence were used, particularly in early print advertisements. Marketing independent films required ingenuity to reap the largest rewards from a small budget. The marketing of independent film developed a public discourse of independence. While the older, upscale educated consumer had resonance for the marketing of certain independent products, the strategies employed for Menace II Society, Like Water for Chocolate and Memento recognised other social identities. Memento's platform release broadly followed the independent release patterns for indie films on the art-house circuit. Its crossover success was also due to the targeting of a young college audience and its strategic placement in cinemas close to large campuses. Its marketing strategy also concentrated on the complex plot.

Journalism in Film: 1997–2008
Brian Mcnair

in Journalists in Film: Heroes and Villains
Published in print: 2009 Published Online: September 2012
Publisher: Edinburgh University Press
DOI: 10.3366/edinburgh/9780748634460.003.0004
Item type: chapter
This chapter addresses journalism movies released in the period between 1997 and 2008. During the period from 1997 to 2008, seventy-one films were made about journalism for cinema release in the UK. Journalism originated as reportage. These films were dominated by the familiar themes of foreign correspondence, which featured in eight titles, and investigative journalism, which featured in twelve. The villains of the journalism genre in the years 1997–2008 tend to be found in movies about popular journalism, or what used to be known as the tabloid sector. The balance of good and evil in journalism movies is summarised. The finding of substantial female representation in movies about journalism should be qualified with the equally revealing fact that of seventy-one films made about journalism in the 1997–2008 period only three were directed by women — just over 4 per cent.

The Managed Economy: Scotland, 1919–20001
G. C. Peden
in The Transformation of Scotland: The Economy since 1700
Published in print: 2005 Published Online: March 2012
Publisher: Edinburgh University Press
DOI: 10.3366/edinburgh/9780748614325.003.0009
Item type: chapter

This chapter looks at state intervention from a different perspective: how did management of the UK economy, including macroeconomic policy as well as regional policy, affect Scotland? Macroeconomic policy was conducted from London by the Treasury and the Bank of England. UK microeconomic policy, including regional policy, was dealt with by the Board of Trade and its successor, the Department of Trade and Industry, but Scottish interests were represented in the Cabinet by the Secretary of State for Scotland, and Scotland acquired its own agencies such as the Highlands and Islands Development Board and the Scottish Development Agency. The development of the Scottish Office's capacity for economic planning from the 1960s led to Scotland being seen as an economic unit, notwithstanding the considerable regional differences identified by Newlands. Scottish economic planners played a major part in the transformation of the Scottish economy in the second half of the twentieth century.
Recent scholarship has become increasingly attentive to the way different welfare states include or exclude newcomers. Much of this literature has focused on the access to benefits granted to immigrants with a permanent status. While this emphasis is understandable, it ignores the growing ranks of individuals who do not settle permanently, either because they are only given temporary status or because they choose to move on. This paper helps to fill this gap by comparing four countries that are very different in the way they treat temporary migrants: Sweden, Canada, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom. We find that migrants on a temporary permit are among the most weakly protected in each of these countries, but that the exclusion is more severe in countries where politicians face considerable political pressure to appear tough on immigration and where there are few institutional protections to protect temporary residents from such pressures. These findings highlight both the fragility of social protection in a world of mobility and the importance of firmly entrenched protections of equal treatment.