



Emotions, and the Politics of Attention in Judicial Reasoning

EMILY KIDD WHITE (NYU)

THURSDAY 26 JANUARY 2017, 6.30 PM
VERA ANSTEY ROOM, OLD BUILDING, LSE





If you catch him, hold up a flashlight to his eye. It's all dark pupil, an entire night itself, whose haired horizon tightens as he stares back, and closes up the eye. Then from the lids one tear, his only possession, like the bee's sting, slips. Slyly he palms it, and if you're not paying attention he'll swallow it. However, if you watch, he'll hand it over, cool as from underground springs and pure enough to drink.

"Man-Moth", Elizabeth Bishop, The Complete Poems 1926-1979

T(smenemotions like tlverand egrie, wbuil and eburnoverntimes), it inverliss ixapses uhe sdio@ult of sall Winding up the inaugural Kellogg Lecture on Jurisprudence, Ronald Dworkin delivered a characteristically stylish last line to his Library of Congress, Coolidge Auditorium crowd: "Law is not literature" he said, "but law is closer to poetry than it is to physics...than to even – sacrilege! - economics." Like poetry, legal doctrine can, at times, be tone-setting and image-filled. It can prescribe a sensibility or a way of seeing a legal question, and demand fineness in qualitative distinction. It can also make sustained and exacting demands on one's attention. This paper explores this last demand, querying the role of emotions in sustaining judicial attention on a legal subject or question. It focuses on the service role for emotions in legal reasoning, which occur when a jurist consciously draws on emotion in service of a governing legal value or scheme.

It is common to think of emotions as momentary flashes, prone to fleeting. Though this view requires rl as f