

The Challenge of Relevance for Criminology Today *Opening Presentation at the 2016 ANZSOC Conference*

This is a revised and shortened version of the opening presentation at the 2016 ANZSOC Conference

Let me remind readers of a celebrated exchange in 1988 between Michael Forde (counsel assisting at the Fitzgerald Inquiry) and the then retired former Queensland Premier the late Sir Joh Bjelke-Petersen on the subject of the doctrine of the separation of powers. It went like this:

Forde: You tell me what you understand [by the doctrine].

Bjelke-Petersen: Well, the separation of the doctrine that you refer to, in relation to where the Government stands, and the rest of the community stands, or where the rest of the instruments of Government stand. Is that what [you mean]?

Forde: No.

Bjelke-Petersen: Well, you tell me. And I'll tell you whether you're right or not...

My remarks today are designed to tell you what I think the challenges are for criminology today, and you can later tell me whether I am right or not.

One of the things that I like about the work of our discipline is that we are constantly challenging norms, defying the usual, and often making findings that are counter-intuitive; we show people things that they may not expect to see, but need to see. Let me list a few themes here. Developmental criminology tells us we can still rescue the lives of young delinquents with timely interventions long after their first encounter with the courts; Narrative criminology reminds observers that the worst felons are human beings first and foremost;

Critical criminology challenges the very definitions of crime, for example, to locate many workplace deaths as criminal acts; Legitimacy theory tells us that people are more likely to obey the law if authority figures obey the law; Edge theory explains why people we might regard as lawless idiots are simply rejecting societal norms that have lost relevance for them; Indigenous criminologies highlight the importance of challenging the assumptions formed by centuries of racialized ignorance; Feminist



Rick Sarre at the 2016 ANZSOC Conference

perspectives remind us that standard legal and sociological analyses all but ignore the female voice; criminology that focuses on the Global South challenges us to look outside the comfortable,

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settled, prosperous world view of the North, and focus on Antipodean voices; 'Pre-crime' perspectives highlight the potential for short-term repressive policing to destroy aspects of civil society that we have spent centuries nurturing; Rational choice advocates want us to shift our gaze away from theories of criminality towards theories of crime, thus linking criminology to disciplines as diverse as architecture and urban planning; Green criminology prompts us to remember that without a living and breathing environment, every quest we undertake is ultimately irrelevant. The list could go on.

These are not necessarily popular views and certainly not populist views. But they are usually well-theorised, and hundreds of thousands of words have been written about each one. However, generally speaking, they are not known by the persons in front of us at the bus stop, or in the line at the polling booth, and if they are, they are unlikely to be understood. Is there any chance that we can turn this around? I thought there was always a chance until the 8th of November 2016.

The US election result saw a sexist, xenophobic and bigoted narcissist become President-elect. It was a shock to most of us. The rise of One Nation in Australia, and the Brexit vote in the UK this year both point to something similar: voters are angry about their being locked out of the opportunities that the so-called 'elites' seem to have in spades. They are also angry about the 'undeserving' seemingly getting away with crime, too, or getting a 'soft' outcome when they face the courts. Unfortunately this anger is often manifested in racially-motivated resentment, especially when it appears that certain ethnic and immigrant groups feature in the criminal statistics. Our commentaries are being ignored in the face of this anger and resentment.

This is a moment when criminology should come into its own, for we have the tools to examine the political context of societies that thrive and those that don't. We have the tools that can isolate, if not address, the unacceptable yet often quite understandable behaviours of those who come to the attention of police.

We have the tools that can turn broken lives around. The evidence is growing. We just need to sell it.

After the Brexit vote, Conservative MP Michael Gove said something foreboding: "People have had enough of experts." In the midst of the populist trend that presents anti-intellectualism as a badge of honour, we cannot be, or even look to be, smug know it alls. We must be seen to be presenting solutions in a manner that does not alienate, or separate, or arouse resentment. Left Realism was such a movement thirty years ago. It is likely time for that movement, and others like it, to be re-imagined and re-presented, although it might be wise in the current climate not to mention the word "Left."

Here is the challenge: criminologists need to step up and offer clearly expressed evidence-based solutions to the problem of crime and anti-social conduct, before populist bigots grab the microphone and offer ill-conceived populist options. And, as we go into that dialogue, we need to understand the necessity of refraining from calling anyone who expresses those views 'ignorant', 'extremist' or

(as Hillary Clinton found, to her detriment) 'deplorable.' Only when that occurs will we be listened to.

We should be proud that our work has ramifications for the factors that build civil society: respect, concern, and empowerment. But we have to bring people with us, especially those who classify us as elitist. We can only defeat the tyranny of the anecdote if we communicate our relevance clearly, if we do not demean our detractors, and if we speak in a manner that is easily understood. If we don't, we will continue to be ignored, and, for the sake of the future of our communities, we cannot allow that to happen.

Rick Sarre

Outgoing ANZSOC President

PacifiCrim Note from the new Editor

Welcome to this bumper issue of *PacifiCrim* for 2017. I want to thank the Society for the opportunity to edit the newsletter for the next two years. I'd also like to extend a warm thanks to all who have helped me settle into my new role, in particular former editors Li Eriksson and Asher Flynn and our President Tara McGee. While *PacifiCrim* is usually published twice a year, due to publication delays this year I am presenting it as a larger single issue. Next year I anticipate returning to two issues.

In this issue we present our outgoing President, Rick Sarre's comments from his opening of the 2016 ANZSOC conference in Hobart. We have spoken with our two newest Distinguished Criminologists about their extensive careers. Three of our Australian criminologists share their experiences as Churchill

Fellows and we have an essay on the Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse. We are also pleased to bring you interviews with six of our 2017 prize winners. In this, our 50th Anniversary year, we also present an article on the celebration of the inaugural meeting of the Society.

Further, this issue presents conference reports from ANZOSC, the New Zealand Criminology Symposium and the American Society of Criminology Conference. Furthermore, you can read all about our new members on the Committee of Management.

Emma Colvin

PacifiCrim Editor

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Emma Colvin

Secretary's Report

Hello and welcome to this bumper issue of PacifiCrim for 2017. This is my first newsletter as the Secretary of ANZSOC. Thank you for the warm welcome in Hobart last year at the ANZSOC conference. I had the pleasure of meeting many of our members and members of the Committee of Management in Hobart. I am very excited to take on the role from the amazing Kate Sweeney as the Secretary. Kate gave me an excellent handover and I look forward to working with you all this year. During the conference the Society also held its Annual General Meeting. Members can find the meeting reports and meeting minutes on the website.

I have been busy in my first few months as Secretary updating the website, the member's database and answer membership and award queries. I have also updated the contact details of the new members of the Committee of Management and Office Bearers of the Association on the website.

I have received many new membership enquiries in the last few months. A friendly reminder to renew your membership in time to ensure you continue to receive your copy of the Journal. Please also keep your membership details up to date.

For those of you who are not yet members, I would encourage you to join. You can complete a membership application form online at any time.

Submissions for the 2017 awards have closed and winners will be announced at this year's conference in Canberra. If you missed out on putting in your nomination this year, I urge you to take a look at what's on offer and consider nominating yourself for an award next year. More information can be found on our website at <http://anzsoc.org/cms-home/index.phps>.

The Secretary operates as a part time office on Thursdays only. I am happy to hear from you and help you with any enquiry you may have. I look forward to seeing many of you in Canberra in December.

With best wishes,

Katalina Bradley
Email: anzsoc@gmail.com
ANZSOC Secretary



Katalina Bradley

ANZSOC 2017 Conference

Save the dates and prepare your papers for the next ANZSOC annual conference, to be in Canberra, from Tuesday 5th to Friday 8th December. The venue is the well-located QT hotel, which offers close and easy access to a wide range of accommodation, dining and recreation options.

The Canberra conference will be highly symbolic, as it marks the 50th anniversary of the establishment of ANZSOC. The significance of this occasion is recognised in the 2017 conference theme – 'Acknowledging the past, imagining the future'.

1967 was also the year of the referendum in which Australians voted overwhelmingly to include Aboriginal people in the census and to allow the Commonwealth to make laws for Aboriginal people. This landmark event will be recognised through venues and speakers chosen for the Conference.

Arrangements for ANZSOC 2017 are in the hands of an organising committee chaired by Conference Convenor Matthew Willis, a research manager at the Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC). The committee includes representatives from conference hosts the Australian National University (ANU) and the University of Canberra (UC), as well as other AIC staff. The 2017 Conference facilitator is the professional events management team at the Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission.

Together with ANZSOC 2017, the committee is organising the companion Postgraduate and Early Career Researchers Conference (PECRC). This year, PECRC will be held on Tuesday 5th December at University House at the ANU. This offers an ideal venue, just a short walk from the ANZSOC Conference venue at the ANU. PECRC promises to be a valuable opportunity for attendees to meet and learn from those already well established in the field, and from each other.

We look forward to seeing you in Canberra.

Matthew Willis
2017 ANZSOC Conference Organiser

Below: Parliament House, Canberra
Artwork from the 2017 ANZSOC Conference Poster



Celebrating the 50th Anniversary of ANZSOC's inaugural meeting

On the afternoon of Tuesday, 24 October 1967, 43 men and 4 women met in the Japanese Room of the Babel Building, in the Department of Architecture at the University of Melbourne to consider a proposal to establish a Society of Criminology. Those present came from across Australia and New Zealand, and represented a variety of professions and academic disciplines – including law, medicine, the clergy and criminal justice administration. Sir John Barry, a Justice of the Supreme Court of Victoria, chaired the meeting and a motion to create the Society was carried unanimously. The Society, that was later extended to include New Zealand members, was, accordingly, born.

President, Associate Professor Tara Renae McGee, Dr Antje Deckert, the New Zealand Vice-President, Associate Professor Rebecca Wickes, the Australian Vice-President, Dr Li Eriksson the Treasurer and the Secretary Katalina Bradley. Professor Fiona Haines, of the School of Social and Political Sciences at the University of Melbourne also attended to represent the current discipline of criminology at the University of Melbourne.



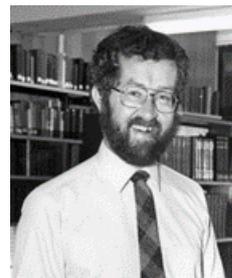
To mark the 50th anniversary of this meeting, ANZSOC's current Committee of Management provided funding to hold a commemorative luncheon – on the same day, Tuesday 24th October, and in the same room – albeit that the Japanese Room had since been relocated from the Babel Building on the western side of the Parkville campus, to the recently constructed Melbourne School of Design building on the eastern side of the

© *Babel building, circa 1955, University of Melbourne Photographs, University of Melbourne Archives, BWP/7656*

campus. Four of those who attended the original meeting were able to attend - Professor Duncan Chappell FANZSOC, The Hon Philip Cummins AM, Dr Deidre Greig and Father Kevin Mogg. They were joined by some of the earliest members of the Society, Emeritus Fellow Ian Leader-Elliott, Mr Dennis Challinger, Adjunct Professor Peter Norden FANZSOC, Professor Emeritus Arie Freiberg AM, as well as former Presidents, Professor Kenneth Polk, Professor Emeritus Peter Grabosky, Professor Kathleen Daly



(l to r) Back – Peter Grabosky, Ken Polk, Arie Freiberg, Philip Cummins, Fiona Haines, Antje Deckert, Ian Leader-Elliott, Tara Renae McGee, Dennis Challinger, Peter Norden, Centre – Russell Smith, Rebecca Wickes, Kathleen Daly, John Myrtle, Katalina Bradley, Li Eriksson, Rick Sarre, Front – Deidre Greig, Duncan Chappell, Kevin Mogg



John Myrtle, former Librarian at the Australian Institute of Criminology, addressed the group before lunch and spoke about Sir John Barry's role in establishing the Society, drawing on the research he had undertaken with Professor Mark Finnane for Mark's biography of Barry published in 2007. John's address

was followed by the account of Philip Cummins, now Chair of the Victorian Law Reform Commission, of the three main figures in the establishment of the Society, Sir John Barry ('the wig'), Professor Norval Morris ('the gown'), and Dr Allen Bartholomew ('the stethoscope'). Duncan Chappell, a Foundation Member and former Assistant Editor of the Journal, recalled details of some of the criminology personalities of the 1960s, while Kevin Mogg spoke of the role of the clergy in assisting young offenders who had been sentenced to periods of detention at Turana, Malmsbury and Langi Kal Kal



where Kevin was based at the time. Kevin also referred to a theme discussed by others, including Ian Leader-Elliott and Peter Norden, namely, the debate that surrounded the execution of Ronald Ryan – whose death at HM Prison, Pentridge on 3 February 1967, was witnessed by Dr Allen Bartholomew, who was Psychiatrist Superintendent at the prison in 1967.



As lunch was served in the Japanese Room, others recalled some of the personalities and events in history of the Society and developments in crime and justice, and criminological teaching and research, over the preceding half-century. *Con't. p. 7.*



© *University of Melbourne, Japanese Room, MSD 2017*

FANZSOC, Professor Rick Sarre and Dr Russell Smith FANZSOC. The current Office Bearers of the Society also attended – the

Criminology's Contribution to Churchill's Legacy

An Interview with Three Churchill Fellows

In recent years three Australian criminology academics have been awarded Churchill Fellowships through the Winston Churchill Memorial Trust. The Fellowships are designed to help promising and talented Australians travel overseas to undertake a project that will benefit Australian society. PacifiCrim spoke to Dr Cassandra Cross, Dr Kate Fitz-Gibbon, and Dr Kelly Richards about their Fellowship experience.

Kelly's project focused on Circles of Support and Accountability (COSA). Her doctoral study examined restorative justice. Kelly knew COSA existed overseas and thought it sounded really innovative, radical and controversial. She wanted to look at how COSA operated elsewhere and see how that would operate in the Australian context. In 2010, Kelly's fellowship took her on an eight week trip to Fresno and Minneapolis in the USA, the Fraser Valley and Toronto, Ottawa and St John's in Canada, and, Reading and London in the UK. She found that the Fresno based programme was really community based, operating on limited funding. This was in stark contrast to the Minneapolis programme, which was government funded and run by the Department of Corrections. In Canada she found the programmes to also be community based, with St John's programme run independently in comparison with three other programmes run under an umbrella. In the UK she was able to spend time with a lead organisation in Reading as well as exploring the London based services.



Kelly Richards

Cassandra's project took her to the UK, Canada and the USA in 2011. She examined prevention and support services for online fraud victimisation. During her trip, she spoke with 30 agencies across these countries and examined how the programmes and support services might be relevant in an Australian context. One of her key findings was that the experiences of cybercrime victims were similar across jurisdictions. Peoples' experiences did not seem to differ based on geographical location. She found it very interesting to make that observation. Additionally, she found that there were limited services and support for victims of cybercrime and that this was a burgeoning area that presented a lot of opportunity.

Kate also travelled to the UK, Canada and the USA for her 2015 fellowship. Her project examined innovative legal responses to intimate partner homicide in these countries. Her seven week trip took her to London, Edinburgh, New York and Toronto. She wanted to look at the impact of recent reforms and new legal responses aimed at preventing intimate partner homicide. In the UK

this included the introduction of a new criminal law offence of controlling or coercive behaviour. Kate wanted to interrogate whether bringing in more law had a positive impact for victims and if it improved their access to justice. She spoke with many different stakeholders, including police and specialist women's services, about their initial views on, and experiences with the new offence. In New York, she observed the Integrated Domestic Violence Court and saw what she considers a specialist court model at its best. Kate observes that in Australia a person experiencing family violence has to navigate many court systems, whereas under the New York system one family is dealt with by one judge in one court, as such the process can be less confusing, drawn out and better informed of the myriad risks facing those involved. For Kate, sitting in this innovative court was a pivotal moment.

The three fellows were all able to provide research findings that added value to Australian society. Kelly found that during her trip she was swinging wildly between thinking the COSA model was great and being unsure as to whether the model would work in Australia. She found the trip became an interesting process to work out how she positioned herself, at the end of the trip she returned a convert to the COSA model. There was little political will in Australia to implement these sorts of programmes at the time. Kelly brought back knowledge and experience from her trip that no one else in Australia had and was able to use that effectively to advocate for an Australian model of COSA. Her research was given currency by having sat in the room and having such incredible access to the programmes. Kelly believes that, using the fellowship to advocate for a COSA model helped it to gain traction. Kelly was pleased to see that in 2015 a small programme was introduced in South Australia.

Cassandra's fellowship findings have helped her develop new research projects that built upon the findings of her Fellowship project. These projects have been awarded three criminology



Kate Fitz-Gibbon in New York

Con't Criminology's Contribution to Churchill's Legacy

research grants. The first one replicated some of the work she looked at in the UK on victim support. Her second project examined identity theft restoration. Her most recent successful grant will examine the policing of cybercrime.

Since Kate returned from her trip she has seen a move towards a family violence integrated court model in several Australian states. Her research has informed submissions to Government bodies and recommendations to develop new innovative programmes in Australia. Her final report made 22 recommendations both at a national level and specific to certain states and territories. These findings were especially pertinent in the wake of Victorian Royal Commission and the Queensland *Not Now, Not Ever Report*. Her observation of the Canadian Domestic Violence Death Review Committee provided her with an example of a best practice model to inform further establishment of such committees in Australia.

Kate believes it was incredibly lucky that the Trust supported the work she was doing at the time they did in that there was national impetus to address family violence. It is now firmly on national and state agendas and she is seeing an appetite for lessons to be learnt from international practices.

The Churchill Fellowships had significant positive impact on the three scholar's careers. Kelly still has great international networks from her time overseas. She is shortly heading back to the US and Canada to do formal research on the programmes she examined for her fellowship. She is trusted and well regarded by the organisations and she firmly believes that the trip wouldn't be happening if I hadn't undertaken the Fellowship.

For Cassandra, the fellowship was a turning point for her career. She strongly feels that the Fellowship changed her life and that she wouldn't have been able to get her current academic position without the fellowship. It helped her to transition to an academic career. In addition, like Kelly, she maintains strong international contacts. A professor she met on her Fellowship trip has just co-authored a book with her. The Fellowship has had a huge influence on the research she is am doing and her ability to do it.

In Cassandra's opinion, echoed by the other two scholars, the Fellowship gives you the ability and opportunity to take an area you are passionate about and find out what's happening globally. A fellow gets to meet a whole range of people and gains the benefit of a broader perspective on the issue.

For Kate, the Fellowship was an incredible experience, both professionally and as an individual. She particularly liked that she was able to guide what she wanted the project to be and where she wanted to go. She found a lot of flexibility in the programme and that helped her to follow best practice. The support the Trust gave her felt like being brought into the fellowship family, and it's an experience she gets to continue on in the future.

Cassandra also praised the connections she has made with other Fellows, saying 'fellows will do anything for another fellow, it's a great community'. She found a lot of recognition of the great the experience Fellows have. For her, the strength of the experience was in what she's been able to do since she came back. For, her much has changed in the last five years that she doesn't believe

would have been possible without the Fellowship. As an example, Cassandra recently made contact with another local Fellow and they have come together to write a grant application. She wished she could have the experience all over again and that everyone should apply for a Fellowship and should be able to get one.

The three Fellows all agreed that criminologists at the start of their careers should strongly consider applying for a Churchill Fellowship. All three found it was a life changing experience and the feeling of being globally connected was a privilege. Kelly found the application process relatively painless. She was unsuccessful the first time she applied, but she was given advice that many who don't succeed the first time but often do on second and third time. The Trust looks to people who are involved in their communities, through volunteering or leadership.

Kate advised that the Trust is interested in the issues most pressing to Australians at present and how can we learn from best practice internationally. She says that 'as criminologists we are in



Cassandra Cross in London

a unique situation where some of the biggest issues in our country at the moment do fall within criminology. So the opportunity to go overseas is a really important one and to bring back knowledge to benefit Australia is really important'. As academics, this helps to ensure Australia's polices and reforms are informed by the experiences of international counterparts.

At the time she applied for her fellowship, Cassandra was working in the Queensland Police Service in research and policy. She became aware of the Fellowships through colleagues who had been previous recipients. She found that although the application was quite short, the challenge is figuring out the essence of the project and conveying that succinctly. There is a big focus on dissemination of knowledge, and the Trust looks to applicants to demonstrate why there is a need for overseas travel and also how you intend to communicate your findings.

Kate believes the opportunity provided by a Fellowship is one well suited to academics in that there is the potential to explore the best of international practice along with a real world focus on improving the lives of Australians, for her, the Fellowship was the perfect mix of the both. Cassandra has recently co-authored a book with Professor Mark Button, whom she met whilst on her Fellowship trip. Their book, *Cyber Frauds, Scams and their Victims*, has just been published by Routledge.

Anyone interested in applying for a Churchill Fellowship can find out more information at <https://www.churchilltrust.com.au/>. Applications are closed for 2017 and will reopen in February 2018.

Distinguished Criminologist Award (2016)

Professor Kate Warner AC

Professor Warner started her academic career as a Lecturer in the Faculty of Law at the University of Tasmania. She became the University's first female Professor of Law in 1996 and the first female Dean of the Law Faculty. She has served as the Director of the Tasmanian Law Reform Institute and Commissioner of the Tasmanian Gaming Commission. More recently she was appointed the Governor of Tasmania and appointed a Member of the Order of Australia in 2014. In January this year she was made a Companion of the Order of Australia for her services to law reform and the legal community in Tasmania. Amongst her many achievements and accolades, Kate's personal career highlights include being made the first female Professor and first female Dean, as well as her latest honour of a Distinguished Criminology award. Kate is particularly proud of the recognition of her career successes through her appointment as a Professor, where Senior Lecturer is usually the highest attainment in academia. She places great value on the research and teaching components of her academic role.

Kate's research contributions, particularly in the field of sentencing, have been immense. Her recently completed ARC funded research into public perceptions of sentencing through jurors has garnered significant public and media attention. In addition to her extensive publication record, each year she contributes a sentencing review to the *Criminal Law Journal*. She attributes some of the success of her projects to the Criminology Research Council. She believes that the ability for criminologists to seek funding from the Criminology Research Council is beneficial as a stepping stone to other work.

Coming from a legal background, Kate believes that the discipline of criminology has a huge benefit to lawyers. She has found that criminology has really broadened her perspective and enabled her to go beyond a black letter of the law approach to criminal law. This



Incoming ANZSOC President Tara McGee, Professor Kate Warner, Professor Duncan Chappell and outgoing President Rick Sarre at the 2016 ANZSOC Conference

broadened perspective has brought a more critical edge her prestigious research career. She greatly values what criminology has done for her and advises young lawyers to embrace criminology, saying 'the link between law and criminology gives you broader opportunities'. In the past, Kate saw antagonism between the changing fashions of criminology, where criminologists from different schools of thought worked in opposition. She believes that more recently this antagonism has softened and criminology has become more cohesive and collaborative, with criminologists learning from each other. Kate sees this as strengthening the field of criminology. Her advice to young criminologists is to go along and present at a conference. Criminology conferences are invaluable to making connections and provide exposure to the broad range of research being done in the field. Kate says we are lucky in Australia to have high quality, international standard conferences. In turn, we are lucky to have Kate as a distinguished criminologist.



Founders and more recent ANZSOC Members, 1967 and beyond

Con't Celebrating the 50th Anniversary

The afternoon finished at 4.00pm (earlier than the 10.20pm finishing time in 1967) with some observations from recent members of the Society on directions for the future and how the Society could chart its course over the next 50 years.

Although I'll not be attending the centenary celebrations in 2067, those who are, at present, as young as many of those who attended in 1967, should look forward to the centenary celebrations with anticipation. The entire anniversary lunch was filmed by ImaginAction Films and will be available for viewing online later in the year. An edited extract will also be shown at the start of this year's conference in Canberra on 6 December 2017.

Russell Smith
Hon ANZSOC Historian

Distinguished Criminologist Award (2016)

Professor Duncan Chappell

Duncan started out with a background in law and became an 'accidental criminologist', as many other criminologists can relate. His criminological career began after he went to the University of Cambridge to complete post graduate studies in international law. At that time there was no established criminology discipline in Tasmania. It was the early 1960s when he arrived in Cambridge to undertake his postgraduate studies. He then met Sir Leon Radzinowicz who had just started the new Cambridge Institute of Criminology. Sir Leon encouraged Duncan to switch his studies from international law to criminology. In 1965 Duncan became the second doctoral student at the Institute to graduate. With a newly minted PhD, Duncan returned to Australia and became instrumental in the foundation of the discipline of criminology here. He was present at the establishment of the Sydney Institute of Criminology in 1966 and was in the room for the first ever ANZSOC meeting at the University of Melbourne in 1967. At this meeting he was appointed the first Assistant Editor of the Society's Journal, the *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology*.

Notwithstanding his integral role in the establishment of the discipline Duncan has also added to the discipline through his extensive research contributions. He sees his long research career as comprising a somewhat 'peripatetic and haphazard' research path, ranging from violence in the workplace to mental health to art crime. Some of his key contributions include his work with the International Labour Organisation in Geneva that examined the exposure of work places to violence through criminal events and later in his career he brought his expertise to the NSW Mental Health Review Tribunal. In the early 1900s he spent time in South Africa as a Commonwealth Observer for the United Nations sponsored peacekeeping mission in the lead up to the post-apartheid elections. During this mission he visited the notorious prison on Robben Island as well as Pretoria prison where at that time there were several hundred prisoners on death row.

Reflecting on the changes to the discipline over the last few decades, Duncan sees the strength of the criminology discipline in its solid multidisciplinary base and the rise in robust research policy backed by criminology related programmes and organisations, such as NSW's Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (BOCSAR).

During his time, Duncan has seen a shift away from the strong links between law and criminology and the subsuming of the Australian Institute of Criminology into a larger body. In the 1960s all law students at the Sydney Law School had to complete a semester of criminology subjects, but this is now just an elective stream. This change is unfortunate in his view, as Duncan believes that it is beneficial for law reform to have criminology taught alongside law. While acknowledging the pitfalls of some of these recent changes, including the loss of the AIC as a standalone body, Duncan is optimistic for criminology's future in Australia. He believes criminology has come of age and there are many opportunities for budding criminologists both locally and on the global level.

Duncan's contribution to criminology in the region is indisputable and he is certainly a deserving recipient of the 2016 award.

University of SA's New Degree

In 2017, in its 10th year, the University of South Australia Law School is establishing a new Bachelor of Criminal Justice, to be available online in 2018. The Bachelor of Criminal Justice program will examine the theoretical and practical aspects of criminal investigation, crime and security control, as well applied criminology relevant to policing, investigations, sentencing, and the rehabilitation of offenders. Working closely Professor Rick Sarre (ANZSOC immediate past-president), Katherine McLachlan (ANZSOC Management Committee SA representative) and Bec Medhurst will establish the course. Together they bring many years of teaching experience coupled with a depth of work experience from their previous roles in the criminal justice sector. UniSA's Law School is known for its focus on applied and often multi-disciplinary work that addresses key societal issues and influences decision-making and policy development. Katherine says, 'The Bachelor of Criminal Justice UniSAOnline program provides a really exciting opportunity to offer an innovative and engaging program; where students can understand how crime theory and research is applied in the real world and take that knowledge back to their workplaces'.

The Distinguished Criminologist Award

The ANZSOC Distinguished Criminologist Award is presented each year to an individual who, in the opinion of the judges, has demonstrated outstanding, significant and sustained contribution to Australian or New Zealand criminology in one or more of the following areas: teaching and scholarship, advancing international appreciation of criminology through research and publications, or involvement in criminology in public life. The award is thus made in recognition of the lifetime contribution to criminology of the recipient.

Up to two individual awards can be presented each year.

The winner(s) of the Award are presented with a plaque at the dinner of the Society's annual conference or otherwise as arranged at the convenience of the recipient(s). Each distinguished criminologist will also be awarded the honorary title Fellow of ANZSOC in accordance with the rules of the association.

Check the ANZSOC website (www.anzsoc.org) for further information!

The Royal Commission – Justice for victims?

The Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse held its first public hearing on 16th September 2013. Since then, the commission has held more than 50 public hearings and published 39 reports. Allegations of abuse go back to the 1940s, and the numbers are truly shocking. For the relatively short period between January 1980 and February 2015 for the Catholic Church alone more than 4,400 allegations of abuse were made to church authorities. Some analysis has suggested that up to 40% of religious order members were perpetrators of child sexual abuse.

Part of the Commission's terms of reference require it to inquire into:

d. what institutions and governments should do to address, or alleviate the impact of, past and future child sexual abuse and related matters in institutional contexts, including, in particular, in ensuring justice for victims through the provision of redress by institutions, processes for referral for investigation and prosecution and support services.

Many victims and survivors who have given evidence since the Royal commission's commencement are now adults, although they were children at the time of the offences. Many victims did not disclose their abuse until years after the offences, so many are now adults and have given direct evidence by way of either public or private hearing to the commission.

So what were governments and institutions doing in terms of redress, investigation and prosecution, and support services prior to the commission?

Compensation

Victims of crime compensation is available in all jurisdictions in Australia. Most have time limitations about when a claim must be made, for example in NSW the victims support scheme operates only for victims of violent crimes, and application must be made within 2 years of the date of the crime, or if a child victim, within 2 years of the child victim turning 18. Similar limitations apply in other jurisdictions. Where an offender is not identified or charged a further evidentiary burden is placed on the victim applying for compensation. Any claim will be assessed on the basis the victim provided every assistance to police to identify and apprehend the offender.

Special institution based compensation schemes

Different institutions developed different specialist compensation, or pastoral care schemes. Common features included help with professional counselling, some form of acknowledgment or apology, pastoral care and a capped monetary payment, often described as 'tangible recognition of harm caused'. Criticisms of these schemes included that they were applied inconsistently, and that monetary payments were not sufficient. There was little or no independent oversight of these schemes, and determinations were often made based on institutional consideration such as how many claims were likely to be made, rather than considerations of individual circumstances.

Criminal litigation

Despite advances in victims' rights and opportunities for participation in the criminal justice system, historic offences, particularly those of sexual abuse are difficult to prove, and the conviction rate sits at approximately 50%. Further, many offences are never even prosecuted because of circumstances outside the victims control such as plea deals, or decisions that prosecution is not in the public interest, or the health status of the offender. An offender who is prosecuted is sentenced according to standards of when offence was committed, trials are often separated, and there are technical problems with tendency and co-incidence evidence, and evidence of victims who were children at the time of the offence.

Civil litigation

Some victims are unable to commence civil litigation because of the legal status of the organisation associated with their offender, this is particularly an issue with the Catholic Church in Australia. Time is also an issue, as many victims have been outside of limitations provisions to be able to commence litigation. Even where litigation is able to be commenced it can be very costly, is often vigorously defended by institutions and there are inherent evidentiary issues, particularly if an offender has not been convicted in a criminal court.

What is the Commission recommending so far?

In terms of criminal justice alone the Commission is in the process of examining and seeking submissions on tendency and co-incidence evidence, prosecution responses, evidence from victims and survivors, and sentencing aspects.

The other major recommendation is a national redress scheme based on the final report into redress and civil litigation.

Is this Justice for Victims?

Cynics may say that The Royal Commission will not resolve all justice issues for victims. After all, there have been Royal Commissions in the past whose recommendations have either been ignored, or not implemented for a variety of reasons.

However, there is evidence that already that this Royal Commission is making a difference to victims. Several have said that the mere ability to attend public hearings, give evidence, have their abuse publicly recognised, and the offences committed against them publicly condemned has made a difference. Further, more matters have been referred for investigation and prosecution as a result of the Royal Commission, even if those extra referrals have largely unchanged the conviction rate, that is also under examination by the Royal Commission.

Payments under special compensation schemes have also increased since the beginning of the Royal Commission, probably as a result of public interest and oversight of the institutions administering the payments under these schemes.

References

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Con't Justice for Victims?

2016 ANZSOC Conference

Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse
Report of Case Study Three: Anglican Diocese of Grafton's response to child sexual abuse at the North Coast Children's Home October 2014

Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse
Report of Case Study Four: The experiences of four survivors with the Towards Healing process January 2015 <http://www.childabuseroyalcommission.gov.au/getattachment/91c52411-bdd8-4549-ad03-84bfef12c383/Report-of-Case-Study-No-4>

Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse
Report of Case Study Five: Response of The Salvation Army to child sexual abuse at its boys homes in New South Wales and Queensland January 2015 <http://www.childabuseroyalcommission.gov.au/CMSPages/GetFile.aspx?nodeguid=279d3239-3d58-457d-8ceb-6f322e4f8648&lang=en-US>

Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse
Report of Case Study Eight: Mr John Ellis's experience of the Towards Healing process and civil litigation January 2015 <http://www.childabuseroyalcommission.gov.au/getattachment/a0204352-4103-452c-b2cb-7cc69476d122/Report-of-Case-Study-no-8>

Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse
Report of Case Study Eleven: Congregation of Christian Brothers in Western Australia response to child sexual abuse at Castledare Junior Orphanage, St Vincent's Orphanage Clontarf, St Mary's Agricultural School Tardun and Bindoon Farm School December 2014 <http://www.childabuseroyalcommission.gov.au/getattachment/27a80b05-2b21-48ec-bd94-2f3f02522596/Report-of-Case-Study-No-11>

Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse
Analysis of claims of child sexual abuse made with respect to Catholic Church institutions in Australia February 2017 <http://www.childabuseroyalcommission.gov.au/policy-and-research/our-research/published-research/analysis-of-claims-made-with-respect-to-catholic-c>

Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse
Terms of Reference <http://childabuseroyalcommission.gov.au/about-us/terms-of-reference>

NSW Government Department of Justice *Victims Services: Support for Primary Victims* http://www.victimsservices.justice.nsw.gov.au/Documents/ap03_primary-victims_fill.pdf

LegalAid Western Australia *Compensation for Victims of Crime* <http://www.legalaid.wa.gov.au/LegalAidServices/publications/Documents/Compensation%20for%20victims%20of%20crime.pdf>

The Hon. Justice Peter McClellan AM, Chair of the Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse *Address to the Australian Lawyers Alliance 2017 NSW State Conference* March 2017 <http://www.childabuseroyalcommission.gov.au/media-centre/speeches/australian-lawyers-alliance-nsw-annual-state-confe>

Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse
Final Report Redress and Civil Litigation 2015 <http://www.childabuseroyalcommission.gov.au/getattachment/0d8ecf95-ba08-47a6-8e29-5d26a0a83eca/Redress-and-Civil-Litigation-Report>

Sharyn Jenkins
The University of NSW

The 29th Annual Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology Conference took place from 29th November to 2nd December 2016 in the picturesque city of Hobart, Tasmania. The theme of the 2016 conference was 'Horizon Criminology', an apt indicator of the considerable scope of contemporary criminology and futuristic rationale presented throughout the conference. The University of Tasmania hosted the conference, with the venue providing sweeping views of the River Derwent. Over 300 delegates, representing a diverse cross-section of academics, researchers, practitioners and politicians from around the world, were participants in the four day event.

Her Excellency, Professor the Honourable Kate Warner, AC, Governor of Tasmania conducted the official opening, providing a special moment, with her address symbolising the interaction of two key areas; criminology and politics. These dual areas have become the target for many researchers striving to effect change and influence future directions. Her Excellency showcased her strong background in law, criminology and sentencing, her passion for cultural and gender issues and her adherence to criminological tenets as reflected throughout her tenure as Governor of Tasmania. The conference theme 'Horizon Criminology' was highlighted through this opening address which stressed the capacity for criminology and academic research to engage and mould policy formation. It set the tone and framework for the rest of what was to be a stimulating academic program.



Tasia Power

Keynote speaker Professor Yvonne Jewkes, challenged public perceptions with her keynote address 'No Brave New World: Limiting prisoners' horizons in the name of public acceptability'. The horizon of the offender, an issue not often at the forefront of public agendas, challenged the delegation to progress their
Cont. p. 11

The 10th Australia and New Zealand Society of Criminology Post Graduate and Early Career Research Conference

The 10th Australia and New Zealand Society of Criminology Post Graduate and Early Career Research Conference (ANZSOC PECRC) was held on the 29th of December 2016 at the Hotel Grand Chancellor in Hobart, Tasmania. Combining informative seminars, student presentations and a social program, the conference provided opportunities for early-career researchers to meet their peers as well as criminologists from various parts of the world. Over 50 post-graduate and honours students attended the conference, making it one of the largest post-graduate ANZSOC conferences to date.



Professor Sandra Walklate and Professor Murray Lee at the 2016 PECRC

Three seminars were held, chosen to provide counsel to students and young professionals irrespective of their present stage of their research careers. Topics included 'Ethics and Mixed Methods' (presented by Associate Professor Adrian Cherney and

Doctor Cassandra Cross), 'Publishing and Writing Strategies' (presented by Professor Murray Lee and Professor Sandra Walklate) and 'AT (After-Thesis): Post-Thesis and Early Career Employment' (presented by Associate Professor Angela Dwyer). Insightful material was covered across the three seminars, and each session ended with a question and answer session, which allowed the students to take advantage of the knowledge and experience of the presenters.

Fifteen students gave presentations that covered a diverse range of research topics, including themes from Border Policing and Migration, Courts and Sentencing, and Crime and Media. It was a wonderful opportunity for students to listen to and learn about the exciting research that is emerging from our Australian (and some international) universities in Criminology. Several honours students also presented posters of their research. The Monash Prize, which is awarded yearly for the best student presentation was voted on by those present and awarded to Tess Bartlett from Monash University. The day concluded with drinks at the Mezzanine floor, and a dinner at La Porchetta Salamanca, providing a fun way to wind-down the day before the main conference.

The Committee again expresses its thanks and sincere appreciation for our seminar and student presenters and all those who attended the day. We look forward to this year's PECRC and wish the incoming Committee the very best in their preparation.

*Michael Andre Guerzoni,
Olivia Salama,
Brianna O'Shea
2016 PECRC Committee*

Cont'd 2016 ANZSOC Conference

thinking on alternative forms of incarceration, from traditional institutionalised architecture working towards the implementation of a humane framework within correctional environments. The message from this address is pertinent, particularly within our current criminal justice and political landscapes. The theme of looking towards new horizons and the departure from traditional forms of classification towards an outward focus on innovation and progression was depicted throughout the varied sessions held over the four days.

The conference held considerable scope for researchers. Some of the topics covered within the 2016 Conference were: vulnerable people and human rights, crime prevention, indigenous criminology, corrections and penology, southern criminology, guns and violence, institutional abuse and border criminology.

The 2016 conference was the perfect mix of academic rigour and industry networking with several social events held to allow delegates to socialise and network with colleagues, cultivate and develop research ideas and to rub shoulders with the academic

superstars of our chosen fields. A stand out experience of the 2016 conference was the Government House Reception hosted by Her Excellency, Professor the Honourable Kate Warner, AM, Governor of Tasmania, in which delegates were invited to attend, peruse the grounds and to engage in robust conversation with Her Excellency and other delegates.

The 30th Annual Australian and New Zealand Society of criminology conference will be held in Canberra on the 5TH December, with the theme 'ACKNOWLEDGING THE PAST. IMAGINING THE FUTURE'. I, like many other delegates, will be excited to attend this upcoming conference, with the knowledge that it will continue the success of the current conference and will provide a progressive platform to challenge ideas, generate discussion and value add to the field of criminology.

*Tasia Power
Charles Sturt University*

2016 American Society of Criminology Conference

The 72nd Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology (ASC) was held at the New Orleans Riverside Hilton in New Orleans, Louisiana from 16-19 November 2016. The annual conference brings together thousands of delegates from across the globe, to present their research findings, to network and to exchange ideas. The ASC as a conference is vastly different to the ANZSOC or British Society of Criminology Conferences, both in scale and content. Many academics from across the many states of the US, showcased their very easy access to and thus ability to readily engage with police, courts and correction. The conference offered a great chance to see the primary data they had collected which produced some fascinating research and thought provoking findings.

The theme for the meeting was *The Many Colors of Crime & Justice*. The Presidential Plenaries addressed this theme well and included presentations from leaders of local (to New Orleans) social justice organisations working to end disenfranchisement and discrimination against formerly incarcerated persons. Piper Kerman discussed the use of television and documentary film in a session on activism, media and criminal justice reform with a focus on her memoir of her time in a federal prison, which became the basis for the now popular television series *Orange is the New Black*. Other Presidential sessions included lectures on Civil Rights and Criminal justice, a discussion concerning the high rates of violence against Native American women and children from

Sarah Deer, as well as from Robert Sampson and William Julius Wilson on reassessing their theory of race, crime and urban inequality. The program featured a wealth of papers responding to the theme, both interrogating past actions and impacts of criminal justice system on marginalized communities but also questioning future directions in light of the recent US election.

Following a long tradition for the ASC, the conference was relentless in its scheduling with many concurrent sessions leaving attendees struggling to select which sessions, thematic panels, roundtables, workshops or socials to attend. Nevertheless, there was no shortage of excellent restaurants and venues to socialise at, and to catch up with old friends and colleagues. The venue, located on the banks of the Mississippi, offered participants the chance to see the river, its oil tankers and freighters and even hear them disrupt nervous presenters with their horns as they departed the port of New Orleans. I heard nothing but praise for the city and awe at the scale of the conference from our Australian colleagues who attended in great numbers. The 2017 conference and 73rd Annual meeting themed 'Crime, Legitimacy and Reform: Fifty Years after the President's Commission' will be held from 15-18 November in Philadelphia, PA

James Roffee
Monash University

4th Annual New Zealand Criminology Symposium

On Friday 17 February 2017, 75 participants from across New Zealand and Australia came together in the beautiful Hunter Chambers for the Fourth Annual New Zealand Criminology Symposium. Organized by Prof Simon Mackenzie this year's theme was 'Public Criminology: Opportunities, Challenges, Futures'. Short talks and panel discussions were alternated by videos of renowned scholars within the public criminology field – an interesting take on the traditional symposium scheme. After a welcome speech by ANZSOC President Tara McGee, a video of Prof Ian Loader (*University of Oxford*) was shown in which he reassessed his work on public criminology. Prof Kenneth Polk (*University of Melbourne*) then drew attention to the definitional debates surrounding public criminology. Prof Fergus McNeill (*University of Glasgow*) spoke about his current work in the field of public criminology. After this, the first panel session themed 'Academic criminologists and the criminal justice system', chaired by Trevor Bradley (*VUW*) began. Participants Darren Walton (*NZ Police*), Wayne Goodall (*Department of Corrections*), Megan Paish (*Public Defense Service*), Aphra Green (*Ministry of Justice*) and Bronwyn Morrison (*Department of Corrections*) gave their perspectives on the relationship between criminology and the public sector. Following a delicious lunch, Nessa Lynch (*VUW*) chaired the second panel themed 'Academic criminologists and communities'. Participants Katie Bruce (*JustSpeak*), Kim Workman (*VUW*), Andrew Becroft (*Children's Commissioner*) and Tracey McIntosh (*University of Auckland*) discussed the importance of forging connections between criminology and the

wider community. Prof Tim Newburn (*LSE*), via a nicely animated video, then spoke about his current work on public criminology, and partnership with journalists from *The Guardian* to investigate the London riots of 2011. The last panel of the day, themed 'Academic criminologists and the media' was chaired by Sarah Wright (*VUW*). Talia Shadwell (*Fairfax Media*), John Buttle (*AUT*), Arthur Tompkins (*NZ District Court*) and Jarrod Gilbert (*University of Canterbury*) discussed the merits and concerns about the integration of criminology with the media. The symposium finished with drinks in the Hunter Lounge, where Liam Martin (*VUW*) and Jarrett Blaustein (*Monash University*) held a small book launch for the text 'Reflexivity and Criminal Justice – Intersections of Policy, Practice and Research' (edited by Sarah Armstrong, Jarrett Blaustein and Alistair Henry). After this, Kim Workman (introduced by John Pratt) was honoured for his career in public service and contributions to criminological research – a great finale to a most successful day. It was inspiring to see such a wide range of both professionals and academics from varied disciplines and backgrounds come together to (at times, heatedly) debate both the present state as well as future directions of public criminology. We are looking forward to next year's symposium!

Emiline Smith
Glasgow University and Victoria University of Wellington

Welcome to the New Editors of the Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology

As many of you already know, Mark Halsey and I took over as co-editors of the *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology* in November 2016 for three years in the first instance. The first issue, with our Editor's introduction, has just appeared – volume 50 (1), March 2017. We are delighted to be given the chance to bring our own approach to the journal over the next few years.

As is the way with taking over journals, it will be some time before those articles submitted during our period of editorship will appear in the Journal. Right now we are working through articles already accepted for publication or at least under review at the time we took the journal over. We have refreshed the membership of both boards – the editorial and the international boards. We are keen to use our members in ways that advance the journal's standing, for example through promotion at conferences and encouragement of submissions to the journal.



Mark Halsey and Andrew Goldsmith

In any one week, we seem to receive between two and four new submissions. We have implemented a desk top review process for all submissions whereby editors (including, where appropriate, our Associate Editors, Rebecca Wickes and Liz Stanley) are involved in deciding which submissions are worthy of being sent for formal review. In instances where submissions are not deemed worthy enough, we attempt to be constructive wherever possible in dealing with authors by suggesting alternative journals that they might consider. Our Associate Editors also play a part in handling conflicts of interest Mark and I might face as Co-Editors.

One policy decision we have made in this regard is to strictly limit the number of submissions sent for review if (1) the submission has a strong legal focus, more suited to a criminal law journal; (2) the submission tends to be descriptive with limited or no conceptual or theoretical focus. We have received one or two submissions recently that in effect are relatively descriptive accounts of particular policy outcomes or processes. Again, we have suggested

that such pieces might be better placed in a policy-oriented journal. While we are keen to receive submissions of policy significance, we are certainly looking for something more than description.

Another issue on which we've made a policy decision is with regard to book reviews. In consultation with our Book Review editor, James Oleson, we've decided that the Journal will not carry reviews for books that are more than two years old. With so much coming out of criminological interest, it seems to us, it makes little sense for our readers to get reviews of books published three, four or five years ago. Another reason for this decision is that we have limited space in the Journal, making it critical that we use the space for reviews wisely.

We have already noted how fortunate we are in terms of the reviewers who support the Journal through their timely and constructive reviews. Whether or not we ultimately publish submissions that have undergone review, we feel confident that under the present arrangements authors generally will emerge with a much stronger piece.

Our message to PacifiCrim readers is to ask you to help us and the Journal in whatever way you can – whether by reviewing, by submitting, by encouraging others to participate, or through promoting the Journal when attending conferences abroad or in Australia. Ultimately the standing of the Journal depends on the quality and efforts of the persons supporting it. We look forward to receiving your support therefore, but are also keen to receive any feedback on the Journal at any point that might further improve it.

Andrew Goldsmith

Mark Halsey

Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology Editors

New Zealand Criminology Postgraduate Profiles

Criminology in New Zealand is on the rise, and there are some exciting postgraduate researchers contributing to the field. This brief article highlights some of the criminology or crime related research conducted by postgraduate students in New Zealand. The following profiles are students describing their research in their own words.

Grace Gordon – The University of Auckland

My research explores issues regarding community and 'conflict ownership' within New Zealand's restorative and community justice practices. I am particularly interested in identifying what the
Con't p. 21



Grace Gordon

Meet Your New Vice President Rebecca Wickes

Dear Colleagues – First up, thank you for voting me in as the Vice President for the Australian New Zealand Society of Criminology. It is an honour and I am really looking forward to working with an incredible team over the next three years. I first became a member of ANZSOC during my PhD candidature and served as the Queensland Representative from 2007 through to the end of 2009. I learned so much from my colleagues during this time and made wonderful contacts that continue to this day (Rick and Sharon – I am talking about you). Coming back to the executive feels like slipping into my favourite pair of shoes.

Emma suggested that I provide ANZSOC members with a few paragraphs about my career thus far. I silently (okay not so silently) groaned when I received the request. Writing about myself is my least favourite thing to do. I wish she had asked me to write Tara's introduction – I would have done a much better job of that! So thank you in advance for enduring this brief overview of my academic journey, I won't take offence if you stop reading now.

I was awarded my PhD from the School of Criminology and Criminal Justice at Griffith University. I was supervised by Professors Lorraine Mazerolle, Ross Homel and Kathleen Daly. Talk about a powerhouse team. These scholars never accepted less than my best work and they created fantastic opportunities for me here in Australia and internationally. My time at Griffith will always be remembered with fondness and gratitude. I still darken their doors whenever I get the chance!

After graduating from Griffith, I joined the School of Social Science at the University of Queensland where I worked from 2007 to the end of 2016. Such an incredible learning curve in those first years out of the PhD! To those ECRs who have continued reading – the pain



Rebecca Wickes

ends, I promise. Hang in there. At UQ I was again fortunate to work with incredible scholars who challenged and encouraged me. A particular shout out goes to the late and great Professor John Western. I wear an invisible bracelet with WWJD (what would John do) inscribed on it – it grounds me in times of stress. With the support of the School of Social Science and Lorraine Mazerolle, in 2012 I was lucky enough to receive an ARC Discovery Early Career Research Award to examine the community contexts that influence the spatial variation of violence over time. This was an incredible experience that allowed me to focus on the Australian Community Capacity Study, a multi-million, multisite, longitudinal study of place that I lead with Professor Lorraine Mazerolle. As by the way, as my pay it forward, I will happily review any DECRA application in criminology for the rest of my career!

In 2016 I left UQ to join the wonderful team at the School of Social Sciences at Monash University. I am employed as Associate Professor in Criminology and the Deputy Director for the Centre for Social and Population Research. At Monash I will continue my research into demographic changes in urban communities and their influence on social relationships, community regulation, victimisation, crime and disorder over time. With my colleagues at Monash University, we are working towards a better understanding of the challenges and benefits associated with increasing immigration in cities and regional areas in Australia. We have big plans, so watch this space!

I have published substantive works in Criminology, *Journal for Research in Crime and Delinquency*, *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, *Social Science Research*, *Plos One*, the *Sociological Review* and the *Journal for Urban Affairs* among others. The paper I am most proud of is the one that received the ANZSOC New Scholar Prize. I have recently taken up an Associate Editor role for the *Australia New Zealand Journal of Criminology*, so I am looking forward to reviewing future ANZSOC winning papers!

That's all (read...that is well and truly enough) from me. I look forward to seeing you all at the 2017 conference. And thanks again for this opportunity!

Rebecca Wickes
Monash University



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www.facebook.com/ANZSOC

Meet Your New NZ Representative

Kia ora from New Zealand. At the 2016 AGM in Hobart I was very humbled to be elected as a New Zealand Representative to the ANZSOC Committee of Management. Earlier that year I received my PhD from the University of Auckland. My thesis was titled Prison Museums: Learning Punishment, and explored the way that prison museums present punishment, incarceration, and the conditions prisoners experienced to the public. It also analysed the motivations of tourists to visit these sites, and whether the experience left any lasting change in attitude. The sites studied were Fremantle Prison (Western Australia), Robben Island Museum (Cape Town, South Africa), and Eastern State Penitentiary (PA, USA). I am continuing with this area of research, as well as exploring the carceral tour (a tour of an operational prison or correctional facility), and the issues associated with incarceration and reintegration in Australia and New Zealand.

I am currently a Professional Teaching Fellow at the University of Auckland, and I have previously taught at Auckland University of Technology where I received my M.A. in Social Sciences. I look forward to representing New Zealand during my term, and bringing attention to the high quality of work produced here.

James Rodgers
University of Auckland



James Rodgers

Meet Your New Queensland Representative

I am an Associate Professor in the School of Social Science, at the University of Queensland. My PhD was in Criminology from the University of Melbourne. One major focus of my work is on terrorism and counter-terrorism, evidence-based policing, institutional legitimacy and cooperation with authorities. I am

currently undertaking research on community cooperation in counter-terrorism and examining government and local efforts to counter violent extremism. This includes for example research examining police efforts to engage the Muslim community and a collaborative project with NSW Corrective Services investigating mechanisms to support inmates existing custody and/or completing a community based after the completion of a sentence for

terrorism or demonstrating extremist views. I have worked with the QLD Police Service, Victoria Police, NSW Police, WA Police, the Australian Federal Police, QLD Corrective Services, NSW Corrective Services, Ozcare, IDcare, the U.S. Air Force, U.S. Office of Naval Research, QLD Department of Communities, the Commonwealth Attorney General's Department and other state and

federal government departments. I have secured both national and international competitive grants from the Australian Research Council, the U.S. Air Force and the Australian Institute of Criminology. A recent Australian Institute of Criminology grant with UQ colleagues is examining the uptake of evidence-based policing. I am also an investigator on an ARC Linkage grant examining the dark net and an ARC Discovery grant studying police and ethic group interactions.

As many people would be aware in Queensland criminology is a thriving and growing discipline. All major Queensland Universities have dedicated criminology programs. One of the most exciting recent developments is that the Queensland Police Service has appointed 3 Visiting Police Fellows to the University of Queensland, Griffith University and the Queensland University of Technology for the facilitation of research with these universities. This is a major investment by the QPS and is recognition of the value it places on research and the quality and relevance of research produced by these three institutions.

Adrian Cherney
University of Queensland



Adrian Cherney

Allen Austin Bartholomew Award: Bree Carlton and Marie Segrave

This prize is awarded each year for the best article published in the Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology. *PacifiCrim* spoke to one of the award winners, Bree Carlton, about the article 'Rethinking women's post-release reintegration and 'success'.

How does it feel to receive this award?

We are both thrilled and honoured to receive this award it was entirely unexpected. I am mostly pleased that our research and analyses have received this level attention, that people are reading the paper and that the research has struck a chord. Hopefully this means it might lead to some transformative changes; sustainable and meaningful investments in developing support programs and structures that eliminate criminalisation and carceral harm.

Tell us a little bit about yourself?

The article was based on a collaborative research venture that Marie and I developed together it wasn't just down to me. Marie has continued her involvement with numerous projects focused in the broad areas of human trafficking, migrant labour exploitation, women prisoners and policing. Meanwhile my focus has shifted to women's prisons; penal reform and its relationship to abolition politics and activism. Right now I'm in the throes of finishing a book (with Dr Emma K. Russell) on women's prisons, penal reform and anti-carceral feminist resistance, which will be submitted to Palgrave in March 2018.

Tell us about the article?

Initially Marie and I were really keen to examine women's post-release deaths and as the research evolved we became interested in broader experiences of survival and also support. This paper was the penultimate piece in a series of articles we published on different aspects of the project. We also produced *Women Exiting Prison* in 2013 through Routledge which was an international

collection examining the rise of gender responsive correctional reforms.

In this article I really wanted to interrogate a lot of the assumptions embedded in correctional policies and discourses about women's imprisonment and their release. Central is the misnomer that imprisonment is a discrete episode in women's lives. Moreover we wanted to debunk the perennial focus on key performance indicators (governing the evaluation of post-release outcomes) that privilege recidivism and a return to prison statistics as measures for understanding women's post-release pathways.



Bree Carlton

In many ways this article establishes a future research agenda for examining women's post-release pathways with an emphasis on system analyses rather than individual ones. This means there is a need to focus on the structural barriers to women's and men's survival on release.

Included within this scope (necessarily) are the ways in which post-release services and support structures can do harm - specifically how they might expose people to re-incarceration, harm and various forms of discrimination and injustice when they are not evidence based.

Where to next with this research?

The *Surviving Outside* project really was just a beginning and scraped the surface in an area that needs further critical research not just in Victoria but in multiple Australian states and territories.

Allen Austin Bartholomew Commendation: Michael Salter

Michael received a commendation for his article "Real men don't hit women": constructing masculinity in the prevention of violence against women'.

How does it feel to receive this commendation?

It was a very nice surprise at the end of a long week! The paper represented the culmination of a couple of years of thought and research on primary prevention, and it's great to know that the judges appreciated the points I was trying to make.

Tell us a little bit about yourself?

I'm a criminologist based at Western Sydney University, where I lead the violence team within the Sexualities and Genders Research initiative. I worked in public health and the prevention of blood-borne viruses before I became a criminologist, so this paper brought together my old career with my new in a productive way.

Tell us about the article?

The prevention of violence against women before it occurs is now a national policy priority, and the article is focused on the way that prevention campaigns and programs construct masculinity. I'm critical of the stereotypical presentations of men and boys that

characterise some prevention approaches, particularly where those stereotypes reinforce the very gender norms that we know increase the risk of violence perpetration.

The article was based on contract research that I had undertaken for the New South Wales and Victorian governments. In terms of impact, I'm keen for prevention academics and practitioners to think more critically about their own gendered assumptions about men and boys. Generally, I've found prevention advocates are really open to talking these issues through and developing creative ways of engaging men and boys beyond appealing to stale notions of 'real masculinity'.

Where to next with this research?

My research team has partnered with the Western Sydney Wanderers and Parramatta City Council to develop a primary prevention program targeting culturally and religiously diverse and socioeconomically disadvantaged communities. It's important that we tailor prevention messages to the local context. At a theoretical level, I'm interested in the relevance of traditions of non-violence to the primary prevention of violence against women, and exploring the underlying aptitudes and capabilities that men and boys can cultivate to prevent gendered violence.

Christine M Alder Book Prize: Professor Mark Halsey and Simone Deegan

This biennial prize is awarded in honour of Dr Christine Alder, whose work on gender and criminal justice spanned decades. The prize recognises the authors of a book/monograph that has made an outstanding and valuable contribution to the discipline of criminology. In 2017, the prize winners are Professor Mark Halsey and Simone Deegan for their book *Young Offenders: Crime, Prison and Struggles for Desistance*. PacifiCrim spoke to the authors about their success:

How does it feel to receive this award?

Mark: It's a genuine privilege to receive this award, and for two main reasons. First, it is awarded by one's peers on behalf of the Society, so getting that kind of recognition is a good and humbling thing. Second, and on a personal note, I was fortunate enough to be taught by Christine Alder. I remember her as someone who was deeply committed to data collection at the coal face of youth justice and other areas. More than that, she was able to connect her experiences in the field to a clear conceptual framing of key issues. If our book manages to do any of that, then that's a reflection of the kind of work that Christine stood for.



Mark Halsey

Simone: It is a complete and unexpected honour to receive the award and it came at a good time. Sometimes it can feel like you are pushing against the weight of popular opinion that offenders are a lost cause and so it is nice to have this acknowledgement.

Tell us a little bit about yourselves?

Mark: I've conducted research within custodial contexts for about 15 years. But I have an ongoing interest in other criminological issues such as environmental crime, therapeutic justice, and Aboriginal over-incarceration. Beyond work, I like mountain biking as well as getting away to remote areas.

Simone: I have been a criminal defence lawyer for fifteen years after completing my law degree at Flinders University. I came back to Flinders to work on this project. I got sick of the merry go round of traditional responses to youth offending and wanted to look at addressing the root causes. I enjoyed working with Mark and I am now studying for my PhD.

Tell us about the book ?

Mark: The book is an attempt to highlight the challenges associated with young men's struggles to desist from crime during a pivotal time in their lives (mid-teens to late 20s). It sought to foreground young men's words as well as the perspectives of their significant others (girlfriends, parents, siblings, etc.), and to integrate the views of prison managers and those responsible for offender intervention. There was an attempt to ground all this data within larger questions about the influence of socio-economic

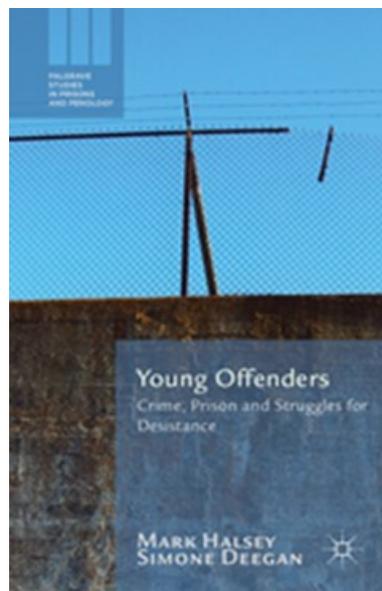
factors, educational attainment, the structuring role of masculinity, and connection to positive and trusted role models in the desistance process. I think the book convincingly demonstrates that the problems besetting young serious repeat offenders are varied and complex and that solutions must therefore be grounded in a) fit-for-purpose expertise and support, and b) tireless belief in young people and their abilities. In that sense, the book cautions against the rise of responsabilisation in correctional policy (i.e. that each young person needs to see themselves as the author of their own pathway to desistance) and argues that young offenders must be given practical avenues for igniting and sustaining change. I think the strength of the book is that it shows how systemic shortcomings often go hand in hand with individual setbacks (or reoffending).



Simone Deegan

Simone: The book explores the lives of 12 young offenders, the vast majority of whom are struggling to permanently break away from repeat cycles of crime and imprisonment. We examined why this was and how the system responded to these young men who wanted to change but needed varying degrees and kinds of assistance, which was in seriously short supply. Instead, chaotic and dysfunctional backgrounds left them in perilous states with no support. Three of the young men interviewed were on track and the book also looked at factors relevant to their success. The goal was to look at how best to break the cycle of repeat imprisonment and what undermines the best efforts of young men when they are trying to change and what ends up sending them back to crime and imprisonment. Hopefully the book will challenge the idea that a taste of imprisonment will scare people straight. A short prison sentence can be just as damaging as a long sentence.

Where to next with this research?



Young Offenders: Crime, Prison and Struggles for Desistance

Mark: This research formed the basis of a successful ARC Future Fellowship application on the causes and consequences of intergenerational incarceration (many of the participants in the young offender project came from families where one or another parent or grandparent had been incarcerated).

Simone: I am taking my research programme further by looking at how young people with life sentences experience incarceration.

Australian Student Award for Best Abstract: Hayley Passmore and Bernadette Safe

Each year, the ANZSOC Conference Committee award a New Zealand postgraduate criminology student with a prize for the best abstract. This year the prize has been awarded to Hayley Passmore and Bernadette Safe for their abstract: 'Fetal alcohol spectrum disorder in the Australian youth justice system: Prevalence and implications'. *PacifiCrim* spoke to Hayley about the award:

How does it feel to receive this award?

My co-author Bernadette Safe and I both feel very fortunate to receive this award from ANZSOC. We are so grateful to ANZSOC and the conference organisers for the opportunity, and are very much looking forward to attending the conference. The team we work within are so passionate and dedicated to our work in youth justice research, so to receive recognition for our efforts in this way is certainly a pleasant bonus.

Tell us a little bit about yourself?

I am a currently a PhD candidate based at the Telethon Kids Institute in Perth, and am enrolled through The University of Western Australia. I have a Bachelor of Criminology and BA Psychology (Hons), both completed at Murdoch University, Perth. Throughout my undergraduate studies, I worked for an NGO managing and facilitating a weekly family support program for women in prison and their children. I also managed several other family support programs for vulnerable and disadvantaged families in regional areas across Western Australia. I feel very passionate about working with those who are involved in the criminal justice system at all stages of engagement, but particularly with those who are incarcerated. I look forward to continuing working in this area and translating my current research in the Western Australian youth justice system into policy and practice change.



Hayley Passmore

Bernadette is a registered Occupational Therapist with clinical experience supporting children and adolescents with neurodisabilities in community settings. She started working specifically in FASD research as the Occupational Therapist on the NHMRC funded project that is being presented. Through this work, she developed skills in assessing and supporting young people with FASD. She is currently completing her thesis for a Master's degree in Child Health Research looking closer at the movement skills of participants in the project cohort.

Tell us about your research on which the abstract is based?

My colleagues and I have undertaken the first study to investigate

the prevalence of Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD) among young people in an Australian detention centre. We undertook a comprehensive assessment approach which involved the young people being assessed by a multidisciplinary team comprising a paediatrician, neuropsychologist, speech pathologist, occupational therapist and research officer. Due to this extensive and comprehensive approach, we have found that the disability existing among these young people did not only include FASD (of which we found the highest known prevalence for young people in detention worldwide) but an enormous burden of neurodevelopmental impairment and poor health overall. Few of these young people had had their impairments recognised prior to our research, despite being involved with multiple services and agencies.

What is your next step with this research?

Due to the extensive and shocking extent of impairment that we have found among this population of young people, it is evident that for the best possible outcomes for these young people and the community, those who work with young people in detention need to take their neurodevelopmental strengths and difficulties into consideration. This is the focus of my PhD research; I am developing training resources for the custodial officers who manage these young people daily, to upskill them in the specific management strategies most appropriate for young people with neurodevelopmental impairments. I have worked closely with the custodial workforce at Banksia Hill Detention Centre (BHDC) in Perth, and used mixed methods to get an understanding of their experiences and the barriers and enablers of behaviour management that exist within the detention centre environment. I will be implementing and evaluating these resources at BHDC in early 2018, and if effective, they will be available for other workforces in similar environments.



Bernadette Safe

In addition, our team are currently working closely with our government and community stakeholders to determine ways in which the justice system can ensure young people have their neurodevelopmental abilities assessed and recognised as early as possible. We are also planning to trial and evaluate personalised interventions for young people in detention, considering their complex needs and following them through to their reintegration into the community to provide them with the best possible chance of success.

Hayley and Bernadette's paper will be presented at the 2017 ANZSOC Conference in Canberra.

Student Paper Prize Winner: Kavita Raj

The ANZSOC student paper prize is awarded annually to a student who was either undergraduate, honours, or a masters by coursework candidate at the time the paper was written. Kavita is in her penultimate year of a Bachelor of Psychological Science/Bachelor of Criminology and Criminal Justice at Griffith University and has been awarded the prize for her paper: 'Indigenous Female Incarceration'.

Kavita was shocked and surprised when she heard she had won this award. She feels it is a real honour that her work has been considered of such a high calibre by the Society and her thanks go to ANZSOC for her award.

Her prize winning paper examined Indigenous women's incarceration and explored why the proportion of Indigenous women prisoners has risen over the last decades. Kavita applied social disorganization theory to analyse how individual and systemic influences impacted on women's imprisonment and jurisdictional variations. Her key finding was that low social cohesion was a key factor in Indigenous female incarceration and that encouraging social cohesion from within community was a key factor in improving outcomes.

Kavita is a busy person, not only completing her double degree, she has also undertaken several research internships on a range of topics including the stability of psychopathy over the life-course and domestic violence surveys. She is active in the student community providing student support and is an active member of the Criminology Student's Society at Griffith University. She is hoping to undertake an Honours project in the coming years, examining domestic violence assessment tools, particularly for Indigenous communities; as well as an exchange year in the UK..



Kavita Raj

New Zealand Student Award for Best Abstract: Jordan Anderson

Each year, the ANZSOC Conference Committee award a New Zealand postgraduate criminology student with a prize for the best abstract. Jordan Anderson is a PhD student at Victoria University, Wellington and won for her abstract entitled: 'Uncaging the beast: Examining risk as the driver of a separate and distinct strand of penal policy development'

How does it feel to receive this award?

It is a privilege to receive this award, and it is exciting to be supported to present this work at the ANZSOC conference.

Tell us a little bit about yourself?

I am a PhD student at Victoria University in the second year of my project. My research is part of Professor John Pratt's broader project on risk, funded by the Royal Society's Marsden fund. I have worked in the area of risk throughout my graduate studies at Victoria, and am now specifically looking at community notification in New Zealand, and the influence of risk on penal policy development.

Tell us about the research on which the abstract is based?



Jordan Anderson

My abstract is based on my ongoing research into risk and its influence on penal policy development in New Zealand. In this research, I am looking at the way that risk drives the community response to offending, as well as the development of penal policy. In particular, I have been looking at the drivers of de facto community notification, and its operation in New Zealand over the last twenty years as an illustration of this risk-driven community response.

The 'Beast of Blenheim' case detailed in my abstract was an example of a form of community notification undertaken by the Department of Corrections. Although community notification is not legislated in New Zealand, it occurs on a regular basis both formally and informally. With the recent implementation of legislation establishing a child sex offender registry, it would seem that New Zealand is continuing to move toward a US model of managing high risk offenders in the community. I would hope that my research can effectively demonstrate that registration and notification policies are destructive and counter-intuitive for both the community and for offenders in a local context.

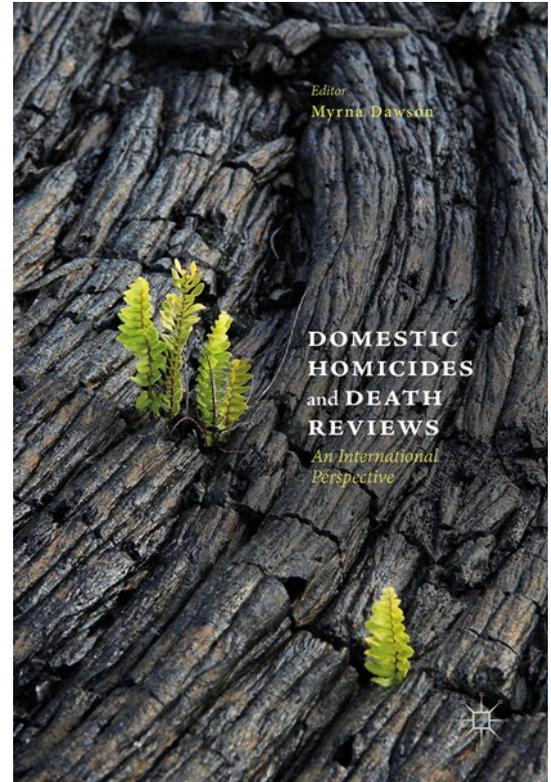
Jordan's paper will be presented at the 2017 ANZSOC Conference in Canberra.

Domestic Homicides and Death Reviews: An International Perspective

Myrna Dawson provides below an overview of her forthcoming edited collection: *Domestic Homicides and Death Reviews: An International Perspective*.

Domestic/family violence death reviews (D/FVDRs) are a relatively new prevention initiative that have developed internationally during the past couple decades. While these initiatives have been developed in the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom, there is limited research comparing the various models, methods and practices that have developed in each of the countries where the initiatives operate. As such, the edited collection, *Domestic Homicides and Death Reviews: An International Perspective*, edited by Myrna Dawson (University of Guelph, Canada), provides crucial insights from international experts on the development, functions, impacts and implications of domestic homicide death review committees.

Divided into two sections, the collection begins by comparing and highlighting the current state of D/FVDRs in the five countries where they currently operate. The first section introduces readers to the review processes in each country contributing to a better understanding of similarities and differences in the formation, review processes, and outcomes in each jurisdiction. Providing the reader's first look, Chapter 1 compares D/FVDRs worldwide and examines the structure of each initiative, how deaths are chosen for review and the outcomes of reviews. Representing the first international comparison, this chapter sets the stage for the chapters that follow addressing the rise of, and current state of knowledge about, D/FVDRs in each jurisdiction. Chapter 2 highlights D/FVDRs in the United States, the first country to establish a domestic violence death review team in the 1990s, arguably providing the momentum for these initiatives. The United States has between 175 and 200 teams across the country that vary in terms of governance, structure, review criteria, and number and types of cases reviewed. This chapter also discusses outcomes of D/FVDRs team recommendations and areas for future research. Chapter 3 discusses the Domestic Violence Death Review Committee in Ontario, the first domestic violence death review team to be established in Canada. This chapter describes the review process adopted in Canada's most populous province, presents data on domestic violence deaths, identifies risk factors common in domestic violence-related homicides, and emerging themes identified in reviews. Chapter 4 discusses the creation of Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHR) in the United Kingdom. This chapter discusses the domestic homicide rate in this world region and identifies the precursors that led to the development of the DHR model. In addition, this chapter highlights several homicides that were reviewed by the DHR, presents common themes identified and discusses directions for future research.



Domestic Homicides and Death Reviews: An International Perspective.—Palgrave MacMillan



Myrna Dawson

Chapter 5 examines domestic fatality reviews in several Australian jurisdictions since the creation of the first fatality review in Victoria in 2009. This chapter provides a summary of the domestic violence death review process in each state in Australia where they have been established, discussing similar themes that have been found by each review team. The importance of collaboration across fatality review teams is also discussed. The final chapter in this section – Chapter 6 – discusses the New Zealand Family Violence Death Review Committee and outlines the structure and processes of the committee, and the types of deaths reviewed. This chapter concludes with a summary of some of their findings and suggests possible amendments to family violence responses.

In the second section, the focus shifts to the benefits and challenges that have emerged or have been identified as D/FVDRs have evolved internationally over time. The challenge taken up by the authors of Chapter 7 is with respect to defining domestic homicide in research, practice and policy. This chapter provides an overview of how domestic homicide has been defined and the ongoing challenge of doing so across the breadth of various and potentially relevant relationship dynamics. Chapter 8 discusses the ethical concerns that exist when D/FVDR teams review domestic violence fatalities, examining a number of ethical considerations, including confidentiality, review approaches, interaction with communities and family members, and the dissemination of information and recommendations. The authors emphasize the importance of addressing these

Con't Domestic Homicides and Death Reviews: An International Perspective

concerns before beginning a review. Chapter 9 discusses the integral role played by family members and friends in fatality reviews, underscoring the importance of allowing families to choose how much they want to be involved in the process as well as the need to update family members on the review progress. The author emphasizes that the involvement of families can significantly improve the effectiveness of fatality reviews in reducing risk to future victims.

Chapter 10 focuses specifically on indigenous peoples who are overrepresented in family violence deaths in Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the United States. The chapter briefly outlines how death reviews in various countries approach the domestic/family violence deaths of Indigenous peoples. The author also discusses how colonisation impacted family roles and the complexity of family violence among Indigenous peoples. The author concludes that family violence death reviews can help identify the context of the deaths which allows for the identification of culturally-appropriate intervention and prevention tools. Chapter 11 highlights the high number of children who are killed in the context of domestic homicides and the potential role of D/FVDRs in preventing child homicides. The authors advocate for more public and professional education on the risk that children face in the context of domestic violence in order to reduce their risk. Chapter 12 discusses a child death review pilot project in South Africa designed to address high child mortality rates and how this can lead to policy transfer and collaboration between developed and developing countries. This chapter first highlights data on intimate partner violence and violence against children in South Africa before discussing child fatalities examined by the pilot project. The authors argue that identifying commonalities between child and domestic violence death reviews assists in identifying intervention strategies that will allow for policy transfer. The final chapter provides a feminist reflection on the impact of the D/FVDRs and the need for input from feminist groups to assist in that recommendations are implemented. The chapter emphasizes that the gendered nature of domestic homicides requires the collaboration of D/FVDR teams and feminist groups to address male-perpetrated domestic homicides against female victims which are largely the focus of these initiatives in all five countries.

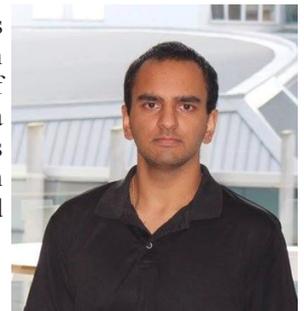
Domestic Homicides and Death Reviews: An International Perspective addresses the gap in knowledge on the work of domestic violence death review initiatives by discussing international death review models and the various challenges they face which allows this text to serve as a resource for both academics and policy makers.

Con't New Zealand Criminology Postgraduate Profiles

term 'community' means for different justice providers, and to consider who 'owns' conflict within different justice practices. My research is highly critical of the fact that restorative and community justice practices are often wedded to the state's requirements, and in doing so, tend to remain within the state's ownership and control. Additionally, I am interested in highlighting how justice practices are continually being used as a 'muscle of colonisation' to continually marginalise Indigenous peoples.

Jason Singh – Auckland University of Technology

My master's thesis is a text-based analysis of how factory farming is framed in New Zealand. The study reveals New Zealand industry stakeholders and the animal welfare volunteer sector use three dominant frames known as the commodity/economic, food and traditional welfare frame. Each frame is influenced by the ideology of speciesism. Speciesism is a discriminatory force that uses species membership as the determining criteria whether a being is entitled to basic rights. The use of each frame is utilised to suppress discontent individuals have over the use of nonhuman animals as a resource. The study also reveals a unique relationship between industry stakeholders and the animal welfare volunteer sector. The relationship is based on the continued supply of income for both sides of the debate when it comes to using nonhuman animals as a resource.



Jason Singh

Kalym Lipsey – Massey University

Through a rights lens, this research investigates the social injustice perpetuated by increasing mass incarceration and the disproportionate representation of Māori in Aotearoa New Zealand's justice system. The universality of human rights is a myth exposed at the point of rights fulfilment and when society's most vulnerable interact with state institutions including the Department of Corrections. Via a narrative-orientated research design and considering the role and limitations of law, this research aims to query what other mechanisms – from within and outside of law and that can speak to racism and inequality – are required to address the state's breaches of rights obligations.



Kalym Lipsey

New Zealand has a growing community of postgraduate students investigating the critical and compelling areas of mass incarceration, prisoner re-entry, restorative and community justice, and the framing of topical issues such as methamphetamine use and factory farming. I hope that these profiles encourage further networking and collaboration with these exceptional researchers.

James Rodgers
The University of Auckland

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