Greetings from Adelaide to all *PacifiCrim* subscribers. I am delighted to be the ANZSOC president for the forthcoming period. Please allow me to pay a special tribute to, and to thank, Russell Smith for his diligence and expertise at the helm for the past three years. Russell’s contribution to the current direction of the Society is significant and on-going. I add that I am also delighted that Kate Hancott from the Australian Institute of Criminology will continue to undertake secretarial work for the Society on one day per week. It is important, to my mind, that ANZSOC and the AIC continue to collaborate strongly with each other.

This is also the first year for the new editorial team for our journal, the highly ranked *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology*. Anna Stewart and Philip Stenning have leapt into these duties with alacrity, replacing Sharon Pickering whose expertise and energy were always offered in abundance. Li Eriksson will continue to edit *PacifiCrim* and her skills, too, are commendable and appreciated. There are some old and new members of the Committee as well, and I will offer some thanks and welcomes to them more specifically in the next newsletter.

I should add that this is the second time that a President has hailed from Adelaide (the first was my good friend Joy Wundersitz, 1994-1995). On the subject of our fair city, it was at Law School at Adelaide University in 1975 that I was introduced to the subject of criminology for the first time. Allan Perry had just arrived from New York and successfully added criminology as an elective to the LLB degree. This worked a treat for me as I was able to avoid Roman Law. Although Allan had prescribed Duncan Chappell and Paul Wilson’s first edition of *The Australian Criminal Justice System* as the text, I also sought out Hermann Mannheim’s tomes (which were in the State library, not the law library) as my ‘bible’. I clearly remember the epiphany that I had when it was pointed out by Hermann, Duncan, Paul, Allan (and others) that the way that the law is written and enforced might need to be considered when one is thinking about crime causation! It wasn’t until almost a decade later (after theological studies and some years of legal practice) that I was re-acquainted with criminology as a student at the Centre of Criminology at the University of Toronto. I have my kindergarten and primary school buddy, Andrew Goldsmith (currently at Flinders Law School) to thank for that suggestion and introduction.

It is interesting to note that no fewer than nine of the seventeen presidents in the 45 years of the Society have been legally qualified, including the first four presidents. In South Australia we have three law schools and each of them offers criminology as an elective. Indeed, the discipline of law brings many things to the criminological quest. One thought that comes to mind for me (given that I have just read a terrific piece on diminished responsibility by Louise Kennefick from the National University of Ireland) is the quest pursued by some advocates from both disciplines for a grand theory narrative of criminal responsibility. For thinkers from both disciplines this remains a viable and authentic quest.

In addition, students of the disciplines of law and criminology are both confronted by a particular conundrum. Are individuals capable...
of relating to the rest of humanity on the basis of their ability to reason? Or is it impossible to cancel out the significance of external circumstances? This is an enduring question for criminal law theorists as they attempt to frame the criminal law so that it attributes legal blame appropriately. Indeed, as Mackay et al note, “…there is a sliding scale or continuum of our mental health, with normality and abnormality at opposite ends. Depending on what has been happening in our lives, we move backwards and forwards along this continuum, with our thoughts, judgement and behaviour reflecting varying degrees of normality and abnormality.”7 In reading this I was reminded immediately of David Matza’s description of offenders who drift between conventional and unconventional behaviour without being committed to either,8 an observation that impressed me in 1975 and continues to do so today. Perhaps this is a call for a new book exploring the lines of enquiry where theorists in criminology and law continue to offer valuable insights to each other.

Finally, I hope that each of you has marked the next conference in Brisbane (hosted by Griffith University) well and truly into your diaries for 1-3 October. I must add, on the subject of conferences, that the Auckland affair was a triumph, and I offer my thanks once again to the organising team under the leadership of James Oleson (UA) and John Buttle (AUT).

Rick Sarre
School of Law, University of South Australia

Secretary’s Report

Welcome to 2013! I hope that you have had a fantastic and productive start to the year. It was great to meet so many of you last year in Auckland at our very successful conference. I’m only sorry I didn’t get a chance to spend more time there to see beautiful New Zealand. Thank you to the participants and speakers for your contribution to the conference.

At the conference, we presented our award winners for 2012 with their prize, and it is a timely reminder that it is now time to get your submissions for the 2013 awards and prizes in. More information can be found on our website at http://www.anzsoc.org/cms-awards/index.php

Lastly, don’t forget to check out our Facebook page and ‘like’ us (Facebook.com/ANZSOC).

Kate Hancott
ANZSOC Secretary
secretary@anzsoc.org

PacifiCrim Editor’s Note

Welcome to the first issue of PacifiCrim for 2013! In this issue Distinguished Professor John Braithwaite (recipient of the Distinguished Criminologist Award 2012) writes about mentors in criminology. We also feature interviews with DECRA recipient Rebecca Wickes and Monash University Postgraduate Prize recipient Rosemary Cassidy, as well as snapshots from the 2012 Auckland conference and information on the 2013 Brisbane conference.

I would like to thank the members of the PacifiCrim Editorial Committee, Rebecca Wallis and Chris Dowling, for contacting contributors and providing editorial support. I would also like to thank all of the contributors to this issue of PacifiCrim.

PacifiCrim requires ongoing input from our ANZSOC members and we warmly welcome your contributions to the next issue. The deadline for expressions of interest regarding content for the next issue of PacifiCrim is 5 July.

The next issue of the newsletter will be published in conjunction with the 2013 Brisbane conference in October. I look forward to seeing you there.

Li Eriksson
PacifiCrim Editor
l.eriksson@griffith.edu.au

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3 This is not to say that I didn’t find the Chappell and Wilson text valuable. Indeed, I often seek out the contributions to their many editions to this day.

4 There must be something criminological in the water here, in addition to the run-off from the Adelaide Hills.


6 For others, there can never be any such thing, given the highly contingent and contextual nature of our pursuits.


ANZSOC Awards 2013

Christine M Alder Book Prize

Distinguished Criminologist Award

The Allen Austin Bartholomew Award, supported by Sage Publications

Adam Sutton Crime Prevention Award

The Allan Van Zyl Memorial Prize

New Scholar Prize

Student Paper Prize

New Zealand Student Award for Best Abstract

Application procedures

Applications for the Christine M Alder Book Prize, the Adam Sutton Crime Prevention Award, the New Scholar Prize and the Student Paper Prize should be sent to arrive no later than close of business, 1 April 2013. Applications or nominations for these awards should be made in writing, accompanied by documentation supporting all aspects of eligibility for the award in question.

Applications should be submitted only by e-mail attachment to:
Kate Hancott
secretary@anzsoc.org

Application for the New Zealand Student Award for Best Abstract is through the normal conference call for papers. The decision will be made by the Abstract Selection Committee. The successful recipient of the Award will be notified at the same time that successful Abstracts are notified.

It is not necessary for candidates for the Allen Austin Bartholomew Award or the Distinguished Criminologist Award to make an application.

See www.anzsoc.org for more information
On Mentors in Criminology

**Editor's Note: Distinguished Professor John Braithwaite received the ANZSOC Distinguished Criminologist Award 2012.**

I have been thinking about mentors a lot lately because my most important non-Australian mentor, Gil Geis, passed away last month. Gil, from the University of California, Irvine, visited Australia and New Zealand a number of times, as well as Papua New Guinea and other parts of our region. He mentored many criminologists from our region. No one contributed more to keeping the flickering flame of white-collar crime research burning in criminology after the death of Sutherland. One of the lessons I learnt from Gil was that if you believe a topic is intellectually and socially important, feed your passion for it, stick with it, even if your discipline does not accord it much attention. I also learnt practical things, of course, like writing tips from Ernest Hemingway, reinterpreted by Gil, that I pass on to all my PhD students. But most importantly, I tried to learn things about the character of how to live an academic life from a scholar of deep character.

Two of my three most important Australian mentors were New Zealanders. My first important mentoring relationship as a criminologist was with Paul Wilson. At the University of Queensland, I found his undergraduate lectures inspiring. His passions, a public intellectual championing causes that attracted no political support in Joh Bjelke-Petersen’s Queensland infused his brilliant lectures. As with Gil Geis, these were mentoring lessons about pursuing what you think is intellectually important and trying to communicate these things through evocative narratives of crime and justice, regardless of how few people are listening.

New Zealander Brent Fisse was my first sustained co-authorship relationship. He taught me so much about the character of friendship, of careful documentary research, of being intellectually serious. Like Gil Geis, again Brent from the 1960s had thought the obscure topic of corporate crime was important in the law school and criminology curriculums, and lived that intellectual conviction in the face of limited interest from those disciplines.

John Western at the University of Queensland also mentored me in many, many ways about intellectual leadership, about calm determination when things are going badly, about building intellectual communities and university departments, showing the sensibility you would like younger scholars to follow through your own example, your own generosity. I was lucky to have many others, like Elsie Harwood, David Biles, Peter Grabosky, Philip Pettit, Duncan Chappell, Hilary Charlesworth (even though she was considerably younger than me) and Valerie Braithwaite (who mentored me in much more than scholarly life). And there were countless more since the 1970s who I will doubtless be embarrassed for forgetting to mention a week from now. As I was mentoring my PhD students I also found that many of them were actually mentoring me about things that mattered in academic life.

None of those mentioned above counted among my most important mentors because they offered me good advice on what jobs to apply for, which journals to publish in, what topics to turn my research efforts toward. There was doubtless a bit of that, though I can’t think of any advice of that kind that was especially important that any of them gave me. I look back upon them as important mentoring relationships because they were not about how to be strategic in building a career. They were important because I learnt lessons of intellectual character from them. For the most part, they were perhaps counter-strategic lessons like sticking with white-collar crime if you are committed to its importance.

Perhaps I am wrong and some of these named mentors believe they gave me some bit of wonderfully strategic career advice at some stage. I also doubt that David Biles remembers suggesting in 1978 that I overwrite: ‘if your argument is good, you can persuade with moderate language’. Why would he remember? But I remember 35 years later because it is advice that causes me to reflect on my character as an intellectual. Am I someone who sensationalises? Am I just interested in exposé corporate criminology? Is moderate language a virtue and moderation a part of an intellectual character that is important to cultivate?

So I would like to question the contemporary emphasis in mentoring on strategic career advice, like publishing in certain journals, sensing where the winds are blowing. In the long run of academic life, character eats strategy, nimble sensibilities beat strategic planning. Scholars secure their scholarly goals in the long run when they get their sensibilities right (something I learnt from Clifford Shearing as well as John Western), when they craft a scholarly character that is a fit to their own intellectual passions. Hence, mentoring through leadership that cultivates rich scholarly sensibilities could be the kind that counts for most of us. If we are lucky, we encounter a great diversity of scholars of rich character, bits of which we can choose to imbibe.

**John Braithwaite**

**Australian National University**
Obituaries

Dr Allan Van Zyl

Dr Allan Van Zyl, former Deputy Board member for the Northern Territory of the Australian Institute of Criminology died in Cairns on 6 November 2012. Allan was an Honorary Fellow at Charles Darwin University, and had been Principal Policy Advisor, Community and Justice Policy, Department of Justice, Northern Territory Government until his retirement in recent years. Allan had lived in the Northern Territory for almost 40 years. He was a graduate of the Australian School of Public Administration and held an MBA and PhD. He was heavily involved in Indigenous affairs, human rights and detention issues in Australia and one of his legacies is the Cross-Border Justice Scheme for policing in the Northern Territory, Western Australian and South Australian border region which he helped devise and implement.

Allan was the recipient of a Winston Churchill Memorial Fellowship in 2001 to research Indigenous youth imprisonment with an emphasis on social pressures and offending, and the use of imprisonment vis-a-vis traditional processes in North America. In pursuing the Fellowship Allan interviewed prisoners from Alice Springs to Nome in Alaska. He was the Northern Territory representative on the Committee of Management of the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology for over eight years and was instrumental in organising the first ever ANZSOC conference to be held in the Northern Territory, at Alice Springs in September 2010.

He was a formidable character, very likeable and highly experienced in justice management and research. His skills in this will be sorely missed. Indeed, his legacy for those working in these fields of endeavour is a strong one. Our sympathies go to his wife Teresa Cunningham and his extended family.

Russell G. Smith and Rick Sarre

Professor Gilbert L. Geis

Professor Gilbert Geis died on 10 November 2012 aged 87 after a long illness. He was the former professor emeritus of criminology, law & society in the School of Social Ecology at the University of California at Irvine and was one of the world’s foremost scholars in white collar crime. He was a leading figure in the American Society of Criminology and the Association of Certified Fraud Examiners and held positions at John Jay College of Criminal Justice, Pennsylvania State University, the University of Sydney, the Institute of Criminology and Wolfson College at Cambridge University, California State University, State University of New York – Albany and the University of Oklahoma.

Gil undertook a range of eclectic academic research touching, not only fraud and its control, but also diverse topics such as 17th century witchcraft in England, ‘crimes of the century’ in the United States, medical misconduct, a fertility clinic scandal and the Americans with Disabilities Act as it related to the construction of sports arenas. He wrote leading texts on criminology and on juvenile delinquency as well as numerous white collar crime monographs. He also took a keen interest in criminological research and policy and wrote a convincingly-argued case for supporting the Australian Institute of Criminology following government reviews in 1994 which posed a threat to its existence (Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology, 27(3): 282-98).

In 1979 he was Visiting Professor at the Faculty of Law, University of Sydney on a Senior Scholar Grant for Australia from the Council for International Exchange of Scholars, and over his career wrote a number of articles dealing with Australian crime and justice issues including immigration and crime in Australia and the black market in cigarettes. Research into criminology and white collar crime has lost one of its most influential scholars, and Gil Geis’s legacy will guide scholars for many years to come.

Russell G. Smith

The Allan Van Zyl Memorial Prize

An amount of $1000 is available to the winner of this prize to defray costs associated with travel to, and registration for, the ANZSOC conference in Brisbane 1-3 October.

An eligible applicant will be a resident of the Northern Territory who is currently an enrolled student of criminology or criminal justice or a related discipline, or any person employed by NT police, NT corrections, or an NT justice department or Non-Government Organisation (NGO), with an interest in criminology generally.

Applicants are required to email to the Secretary of ANZSOC (secretary@anzsoc.org) a one page CV with an accompanying email of no more than 250 words explaining how they could add to, and benefit from, the Brisbane conference.

Closing date: 26 April 2013

The panel of judges for this prize will be the ANZSOC President, the two Vice Presidents, and Teresa Cunningham, with ratification by the ANZSOC committee at their meeting of 3 May.
Moana Jackson’s thoughtful keynote address offers a salient insight into a different focus for criminology. It points to the need to move beyond criminalisation, and to engage with indigenous peoples.

Robert Webb
University of Auckland

Moana Jackson, a renowned international legal scholar opened the ANZSOC 2012 conference with a plenary entitled “Taking the ‘Crim’ out of Criminology: Towards an Indigenous Causation Theory”. The plenary linked into the conference theme of ‘crime, power and marginalisation’, and explored the limits of criminology in relation to Māori as an indigenous people. The address questioned the explanatory power and practice of criminological endeavours, including the observation that most criminologists work within the context of institutional ‘cells’, and rely on frameworks that are largely separated from indigenous experiences and understandings of crime and justice. Offering insights into indigenous frameworks, Māori understandings or tikanga was explained to underpin the maintenance of community relationships. The focus on wrongdoing in the context of the wider social relationships in a community, was related to the concept ‘hara’, referring to a wrong that causes hurt or harm. Restoration of community relationships is the aim of Māori models of justice, beyond just a focus on the individual.

It was also noted that Māori experiences of harm and victimisation have remained largely invisible in criminological analyses. One area of harm, termed ‘multi-generational trauma’, was illustrated with examples of armed state interventions against the Tuhoe tribe in both historic and recent times. The first of these traumatic experiences in the 19th century from armed state actions and confiscations of Tuhoe land, resulted in ongoing social and economic marginalisation for the tribe. In more recent times, another generation of Tuhoe people were traumatised from another armed state intervention, a 2007 police operation in the Tuhoe community of Ruatoki launched under terrorism legislation. It involved the occupation of Ruatoki by armed police officers, detaining and searching community members at gunpoint, including children. These examples illustrated that oppression and traumatisation are not just concepts associated with colonisation in the past, but instead they continue to be sources of harm in Māori communities.

The second of the three outstanding keynote speakers to present at the 2012 ANZSOC conference was University of Hawai‘i Women’s Studies Professor, Meda Chesney-Lind. Before delving into her talk, Professor Chesney-Lind (or Meda) noted the importance of Pacific criminology, reminding the audience not only of her personal and professional connections to Hawai‘i, but also stating how critical it is to remember “the context within which we work, the history and the importance of keeping that history in mind when we do work.” From there, Meda began her talk, “The ‘Violent Girl’ problem, corporate media and racism: On the need for public criminology,” a keynote exemplifying how quality feminist criminology puts girls and women at the centre and advocates for social justice.

Among the many key points made, Meda discussed the media frenzy, which began in the late 1980s and early 1990s that demonized girls and young women as increasingly violent. This was a period when newspapers and magazines were looking to fill news gaps with marketable stories. Female delinquency, then, became a marketable genre, where reporters constructed hyper violent imagery via certain femininities. Such news stories were especially apt to focus on girls in gangs, presenting girls of colour alongside weaponry as racist visual appendages to sensationalized written content.
Distinguished Professor John Braithwaite, RegNet Australian National University, presented the final keynote at the 25th Annual ANZSOC Conference held in Auckland, New Zealand.

The plenary address titled “Cascades of Violence and a Global Criminology of Place” linked well with the themes of the conference and highlighted the ways that violence can spread within a nation, and how peace agreements can sometimes fail to halt the cascading violence and death.

Professor Braithwaite illustrated that violence cascades when those already displaced by violence displace others, when refugee camps become recruiting areas for those wishing to cascade violence, and when violent ‘hot spots’ become attractive to tyrants who wish to cascade violence. However as a response to this he noted that efforts to decrease violence in one area often have an impact on other areas where violence is especially high – resulting in a reduction in violence in multiple locales.

Following this, it was shown that peace agreements to end wars in developing nations, or ‘hot spots’, may actually increase the levels of violence and death. One reason given was that once a war has ended there is an influx of individuals who are trained in warfare using their skills to inflict violence upon others as a means of control as warlords or gangs instead of soldiers. A poignant note was that the crime problem that can sometimes result from a peace agreement can become a larger problem than the previous war presented.

Finally, Professor Braithwaite showed how a Congolese warlord named ‘Checka’ used mass rape as a means of consolidating power within his region and the response that the United Nations employed in order to remove him from power and stop the cascading violence. It was shown that by focusing the attention of law enforcement agencies on a single group or warlord, rather than many, they can begin to reduce the violence and atrocities that occur. An important aspect of this is the use of Special Forces in a military fashion in order to remove those individuals who are perpetuating violence from their positions of power and re-victimizing rape victims. Professor Braithwaite closed by saying that relying on traditional forms of prosecution might not be enough to protect victims in cases like Colonel Checka.

At the ANZSOC banquet dinner at the end of the second day of the conference, Professor Braithwaite was awarded the inaugural Distinguished Criminologist Award for his outstanding, significant, and sustained lifetime contribution to criminology within Australasia. In his acceptance speech Professor Braithwaite highlighted the important role that criminology plays as both an academic and applied field. He was also positive about increased partnership between Australia and New Zealand and encouraged increased collaboration and partnerships between universities in each country.

James Rodgers
University of Auckland
**ANZSOC 2013: Introducing the Keynote Speakers**

**Professor David Farrington**

David P. Farrington, O.B.E., is Emeritus Professor of Psychological Criminology and Leverhulme Trust Emeritus Fellow at the Institute of Criminology, Cambridge University. His major research interest is in developmental criminology, and he is Director of the Cambridge Study in Delinquent Development and co-Investigator of the Pittsburgh Youth Study. In addition to 578 published journal articles and book chapters on criminological and psychological topics, he has published 92 books, monographs and government publications. He is a Fellow of the British Academy, of the Academy of Medical Sciences, of the British Psychological Society, of the American Society of Criminology, of the Association for Psychological Science, and of the International Society for Research on Aggression. He is also an Honorary Fellow of the British Psychological Society, and an Honorary Life Member of the British Society of Criminology and of the British Psychological Society Division of Forensic Psychology. He is a joint editor of the journal Criminal Behaviour and Mental Health, and a member of the editorial boards of 16 other journals. He has been President of a number of academic organisations, and chaired various research/advisory panels, boards, and committees throughout the UK, US and Europe. He has received a number of awards, including the Sellin-Glueck Award of the American Society of Criminology for international contributions to criminology, the Sutherland Award of the American Society of Criminology for outstanding contributions to criminology and the Joan McCord Award of the Academy of Experimental Criminology for Distinguished Contributions to Life-Course Criminology. He has been selected to receive the Stockholm Prize in Criminology in 2013.

“I am very much looking forward to revisiting Brisbane and renewing contact with all my Australian criminological colleagues after a gap of more than a decade. I will be advocating the need for helpful interventions in childhood and adolescence, focusing on risk and protective factors, to save children from a life of crime.” - David Farrington

**Professor Richard Wortley**

Richard Wortley joined University College London in August 2010 as Director of the Jill Dando Institute for Security and Crime Science, and the Head of the Department of Security and Crime Science. He was previously Head of the School of Criminology and Criminal Justice at Griffith University. He is a psychologist by discipline and is a former Chair of the Australian College of Forensic Psychologists. His research interests centre on the role that immediate environments play in behaviour, especially in criminal, corrupt, and antisocial acts. He has published widely in the areas of situational crime prevention, with over 60 journal articles and book chapters. He has recent books entitled Situational Prison Control: Crime Prevention in Correctional Institutions, Situational Prevention of Child Sexual Abuse (co-edited with Stephen Smallbone), Environmental Criminology and Crime Analysis (co-edited with Lorraine Mazerolle), Preventing Child Sexual Abuse (co-written with Stephen Smallbone and William Marshall), Psychological Criminology: An Integrative Approach, and Internet Child Pornography: Causes, Investigation and Prevention (co-written with Stephen Smallbone). He has been a chief investigator on nine research council-funded projects in Australia in areas including official misconduct in prison, whistleblowing in the public sector, child sexual abuse, the investigation of Internet child exploitation, and intimate partner homicide.

“I am looking forward to the focus on prevention. I believe that the prevention of crime, in all the various approaches that this encompasses, ought to be a central concern for criminologists – otherwise what is the purpose of our research? - so it is good to see it take centre stage.” - Richard Wortley

**Professor Lorraine Mazerolle**

Lorraine Mazerolle is a Research Professor in the Institute for Social Science Research (ISSR) at the University of Queensland and an Australian Research Council Laureate Fellow. She is also the Foundation Director and a Chief Investigator in the Australian Research Council (ARC) Centre of Excellence in Policing and Security (CEPS), a Chief Investigator in the Drug Policy Modelling Program, and the ISSR “Policing and Security” Program Director. Professor Mazerolle leads a team of highly talented research scholars with expertise in experimental criminology, urban criminological theories, survey methods, advanced multi-level statistics and spatial statistics. She is the recipient of numerous US and Australian national competitive research grants on topics such as community regulation, problem-oriented policing, police technologies, civil remedies, street-level drug enforcement and policing public housing sites. Professor Mazerolle is a Fellow of the Academy of Experimental Criminology, immediate past President of the Academy, foundation Vice President of the American Society of Criminology Division of Experimental Criminology and author of scholarly books and articles on policing, drug law enforcement, third party policing, regulatory crime control, displacement of crime, and crime prevention.

“I am very much looking forward to welcoming our criminology colleagues from Australia, New Zealand and elsewhere in the world to the beautiful state of Queensland and the vibrant city of Brisbane. Over the last decade, Brisbane has become an internationally recognized hub of criminological research, with active researchers from the University of Queensland, Griffith University, Queensland University of Technology and the state government all contributing in significant ways to advancing knowledge and practice in the crime and justice arena. The ANZSOC conference in Brisbane is an opportunity to bring together the best of Australian and New Zealand research.” - Lorraine Mazerolle
Join us in Brisbane in 2013 for the
Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology
26th Annual Conference

ANZSOC 2013 Conference
1-3 October, Brisbane, Australia

Welcome reception and Postgraduate Conference 30 Sept

Website: griffith.edu.au/anzsoc2013
Email: anzsoc2013@griffith.edu.au
Forthcoming Conferences

AUSTRALASIAN YOUTH JUSTICE CONFERENCE
May 20 - 22, 2013
National Convention Centre, Canberra

STOCKHOLM CRIMINOLOGY SYMPOSIUM
June 10 - 12, 2013
City Conference Centre, Stockholm, Sweden

BRITISH SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY
July 2 - 4, 2013
University of Wolverhampton, UK

2nd CRIME, JUSTICE AND SOCIAL DEMOCRACY CONFERENCE
July 8 - 11, 2013
Queensland University of Technology, Brisbane

7th ANNUAL AUSTRALIAN & NEW ZEALAND CRITICAL CRIMINOLOGY CONFERENCE
July 22 - 23, 2013
Flinders University, Victoria Square Campus, Adelaide

2nd INTERNATIONAL SERIOUS AND ORGANISED CRIME CONFERENCE
July 29 - 30, 2013
Brisbane Convention and Exhibition Centre, Brisbane

EUROCRIM 2013
13th ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE ESC
September 4 - 7, 2013
Budapest, Hungary

26th ANZSOC CONFERENCE
October 1 - 3, 2013
Brisbane Convention and Exhibition Centre, Brisbane
The 2\textsuperscript{nd} Crime, Justice and Social Democracy International Conference  
8-11 July 2013, QUT, Gardens Point Campus, Brisbane, Australia

The Second Call for Paper Submissions: Closing Date 22 April 2013

**International Keynote Speakers:**
Professor Loraine Gelsthorpe, University of Cambridge, UK  
Emeritus Professor Tony Jefferson, Keele University, UK  
Professor Walter S. DeKeseredy, University of Ontario, Canada  
Professor Maximo Sozzo, Universidad Nacional del Litoral, Argentina

**Panel Speakers & Discussants**

- **Culture and Crime – Contemporary and International Perspectives**  
  Professor Keith Hayward, University of Kent, UK  
  Professor Jeff Ferrell, Texas Christian University, US

- **Gender, Sexuality and Justice**  
  Professor Nancy Wonders, Northern Arizona University, US  
  Professor Mona Danner, Old Dominion University, US  
  Professor Julia Davidson, Kingston University, UK

- **Crime and Social Justice**  
  Professor Scott Poynting, University of Auckland, NZ  
  Professor Sharon Pickering, Monash University, Aus  
  Professor Sharyn Roach Anleu, Flinders University, Aus

- **Penal Policy and Punishment in the Global Era**  
  Professor Elliot Currie, University of California, Berkeley, US  
  Professor John Muncie, The Open University, Milton Keynes, UK  
  Professor John Pratt, University of Wellington, NZ

- **Eco-Justice, Corporate Crime and Official Corruption**  
  Professor Nigel South, University of Essex, UK  
  Professor Reece Walters, Queensland University of Technology, Aus  
  Professor Rob White, University of Tasmania, Aus

- **Courts, Law and Justice Institutions**  
  Professor David Brown, University of New South Wales, Aus  
  Professor Rick Sarre, University of South Australia, Aus  
  Professor Mike Grewcock, University of New South Wales, Aus

- **Counter-Colonial Criminologies**  
  Dr Wenona Victor, Stolo Nation/University of the Fraser Valley, NZ  
  Jonathan Rudin, Aboriginal Legal Services, Toronto, Canada  
  Juan Tauri, Queensland University of Technology, Aus

For details and submissions visit: [www.crimejusticeconference.com](http://www.crimejusticeconference.com)
Your Discovery and Early Career Researcher Award (DECRA) project is entitled “Crime and change in urban communities: A longitudinal study of violence, community networks and the collective capacity for action”. Tell us more about this.

My DECRA project provides a comprehensive longitudinal test of the reciprocal relationships between community structure, neighbour networks, informal social control norms, actual informal social control behaviours and their independent and/or combined impact on violence. It utilises four waves of the Australian Community Capacity Study (ACCS) - a longitudinal study of over 4000 residents living across 148 suburbs in Brisbane - augmented with two community case studies. The aim of this project is to identify the most critical community level mechanisms associated with the persistence and desistance of violence across time and place.

What are some of the implications for policy and practice that may come out of your project?

In Australia, as is the case internationally, violence clusters in particular areas. Less understood is how community networks, norms for action and resident intervention, can, over time, protect a neighbourhood from further violence. My project will identify the most important community level mechanisms that influence violence over time. This will provide policy makers and practitioners with a strong evidence base for initiatives to reduce violence in our most vulnerable communities. The results will also allow for earlier identification of high risk and vulnerable communities and enable prioritised attention and targeted violence prevention strategies in the places that need them most.

What does it mean for you to receive a DECRA?

I am completely honoured and grateful to receive this award. It provides me with an opportunity to fully focus on my research and collaborate with amazing scholars in the U.S. and Europe. It is a blessing.

What do the next three years look like for you?

Busy! My colleagues currently on fellowships are working harder than when they were in a Teaching and Research role. So it is head down for me!

Who are some of the academics/researchers/theorists that have influenced you over the years? How have they influenced you?

My biggest theoretical influence is Professor Robert Sampson (Harvard University). His contribution to criminology cannot be understated and his scholarship on the social context of social problems is absolutely central to the work I do. In his 2012 ASC presidential address, Sampson noted the challenges for urban criminologists as we attempt to ‘capture’ the social context where problems occur. There is simply so much we do not know about the role of urban places and their influence on patterns of behaviour and attitudes. To be working in this area at this time is very exciting.

I am also indebted to Professor Lorraine Mazerolle (University of Queensland). Lorraine was my PhD advisor. She introduced me to Rob and the world of ‘social disorganisation’. She has opened many doors for me in the last 10 years and continues to work with me in developing the ACCS into an amazing longitudinal study of place.

Finally, I must acknowledge Associate Professor John Hipp (University of California Irvine). John is a terrific collaborator and mentor. His theoretical and statistical guidance is central to the ACCS, my DECRA project and my development as an urban criminologist.

Dr. Rebecca Wickes is an early career academic, receiving her PhD in November 2007. She holds a joint appointment with the School of Social Science as a teaching and research academic and the Institute for Social Science Research as a Research Fellow. She is also an Associate Investigator with the ARC Centre of Excellence in Policing and Security (CEPS) and a member of the ANZSOC Student and Early Career Researcher Sub-Committee.

Dr. Wickes is an urban criminologist and her research focuses on social relationships in urban communities and how changing patterns of social exchange influence and impact community regulation, informal social control and violent victimisation.
Postgraduate students represent the next generation of criminologists and it is important that this is recognized in a formalised setting such as the ANZSOC Postgraduate (PG) and Early Career Researcher (ECR) conference that took place in Auckland last year. The venue for the PG and ECR conference was on the Auckland University of Technology (AUT) Nga Wai o Horotiu Marae as part of the collaboration between Auckland University and AUT for hosting the overall ANZSOC conference. While the overall conference was a collegial endeavour between the two universities special thanks must go to AUT staff Antje Deckert and Robert Webb for organising a highly successful event that attracted at least 50 delegates. Delegates were welcomed onto the Marae with a powhiri, the traditional custom by which Maori peoples greet strangers to their home. The Marae itself is a particularly ornately carved meetinghouse that provided delegates with a very unique cultural experience and the opportunity to discuss the issues that were raised in the conference, as well as providing opportunity to network. Overall the atmosphere was relaxed and open to numerous different points of view, which made it a very special day.

The PG and ECR conference also provides opportunities for delegates to present their work, either by giving a presentation or as a poster. This year the posters were of a high standard as were many of the presentations. This is the second year that the Monash University Postgraduate Prize was given to the most outstanding presentation or poster. The prize was awarded by Dr Paddy Rawlinson to Rosemary Cassidy for her presentation of research into Campus Crime. After the conference a number of delegates actively demonstrated their respect for the Marae by helping clean up and walked down to a nearby restaurant for the conference dinner. Finally, it is the delegates that make for a successful conference and we would like to thank you all for attending.

Special thanks must go to Kim Workman of Rethinking Crime and Punishment (RECAP) for his talk on how to engage in a more effective manner with the criminal justice issues of the day. Also Prof Marylin Waring for her example of how feminist academia can influence policy at national and international levels. The PG and ECR conference provided a forum for academics and criminal justice stakeholders to provide advice often in the form of personal narratives or more formalised presentations that may be useful as a means of guidance for publication, conducting ethical research and securing employment in academia or the criminal justice sector. Thanks should go to Prof Rick Sarre, Juan Tauri, Laumua Tunu’a’i, James Rodgers, Prof Philip Stenning, Associate Prof Darren Palmer, Dr Michael Roguski, Dr Kirsten Hanna, Nick Paterson, Channel Kumar, Chris Warne, Associate Prof Roberta Julian, Dr Warwick Tie, Dr John Buttle and Dr Cassandra Cross. All gave their time to make this a successful event.

Don’t miss out on the 2013 ANZSOC Awards for Postgraduates and Early Career Researchers!

New Scholar Prize
Student Paper Prize
NZ Student Award for Best Abstract

Note! Applications for the New Scholar Prize and the Student Paper Prize close 1 April 2013.

For details on how to apply see www.anzsoc.org or contact the secretary on secretary@anzsoc.org
Congratulations on winning the Monash University Postgraduate Prize! How does it feel to win?

I felt very honoured to win the Monash University award and enjoyed the experience of attending the ANZSOC postgraduate day. It was great to see the breadth and quality of research being undertaken by my peers and to receive recognition for my own work. I’ve taken many ideas away and look forward to seeing the next lot of papers in 2013.

Tell us a little more about the research you are currently undertaking, and why you believe this is an important line of research to pursue.

My current research at the University of Western Sydney is looking into the experiences of students as victims of crime using qualitative methods. I believe this topic is important as university students are at a high risk of victimisation due to their average age and lifestyle. Research recognising this risk has been undertaken overseas, however, is lacking in Australia and remains generally quantitative in nature. By using qualitative methods we can explore the broad implications of victimisation and discuss long term consequences and help seeking patterns. This research has a focus on health and social issues, institutional responses and experiences in recovery. Being at university can also be an added stress for victims of crime, with issues of poor academic performance and increased rates of failure and drop outs. Young students may also lack the self-awareness and social or institutional resources to get the necessary assistance for a full and swift recovery.

Where do you see yourself going professionally?

I enjoy undertaking and disseminating research and hope to do this professionally in the future. In the interim however, I’m eager to work in the justice field, particularly in offender rehabilitation and reintegration. I believe such an experience would be the best way to explore the system and make an informed decision into relevant research as to what might be lacking in the treatment of offenders and service provision for victims of crime. I also believe that my research background will further my contribution within the field. I hope to keep up to date with teaching at the university level to continue my academic career and learning.
Cutting-edge Criminology and Criminal Justice in Australia

Criminology at Griffith University was first established in 1991. Today, the School of Criminology and Criminal Justice is recognised as Australia’s leading criminology school and ranks as being in the top ten in the world. Since 1991 the School has grown to include over 30 academic staff, making it the largest criminology school in the nation.

At Griffith, criminology is a multidisciplinary field of study, drawing upon psychology, sociology, law, social work, criminology and criminal justice, history and political science. Griffith criminology is distinctive because of its focus and commitment to address problems of concern to the community.

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- crime prevention
- developmental pathways
- policing and security
- violence and violence prevention
- sexual offending and its prevention
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- environmental (situational) criminology
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Our School of Criminology and Criminal Justice comprises outstanding teachers and scholars. Their service to students, the practitioner community and scholarship has been recognised both locally and internationally, with many of our staff considered to be international leaders in their field. This in turn has worked to attract lecturers and scholars from many parts of the world who could have chosen to work anywhere, to join our team.

Our undergraduate and postgraduate programs are backed by world-standard* research, as verified by the Excellence in Research for Australia 2010 National Report. This ranking was not accorded to any other Queensland criminology school.

* Based on fields of research at the 4-digit level in the Excellence in Research for Australia 2010 National Report.

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Mail: Secretary ANZSOC, Australian Institute of Criminology, GPO Box 2944, Canberra, ACT 2601, Australia
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