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Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology

Transforming ANZSOC: A consultation paper

June 2022

Acknowledgement of Country

We, the members of the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology (ANZSOC), acknowledge the traditional custodians of Australia and the sovereignty of Māori in Aotearoa New Zealand. We also recognise that Australia and Aotearoa New Zealand are of the Pacific.

ANZSOC would like to acknowledge the ongoing Traditional Custodians of the lands upon which our constituents conduct their teaching, learning and research. We would like to acknowledge that sovereignty was never ceded and the lands, now called Australia, continue to belong to the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, the Traditional custodians of the lands. ANZSOC would like to pay respects to the Elders who have passed on the legacy of knowledge and culture to the future generations and acknowledge that the future generations hold the hope, the stories and the continued knowledge for current and emerging Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. May this knowledge through Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander ways of knowing, being and doing guide you with wisdom and courage.

ANZSOC also recognises iwi Māori and their unceded right to tino rangatiratanga (sovereignty) and their expression of mana motuhake (self-determination). We acknowledge mātauranga Māori (Māori ways of being and knowing) informs both traditional and contemporary knowledge production and its ability to enhance our collective futures.

Submissions are invited

The Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology (ANZSOC) Committee of Management welcomes written submissions in response to the matters raised in this Consultation Paper, or on any related matters.

To assist interested parties in making submissions, a number of questions have been posed throughout the Consultation Paper. These are not intended to be an exclusive list of matters to address and, accordingly, submissions are invited in response to any relevant questions that you believe ANZSOC should consider.

All submissions will be reviewed by the Transforming ANZSOC Sub-committee and will be kept private and confidential. The Sub-committee will report to the ANZSOC Committee of

Management within 8 weeks of the close of submissions, with a summary of submissions received and a set of recommendations. If changes to the Rules are recommended, members will be asked to vote on one or more special resolutions at the next Annual General Meeting. A special resolution can be passed if three quarters of the membership votes in favour of the resolution.

Please insert your comments and feedback in the editable text boxes provided for each question. You do not have to respond to each question. Your responses can be saved and submitted online via the submission portal on the ANZSOC website: <https://anzsoc.org/transforming-anzsoc-a-consultation-paper/> (for anonymous and confidential submissions) or by email to the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology at secretary@anzsoc.org (for confidential submissions). **Submissions are requested by Friday, August 5th 2022.**

Transforming ANZSOC: A consultation paper

ANZSOC is seeking input to reshape the Society's future, from its members and others interested in the activities of the Society.

The Society has failed to be inclusive of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and Māori people within ANZSOC's membership, executive, activities and publications and has failed to support and advocate for First Nations communities in Australia and Aotearoa New Zealand.

Other sectors of the criminological community in Australia and Aotearoa New Zealand also feel that the Society is not addressing issues of importance to them, or that they have been excluded from the Society.

We can do better.

In order to reshape the Society, the ANZSOC Committee of Management (CoM) established a Subcommittee tasked with examining these concerns and to make recommendations as to how they might be addressed. This Consultation Paper frames the Committee of Management's vision for ANZSOC's future.

We invite submissions to design that future together.

This consultation paper represents an important milestone in the history of ANZSOC. It sets out a series of initiatives and recommendations which, in the spirit of collaboration and consultation, are presented for consideration and comment.

ANZSOC is a community of common interest. It is a professional Society which, in the interests of its members, coordinates activities, events and awards that advance the whole discipline. We each have different theoretical and methodological orientations to be sure, but these differences are what make our Society strong and the debates we have, however uncomfortable, are essential to this process. ANZSOC's responsibility is to help coordinate this dialogue. We can (and must) do better to ensure that all perspectives are fairly represented.

I strongly encourage you to respond to this call for consultation and to encourage other criminology scholars within your institutions, research areas, at differing levels of their career and representative of various interests, backgrounds and communities to engage with this team. It is only through genuine consultation and engagement that we can better understand where we can make changes and improve.

This Consultation Paper is but the start of a conversation we must all engage with, not the end. I look forward to hearing your thoughts as we guide ANZSOC towards a new chapter.

Professor Jason Payne

ANZSOC President

A note on terminology

Throughout the Consultation Paper, the terms Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and Māori people are used when referring to the First Peoples of Australia and Aotearoa New Zealand. Committee of Management acknowledges that there is significant diversity within these communities and in using the terms we are collapsing difference and erasing heterogeneity with these diverse groups of people. We also note that it is best-practice to speak about specific Iwi and sovereign territories or Nations where possible. However, given the focus of this Consultation Paper is on Australia and Aotearoa we use Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and Māori people to represent entire populations.

Issues for consideration:

1. Constitutional recognition and Committee of Management representation

ANZSOC recognises Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and Māori people as the sovereign First Peoples of Australia and Aotearoa New Zealand. We acknowledge the Indigenous First Peoples as the foundational populations for these lands, upon which all else comes.

At present, ANZSOC's Rules of Incorporation do not acknowledge the First Peoples of these lands. One way in which ANZSOC could demonstrate a commitment to justice is to have specific recognition provided in its foundation documents (Rules of Incorporation), alongside structures to actively promote representation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and Māori people in membership of ANZSOC's formal administrative and governing bodies (such as Committees of Management and Office Bearer positions).

Rules of Incorporation

ANZSOC is an Incorporated Association (No A0040941M) created pursuant to the *Associations Incorporation Reform Act 2012* (Vic).

The purposes of ANZSOC (as currently laid out in the Rules) are:

- a) To promote study, understanding and co-operation in the field of criminology;
- b) To bring together persons actively engaged, or who have been actively engaged, in teaching and / or practice in the field of criminology;
- c) To foster training and research in criminology in institutions of learning and in law enforcement, judicial and correctional agencies;
- d) To encourage communication within the field of criminology through publications and conferences;
- e) To promote and foster understanding of criminology by parliaments, governments and the public.

The Committee of Management welcomes submissions as to whether, and how, these purposes could be altered to ensure recognition of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and Māori people. Specifically, should these purposes be altered to include encouragement of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and Māori members and to support their scholarship.

In particular, the Committee of Management invites submissions on whether a specific formal acknowledgement should be made of how Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and Māori people have experienced the consequences of, and harms inflicted by, the criminal justice systems of Australia and Aotearoa New Zealand.

Committee of Management representation

One way that ANZSOC could include and amplify the voices of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and Māori people is to increase First Nations' representation on the Committee of Management and as Office Bearers of the Society.

The two major models proposed for consideration are:

- (1) the creation of an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and Māori External Reference Group or Steering Committee to the Committee of Management, which might also include non-members of ANZSOC as external advisers with or without voting rights, and
- (2) the creation of Identified Positions on the Committee of Management for representatives of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and Māori people, elected by either the External

Reference Group or Steering Committee, by Aboriginal, Torres Strait Islander and Māori ANZSOC members, or by the general membership.

We invite submissions on both the structural mechanisms of First Nations representation on the Committee of Management, and on specific operational details including: the nature of the relationship between an External Reference Group or Steering Committee and the Committee of Management; the number of Identified Positions; whether there should be separate Identified Positions for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and for Māori people and whether there should be gender-specific Identified Positions; whether the term of office for Identified Positions should be longer than for other Committee of Management members to ensure continuity of representation; and whether Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and Māori representatives should be paid an honorarium, stipend, or waiver of membership fees in full or in part, to acknowledge the value of their cultural labour.

Questions to consider - please provide your responses in the editable box on the following page

Rules of Incorporation

- Should the Purposes be altered to recognise and include encouragement of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and Māori members and support their scholarship?
- Should a specific formal acknowledgement be made in the Rules regarding how Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and Māori people have experienced the consequences of, or harms inflicted by, the criminal justice systems of Australia and Aotearoa New Zealand?

Committee membership

- Should an External Reference Group or Steering Committee to Committee of Management for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and Māori people be created?
- Should membership of a Steering Committee be made available for non-members of ANZSOC, as external advisers with or without voting rights?
- Should one or more dedicated positions be specified on the Committee for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and Māori people?
- What voting method would be appropriate to elect identified Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and Māori representatives to the Committee of Management?
- Should financial and other incentives be provided to recognise the cultural labour of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and Māori representatives?
- Should identified positions for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and Māori people on the Committee of Management have a longer term than other Committee members to ensure continuity of representation?

Open comments

Please provide any other comments or ideas you have on Constitutional recognition or representation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and Māori people on the Committee of Management.

2. The role of ANZSOC in public debate

The first four statements of the purposes of ANZSOC (as currently stated in the Rules) are largely inward-facing within the discipline – encouraging co-operation, engagement, research, training and communication *within* criminology. Yet the fifth stated purpose of ANZSOC encourages the society to reach outside of the discipline “to promote and foster understanding of criminology by parliaments, governments and the public.”

Historically, ANZSOC, as an entity separate from its members, has not actively engaged with public debate on matters of crime or criminal justice policy, and thematic groups have been discouraged from engaging in public advocacy. The current Committee of Management recognises that silence may at times have been interpreted as assent or lack of interest, leading some to question what the society stands for. Furthermore, the Committee of Management notes that other international societies and professional forums have engaged with or reacted to social events and debates in the public sphere, by way of brief online statements, public scholarly events on relevant topics, or apologies for harms caused by the discipline.

To help achieve the purpose of fostering an understanding of criminology outside of the discipline, and to provide support for under-represented and marginalised voices within the discipline, the Committee of Management is seeking feedback on various proposals that it has developed to address this issue:

- The society could consider publishing position papers and engaging in policy debates;
- Where a society-wide position is considered achievable, a public position could provide one united voice. Where there is dissent within sub-disciplines, a public position could acknowledge the diversity of scholarly thought within the society. Dissenting views could be included in any public position paper;
- The society could establish a process of endorsement for public statements made on behalf of ANZSOC. Such processes may include endorsement by the Committee of Management on behalf of the society, or a vote of the society’s membership;
- In recognition of the difficulties in achieving a united voice across sub-disciplines, ANZSOC Thematic Groups could be encouraged to promote public engagement and scholarly debate and/or public advocacy on behalf of their members. Thematic Groups should develop a mechanism to demonstrate their members’ endorsement of public statements;
- In consultation with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and Māori scholars, the society could actively advocate within the academy for best practice in promoting Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and Māori scholars and their scholarship;
- The society could publicly acknowledge and celebrate Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and Māori scholars and scholarship, particularly on important dates including NAIDOC week, Sorry Day, Waitangi Day and Matariki.

Questions to consider - please provide your responses in the editable box on the following page

- Should ANZSOC engage in public debate and/or advocacy on matters of crime or criminal justice policy? If so, what form should this engagement take?
- Should the society engage in public debate on issues where there is difference of opinion within the discipline? If so, how should this engagement be navigated?
- What processes of endorsement should be required before ANZSOC publishes a position on behalf of the society?
- Should the society actively encourage Thematic Groups to make public statements on behalf of their members?
- What processes of endorsement should be required before a Thematic Group publishes a position on behalf of its members?
- Should ANZSOC engage in advocacy within the academy? If so, who should be involved in developing positions?

Open comments

Please provide any other comments or ideas you have on the proposed engagement of the Society in the public sphere.

Response to questions about role of ANZSOC in public debate

3. Membership

At present, ANZSOC makes membership open to anyone who wishes to become a member as long as they support the purposes, agree to comply with the Rules (<https://anzsoc.org/about/rules/>) and pay the joining and annual membership fees.

The Rules currently state that, in deciding to approve new members, the Secretary, in consultation with the Committee, shall take into consideration whether or not the applicant:

- a) Holds a tertiary qualification in criminology or an allied field;
- b) Holds a responsible position in criminal justice or an allied field;
- c) Is a student who is pursuing studies that would lead to a qualification in criminology or an allied field or;
- d) Is any other person with a scholarly interest in criminology.

An application for membership has only been declined on extremely rare occasions, and usually because of a lack of sufficient connection to the discipline of criminology, failure to provide additional information requested, or failure to pay fees. However, the Committee of Management notes that the membership screening process, as described in the Rules, is more welcoming to academics, students, or criminal justice practitioners, than it is to (for example) ex-prisoners, victim-survivors, or activists. The Committee of Management seeks feedback on the framing of membership eligibility in the Rules of Incorporation, and its implications for diversity of membership.

The Committee of Management also recognises that the society's fee structure, which currently only differentiates between Full Membership and Student Membership, may have a prohibitive impact on the diversity of membership. The Committee of Management seeks feedback on the following proposals:

- A new fee structure could be created to support low-income and disadvantaged members, in recognition of the ongoing impacts of structural disadvantage;
- Members eligible for reduced or no fees might include, but not be limited to, formerly incarcerated members, members employed in not-for-profit organisations, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and Māori members, members in precarious employment, part-time students, unwaged or retired members;
- Reciprocal membership arrangements could be explored with other academic and professional associations.

Questions to consider - please provide your responses in the editable box on the following page

- Should the rules governing admission to membership be changed to improve inclusion and diversity among members, and if so, in what ways?
- Are the current criteria for determining membership appropriate and effective in ensuring that membership is as inclusive as possible?
- Should the membership fee structure be redesigned, and if so, in what ways?
- Should the society consider reciprocal membership arrangements, and if so, with which other associations?

Open comments

Please provide any other comments or ideas you have for the Society's membership structures.

Response to questions about ANZSOC membership

4. Conferences

The annual conference is an important event in the ANZSOC calendar. Traditionally, it brought together members from across Australia, Aotearoa New Zealand and further afield to discuss the criminological issues of the day, present papers and debate their contents. It is also important to note that aside from the strict substantive aspects of the conference, there is also a vital informal component attached to it. Many members find it useful to meet colleagues in person. Many find the free-flowing discussions that happen between meetings perhaps more valuable than the formalised discussions in the sessions themselves. There is within these interactions the possibility for networking which is lost to the online conference, notwithstanding efforts to have social events and hubs.

The Society also supports meetings conducted by interest groups on a thematic level. These allow members with shared interests to focus on topics of special interest to them at different points throughout the year.

The COVID-19 pandemic has altered this traditional model. The 2020 Conference was cancelled and Griffith University agreed to take on the 2021 conference at the same venue. Significant financial losses were made on the 2020 conference and that in part accounted for the relatively high attendance fees which applied to the 2021 conference. The original plan for the 2021 conference was for an in-person conference at Griffith University on the Gold Coast. However, lockdowns in Australia and Aotearoa New Zealand made this impossible. The conference was subsequently run entirely online.

COVID-19 makes the future format of the conference difficult to predict. Yet this uncertainty gives us the chance to take stock of the conference and perhaps re-configure it in a way that makes it more accessible and therefore more valuable to a greater range of members. Most member feedback to the Committee is that members value the in-person format. Many of us who have attended conferences on zoom in the pandemic will agree that the online-only approach is a useful stopgap but sometimes unfulfilling. On the other hand, some of us may have attended conferences online that we would otherwise not have been able to partake in, even before COVID-19. Online conference attendance may make a conference, or part of the conference more accessible to certain people (those in lockdown, those with caring commitments et cetera). So, there may be a value to a hybrid online/in-person format.

This consultation paper is concerned primarily with the impact of the conference format (and the role of thematic groups in promoting events) on diversity. Therefore, the Committee of Management asks for submissions on how to make the conference and thematic group events as inclusive as possible. In this context, diversity means both diversity of the attendees and presenters as well as the diversity of ideas, formats and criminological specialisms that are presented to members through these events.

Some of the suggestions that have been raised so far are set below. This is by no means an exhaustive list and the Committee of Management wishes to hear other suggestions as well as critiques of these suggestions.

- Forthcoming conference programs could have specific themes and panels devoted to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and Māori people issues and other Interest Network topics;
- Thematic Groups could be used as a way to promote panels and papers at conferences;
- Conference registration fees could be reviewed to provide for low income and disadvantaged members;
- Free conference registration could be provided for low income and disadvantaged members;
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and Māori keynote speakers could be approached personally to deliver addresses at Conferences;
- The Committee could consider payment to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and Māori keynote speakers;
- Future conferences could be held in remote / regional communities to emphasise Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and Māori criminal justice topics and demonstrate commitment to inclusion.

Questions to consider - please provide your responses in the editable box below

- How can the Society and its Thematic Groups host conferences or thematic group events that are open to as wide a body of criminological voices as possible?
- Which of the suggested approaches do you think would assist in increasing diversity in the conferences and events as well as the Society more generally?
- Which of the suggested approaches do you think are less likely to assist?

Open comments

Please provide any other comments or ideas you have on the ANZSOC annual conference.

Response to questions about ANZSOC conferences

5. Mentoring schemes for emerging scholars of diverse background

Mentoring schemes for emerging Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and Māori scholars and scholars representing diverse backgrounds are intended to increase the representation of these groups in various capacities throughout criminal justice practice (professional bodies) and academe (universities or researchers/policy or crime analysts within criminal justice institutions). Such approaches are common in other international criminology and criminal justice societies. This section presents a summary of the various components of Indigenous and diverse scholar mentoring schemes in Australia and Canada, to help inform if and how a mentoring scheme could operate within the Society.

Since there are multiple mentoring schemes working across organisations and jurisdictions, the Committee of Management invites submissions addressing whether a mentoring scheme would be useful, and if so, what components would be most welcomed and how it would operate. It is important to note that culturally diverse and Indigenous and Interest Network input and co-design are essential in the discussion, conceptualisation and formation of such a scheme.

The primary **purposes** of mentoring schemes are to:

- Build critical connections with senior members of the profession or academia;
- Assist in the goal of removing Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and Māori disadvantage in tertiary education and academia;
- Increase the representation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and Māori peoples in the justice profession and academia;
- Increase mentorship by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and Māori peoples, including to people outside these cultures;
- Introduce the mentee to the logistics and articulations of the milieu in which they will work, including opportunities for progression within those structures;
- Assist and provide encouragement in study/career determination;
- Provide trust and support;
- Identify financial, social and educational opportunities (scholarship, employment, grants, publications, et cetera);
- Establish a forum for formal and informal exchange of knowledge, particularly cultural, social and historical place-based knowledges;
- Disrupt the dominance of Western white privileged worldviews in criminal justice and academic institutions.

Explicit benefits from mentoring schemes could include access to knowledge and understandings not previously available and support navigating and challenging institutional power structures. Overall, mentoring schemes for Indigenous scholars and scholars from diverse backgrounds seek to: **engage** mentees and mentors in collaborative activities, **empower** mentees to reach their full potential, **build** confidence, critical thinking and leadership skills; educate mentors in the lived experiences and perspectives of diverse communities, **promote** relationship development; **foster** self-determination; **celebrate** Indigenous and cultural customs, practices, beliefs and cultural history; and **advance** reconciliation between Indigenous and non-Indigenous communities.

Several **principles** usually apply for mentoring schemes to be successful. These are as follows:

- Sharing common goals and expectations;
- Having a commitment to the mentoring partnership;
- Giving and receiving trust and respect;
- Willingness to be informed by the views and experiences of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and Māori peoples scholars and those from other Interest Networks.

Depending on the scheme, the **logistics** may revolve around:

- Self-nominations for mentors and mentees;

- One mentee being paired up with one or two mentors;
- Pairing scholars from similar or different cultural backgrounds;
- Pairing scholars at different career stages vs a peer mentoring ‘flat’ structure;
- More or less regular meetings between mentor or mentee, with the possibility of conducting these meetings online, over a period of 1 or 2 years;
- Articulation against a formal mentoring program (for example, a week-long retreat with a structured program and intended learning outcomes);
- Integration of community-building events such as co-writing sessions and professional learning seminars;
- Agreements across several organisations (for example, in 2017, a mentoring agreement was formally signed between the ACT Bar Association, the Law Society, the ANU College of Law and the School of Law and Justice at the University of Canberra);
- A monitoring structure: the scheme may be monitored by a special committee (for example, the Bar Association in Queensland works through a coordinator, and with the help of an Indigenous Barristers Committee).

Questions to consider - please provide your responses in the editable box on the following page

- Should the Committee of Management consider the creation of a mentoring scheme for young scholars of diverse backgrounds, particularly from Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and Māori backgrounds?
- Should members of ANZSOC nominate for positions as mentors, or should the Committee of Management approach leaders in the broader criminology field, or should both be available?
- Would such a society-based scheme duplicate existing arrangements in individual Universities?
- Should an ANZSOC-based mentoring scheme have a specific purpose, tailored to ANZSOC activities or criminology scholarship more broadly?
- How might geographically-based representatives act as vehicles for the articulation of such mentoring?
- We invite comments and ideas on the creation of a possible mentoring scheme, its principles and its logistics.

Open comments

Please provide any other comments or ideas you have on a possible mentoring scheme within the Society.

Response to questions about mentoring schemes for emerging scholars of diverse backgrounds

6. Publications

The Society has two official publications: the *Journal of Criminology* (previously published as the *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology*), the academic journal of the Society, first published in 1968; and *PacifiCrim*, the Society's newsletter to members, now in its 18th Volume.

In 2021, there was significant discussion regarding the need for improvement by the Society and the discipline around inclusion and diversity initiated in response to criticisms of the editorial decisions of the Journal regarding the inclusion of the article by Shepherd and Spivak (2020).

In a separate and parallel process, the Editors of the *Journal of Criminology* and its Editorial Board have formed a working group to look at issues of board composition, inclusivity and representativeness. Although this process remains ongoing, with some changes already having been made, any and all submissions relating to the Journal will not only inform the Sub-committee's recommendations to the Committee of Management but will also be shared with the Editors and the Journal's working group to inform their internal processes.

The Committee of Management is seeking feedback on the most appropriate and effective ways to address issues of inclusion and diversity relating to the Society's publications.

Initiatives related to *PacifiCrim*:

- *PacifiCrim* has begun expanding its scope to include showcasing work by or concerning non-members, in recognition of the range of important work in criminology that is conducted by researchers and practitioners who are not currently members of the Society.
- *PacifiCrim* has begun actively seeking to include content that showcases the work of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and Māori scholars, first generation Australians, people from minoritized, marginalised or underrepresented backgrounds, incarcerated people, and non-profit organisations.
- *PacifiCrim* could increase diversity in the types of submissions that are published, including but not limited to works in non-traditional formats including poetry or visual formats.

Proposals related to the *Journal of Criminology*:

Editors

- Assuming there are two editors, one of the positions on the Journal could be an Identified Position for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander scholars, Māori scholars, or scholars from other identified minoritized, marginalised, or underrepresented backgrounds.
- In recognition of the value of cultural labour, and the unique value to the discipline of the voices and knowledge of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and Māori scholars, Identified Positions for Indigenous scholars could be paid.
- The President and Committee of Management could approach Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and Māori scholars, and scholars from other diverse backgrounds, to nominate for positions as Editors, Assistant Editors, Editorial Board members and other positions of management on the Journal.

Editorial Board

- The Journal could include in its Editorial Board a specified number of Identified Positions for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander scholars, Māori scholars and scholars from other identified minoritized, marginalised, or underrepresented backgrounds.
- In recognition of the value of cultural labour, and the unique value to the discipline of the voices and knowledge of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and Māori scholars, Identified Positions for Indigenous scholars could be paid.
- The Journal could extend its initiative of appointing international Corresponding Editors from different countries and regions.

- The Journal could develop an Early Career Researcher (ECR) editorial mentoring scheme whereby ECR Editorial Board members are paired with senior academic mentors who work with them to develop editorial skills and enhance their networks.

Journal content

- The Journal could include a ‘contemporary comments’ platform whereby cutting-edge ideas have a place to generate conversation and debate concerning questions of inclusion and diversity.

Special parts

- The Journal could include one special issue every year (out of the three annual parts) that is ‘agenda setting’ whereby the topic is one deemed of critical importance to the field of criminology, focusing on significant issues or advances, either theoretical or methodological.
- One of the three parts of the Journal every year could be devoted to research topics relevant to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and Māori people. Expressions of interest from potential Special Part Editors should be sought by the Journal’s Editors who could consult with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and Māori scholars when framing topic themes, in addition to inviting them to contribute papers and other forms of scholarship.
- A Standing Invitation should be issued by the Journal’s Editors for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and Māori scholars to submit proposals for Special Issues.
- One of the three parts of the Journal every year could be devoted to research topics relevant to Interest Network researchers, who could be approached by the Editors to submit Expressions of Interest to become editors of a Special Part of the Journal on specific topics or to contribute papers and other forms of scholarship.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and Māori content and access

- The Journal Editors could require that research about Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and Māori people complies with the relevant code of research ethics and include a statement to this effect.
- The Journal could offer free gold open access for publications by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and Māori scholars, in recognition of the value of this scholarship, its historical marginalisation and as a mechanism for increasing the accessibility of this work.

Questions to consider - please provide your responses in the editable box on the following page

- Should *PacifiCrim* expand to include content that is not focused on the work of society members?
- Should *PacifiCrim* aim to increase the visibility of minoritized, marginalised and underrepresented groups?
- Should *PacifiCrim* include content in non-traditional format?
- In what ways should the selection of Journal Editors, members of the Editorial Board, Reviewers and Journal administrative staff be changed to enhance inclusion and diversity, including by the appointment of Identified Positions or international Corresponding Editors?
- In what ways should the Journal Editors act to enhance inclusion and diversity in the operation of the Journal and its content?
- Should the Journal provide Special Issues out of the three parts each year, or additional paid parts, to accommodate content dealing with, or work by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and Māori scholars and other Network members?
- Should the Journal actively seek to fill roles with scholars from diverse backgrounds?
- Should the Journal develop an ECR mentoring scheme?
- Should the Journal make structural changes to its format to include contemporary comments or focused special issues? If so, how often should special issues be published?
- Should the Journal require that published research about Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and Māori people comply with relevant codes of research ethics?
- Should the Journal provide free gold open access for publications by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and Māori scholars? Are there other categories of authors for whom free gold open access would be appropriate?

Open comments

Please provide any other comments or ideas you have on how the *Journal of Criminology* and *PacifiCrim* might be more inclusive of diversity.

Response to questions about publications associated with ANZSOC

7. Truth-Telling and a plan for peace building

As highlighted in the introduction, ANZSOC has failed to be inclusive of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and Māori members within ANZSOC's membership, executive, activities and publications and has failed to support and advocate for First Nations communities in Australia and Aotearoa New Zealand. ANZSOC has also failed to support other sectors of the criminological community in Australia and Aotearoa New Zealand in addressing issues of importance to them, or that they have been excluded from the Society.

Beyond this, much criminological work across Australia and Aotearoa New Zealand has failed to genuinely undertake meaningful decolonial work to address concerning questions of crime and justice relating to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, Māori people in Aotearoa New Zealand and communities from diverse backgrounds such as refugee, migrant, disabled, sexually diverse and culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) communities.

In order to address ANZSOC's shortcomings, the Committee of Management is seeking feedback on whether a *Truth-Telling Forum*, akin to the Makarrata Commission proposed in the Uluru Statement from the Heart, would generate an opportunity to recognise historical and contemporary issues, and provide an opportunity for open dialogue that the society engages in with vulnerability and without defensiveness. Such a process would demonstrate ANZSOC's commitment to justice and safeguarding self-determination for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and Māori scholars and Communities across Australia and Aotearoa New Zealand.

A *Truth-Telling Forum* is an opportunity for ANZSOC and criminology to confront its own truths and to engage in a meaningful dialogue with our Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and Māori colleagues. The law and criminal legal entities – which are the object of investigation for many criminologists – are colonial tools of domination, surveillance and regulation (Cunneen & Tauri, 2016). The removal, containment and control of Māori people and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people within the penal system and other systems of state power have broad-reaching effects, contributing to a disconnection from culture, Country, Whenua, kinship networks and Whānau and perpetuating the violence of ongoing colonisation (Cunneen & Tauri, 2016). Criminology as a discipline has often failed to critically reflect on and challenge how colonial and racialised power relations are reproduced through research and law and policy reform, as well as how these important social justice issues are taught in universities. These truths must be reckoned with to start the process of healing, justice, compensation and social change. This is something with which ANZSOC and the criminological community can and should engage and lead in order to begin transforming the discipline.

The Committee of Management acknowledges that issues within criminology extend to others in our communities, including refugee, disabled, migrant and CALD communities, LGBTQIA+ communities and other diverse communities. Part of the truth-telling process would also seek to acknowledge the impact of the discipline of criminology, the law and other criminal legal entities on these communities, and the Committee of Management welcomes suggestions on how this should be undertaken and how best to foster representation within the Society more broadly.

Practices of truth-telling are well-established processes in post-conflict societies for peace building, and are also important mechanisms for establishing the truth of colonisation and its enduring legacies in the colonial-settler state (Orford, 2006). The purpose of truth-telling is two-fold: to uncover and speak the truth and promote justice. Justice is not possible without creating a meaningful opportunity for truth-telling, and a Truth-Telling Forum can help facilitate collective healing, responsibility and accountability to engender meaningful commitments for peace-building and safeguarding self-determination to bring about change.

The Committee of Management acknowledges that Australia and Aotearoa New Zealand have different histories, and peace-building and truth-telling processes take different forms, and we will work in collaboration to ensure that any Truth-Telling forum is designed to address these histories and cultural needs around a common intention. The Committee of Management welcomes submissions as to how to

structure a *Truth-Telling Forum* and what meaningful and binding outcomes should emerge in order to transform ANZSOC.

Some **aims** of the Truth-Telling Forum could include (but are not limited to):

- 1) Addressing disciplinary tensions within criminology across Australia and Aotearoa New Zealand concerning Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and Māori people in relation to justice and research;
- 2) Confronting elements of criminology's complicity in the ongoing violence, harm and trauma experienced by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and Māori people in Aotearoa New Zealand;
- 3) Develop a binding anti-racism plan and a broader strategy for transforming ANZSOC.

Some key **outcomes** of the Truth-Telling Forum could include (but are not limited to):

- 1) A binding commitment by ANZSOC to develop a strategy for transforming ANZSOC;
- 2) Adoption and promotion of the Uluru Statement from the Heart and enshrining the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi within the ANZSOC Constitution;
- 3) A binding commitment from ANZSOC to amend the Constitution to promote the inclusion and contribution of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and Māori criminologists in all aspects of the Society's corporate structure.

Given the current climate with the COVID-19 pandemic, the Committee of Management is seeking feedback on how a Truth-Telling forum should be run. An in-person forum would be the most appropriate form, however, it may not be possible for everyone to meet face-to-face. An alternative approach could be the use of hubs across Australia and Aotearoa New Zealand. A digital forum may also be something we could consider. The annual ANZSOC conference could also be used to stage a plenary featuring invited speakers to discuss the core issues.

The Truth-Telling forum would be facilitated by a neutral third-party with relevant skills and experience. The Committee of Management is therefore seeking feedback on a relevant third party to be engaged in supporting ANZSOC with the development, implementation and outcomes of the Truth-Telling forum. This third party would also liaise with the relevant individuals and communities to ensure the forum is designed in a culturally safe way that addresses the interests of all parties involved in the Truth-Telling process.

Questions to consider - please provide your responses in the editable box on the following page

- Is a Truth-Telling forum something you would like ANZSOC to initiate?
- If you support a Truth-Telling forum, can you comment on who you think should be invited to participate?
- If you support a Truth-Telling forum, what forum/format should it take, and when?
- If you support a Truth-Telling forum, what would be the main goals/aims and desired outcomes?
- Which external third party could be engaged to support ANZSOC in designing and staging a Truth-Telling forum?
- What safeguards should be implemented to hold ANZSOC to account for its commitments arising from the Truth-Telling forum?

Open comments

Please provide any other comments or ideas you have on a Truth-telling forum for the Society.

Response to questions about Truth Telling and a plan for peace building

Is there anything about you or your experiences with ANZSOC you would like us to take into account when reading your submission?

Thank you for completing this consultation paper. Please submit your responses saved in this form via the submission portal on the ANZSOC website:

<https://anzsoc.org/transforming-anzsoc-a-consultation-paper/>

Or by email to the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology at secretary@anzsoc.org.

Submissions are requested by Friday, August 5th 2022.

References

Cunneen, C., & Tauri, J. (2016). *Indigenous Criminology*. Policy Press. Bristol, England.

Shepherd, S. M. & Spivak, B. L. (2020). "Estimating the extent and nature of offending by Sudanese-born individuals in Victoria." *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology*, vol 53, no. 3, pp. 352-369.

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