

ANZSOC Newsletter

Volume 5, Issue 2 November 2008

From the desk of the President



Lights, camera, Conference!

Welcome to the 21st Annual Conference of the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology. This is the first time that the Annual Conference is being held in Canberra.

It marks the third year in a row for a new Conference city. Previous conferences in Hobart (2006) and Adelaide (2007) were held there for the first time.

Congratulations to all the members of the 2008 Organizing Committee at the Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC): Judy Putt (Convenor), Alyssa Handy, Russell Smith, and Matthew Willis. My special thanks and appreciation to Toni Makkai, who was Director of the AIC when it agreed to host the conference. Toni also served as Conference Convenor in the early phases of planning, before she moved in May to the Australian National University.

My thanks and appreciation also to the members of the Post-Graduate Student and Early Career Sub-Committee (Roberta Julian, chair, with Nadine McKillop, Lorana Bartels, Gail Mason, and Rebecca Wickes) for organizing the one-day PG activity to be held on Tuesday, 25 November, at the AIC.

A new face

A significant milestone for the Society is hiring a part-time officer to carry out the tasks of Secretary. In August, we hired Signe Dalsgaard, who is a research assistant in the Key Centre for Ethics, Law, Justice and Governance, Griffith University. (cont'd p.2) The Secretary undertakes many tasks, and these have grown in the last several years as the Society takes on new initiatives. Signe will contribute to the increasing professionalisation of ANZSOC, and she will play a key role in a Membership Drive to begin in 2009. At the November 2008 AGM Signe will take on the role of

Secretary. Damon Muller will step down as Secretary, but stand as ordinary member for the ACT. Please stop by the ANZSOC conference booth to meet Signe and members of the Committee of Management, who will be rostered for booth time.

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Bibliometrics

ANZSOC is again playing a leading role in the development of bibliometrics for criminology. With the change in government in 2007 and the abolition of the Research Quality Framework (RQF), we are now working with the Australian Research Council (ARC) to develop bibliometrics for Excellence in Research for Australia (ERA). In the March 2008 Newsletter, I described the procedures for ranking the journals for the RQF. In June 2008, the ARC asked us to review their rankings of criminology journals. I worked with Mark Brown, Mark Israel, and Andrew Goldsmith in my response, which was published on the ANZSOC website in July. We had two principal concerns: the ARC had dropped 34 criminology journals without explanation, and we did not want to see the interdisciplinary nature of our field harmed in any way. We sought (successfully) to re-instate the dropped journals, and we are working with staff at the ARC to ensure the best outcome for our colleagues in law, who conduct research in criminology. Law is in one of two clusters that will be evaluated by the ARC in 2008-09.

Money and membership

We were pleased to see that the two-stage increment in membership fees, beginning with the renewal in 2007-08, has not had a negative effect on our membership numbers. In fact, the number of members rose from 293 in 2006-07 to 340 in 2007-08. Fees were again increased with the 2008 renewal to bring the costs of publishing and mailing the journal in alignment with revenues from membership fees. The Committee does not envision any increases in 2009 or 2010.

Our new three-year contract with AAP, which began in January 2008, is already showing a substantial payoff. Journal revenues, which are largely generated from a percentage of the non-member subscription base, have increased by 85% over last year, from about \$14,000 to \$23,000. One spending stream for the new revenue is \$6,000 a year toward the salary of a part-time managing editor for the journal; this commenced in September this year. Previously, ANZSOC offered just \$600 a year to support the journal.

Looking ahead: a planning day

On 29 November 2008, the day after the conference, the Committee will meet for the day at the AIC to review and discuss the Society's activities, policies, and plans for the future. Although we have regular teleconference meetings throughout the year and meet at the

Annual Conference, we require more time to reflect upon and discuss our activities, policies, and plans for the future. Among the major items to be considered are the membership drive, new website proposal, review of the Newsletter and PG activities, and the 2010 conference. I am looking forward to working with the Committee in forging the next phase of the change agenda.

Kathleen Daly, President, ANZSOC

Reporting back: The World Congress of Criminology 2008

The 15th World Congress of Criminology for the International Society for Criminology convened in July this year in sunny Barcelona, Spain. The conference attracted around 1000 delegates from around the world and the list of keynote speakers was quite impressive and included David Garland, Ezzat Fattah and Wesley Skogan. Several members of ANZSOC attended, including Rick Sarre (University of South Australia), Tara McGee (Queensland University of Technology), Murray Lee (University of Sydney), Elena Marchetti, Silke Meyer and Hennessey Hayes (Griffith University). The main themes of the conference were transnational crime, urban crime and restorative justice. Overall, the conference was excellent, and the venue made it even better! Barcelona is the city of Gaudi and is surrounded by sunny but crowded beaches. The Spaniards know how to party! Our daily routine was a 9am start for the plenary sessions, followed by a 2pm siesta. Then the individual parallel paper sessions followed at 4pm and ended at 8pm. For us Aussies, our internal clocks became very skewed...breakfast whenever...lunch at 3pm...dinner at 10pm...still daylight at 10:30pm! Nonetheless, this year's conference was amazing and we're very much looking forward to the next World Congress!

Hennessey Hayes, Silke Meyer, Elena Marchetti and Tara McGee



Australian Criminologists researching in Barcelona

ANZSOC Conference 2008 Criminology: Linking theory, policy and practice

National Convention Centre
Canberra

26-28 November 2008

The many dimensions of criminology - local, transnational, crime prevention, restorative justice, policing, security, corrections, Indigenous justice, victimology, drugs, guns, extremism to name just a few - will be on display at the 21st annual ANZSOC conference, being held in Canberra. The conference will run from Wednesday 26 November to Friday 28 November, with a welcome reception on Tuesday 25 November. The conference will highlight the diversity, vibrancy and relevance of the field and explore the links between theory, policy and practice in shaping present and future directions.

This year's conference is being hosted by the Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC) and sponsored by the Australian Crime Commission and the Centre for Excellence in Policing and Security (CEPS). The American Society of Criminology will continue its tradition of sponsoring the final ice-cream social.

Some 400 delegates are expected to attend the conference, which will be held in the recently refurbished National Convention Centre, well located in the centre of Canberra. As well as a full program of plenary and concurrent sessions, the program includes book launches and the ANZSOC Annual General Meeting. The welcome reception will be held at the National Convention Centre with the conference dinner at the High Court of Australia. There is also a Saturday social program, which will give visitors the opportunity to visit a selection of national institutions and discover the fine wineries of the region.

The Minister for Home Affairs and Territories, the Hon Bob Debus MP, will officially open the conference and John Stanhope MLA, Chief Minister of the ACT will address the welcome

reception. The dinner speaker will be ACT Supreme Court Judge Richard Refshauge. Conference speakers include Professors Jan van Dijk, Hilary Charlesworth, Paul Ekblom, Elliott Currie, Henry Pontell, Jerry Ratcliffe and Kevin Kitson of the Australian Crime Commission.

The full conference program, registration details and other information can be found on the ANZSOC website: www.anzsoc.org



In the picture from left to right the AIC ANZSOC organising committee: Alyssa Handy, Matthew Willis, Dr Russell Smith and Dr Judy Putt

ANZSOC Conferences in 2009 and 2010

Please note these dates and venues for future conferences:

2009 Perth: Sunday, 22 November (PG event and opening reception), running for three days, Monday to Wednesday, 23-25 November 2009, University Club, University of Western Australia.

2010 Alice Springs: Monday, 27 September (PG event and opening reception), running for three days, Tuesday to Thursday, 28-30 September 2010.

ANZSOC Awards 2008

Student Paper Prize

Emmanuel Giuffre (University of NSW) for his paper, 'Punks and Jockers: Masculinity, Identity and Power in Prison', under the supervision of David Brown.

The Student Paper Prize is awarded each year for the best paper in criminology or a related area written by an Australian or New Zealand citizen or resident (or also by any student member of the Society regardless of their citizenship or place of residence), who is a student (undergraduate, honours, or masters by coursework candidate), with eligibility limited to those for whom the degree has not yet been conferred at the time of writing the paper. The papers submitted for the Student Paper Prize are to be written by the applicant as a sole author and must be under 8,000 words (including references). Honours and Masters research theses are ineligible.

New Scholar Prize

Michelle Edgely (Griffith University) for her paper 'Preventing Crime or Punishing Propensities? A Purposive Examination of the Preventive Detention of Sex Offenders in Queensland and Western Australia', *University of Western Australia Law Review* (2007), 33: 351-386.

The New Scholar Prize is awarded each year for the best publication in criminology or a related area written by an Australian or New Zealand citizen or resident, or by any member of the Society regardless of their citizenship or place of residence. Candidates for the New Scholar Prize must be within five years of their appointment to their first full-time academic or other research-related position. Articles submitted for the New Scholar Prize are to be written by the candidate as a sole author.

Members of the Student Paper Prize and New Scholar Awards Committee were Rick Sarre (University of South Australia) (chair), Jan Jordan (Victoria University of Wellington), and Pat O'Malley (University of Sydney).

The Allen Austin Bartholomew Award

Gail Mason (University of Sydney) for her paper, 'Hate Crime as a Moral Category: Lessons from the Snowtown Case', *The Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology* (2007), 40(3): 249-271.

The Bartholomew Award is awarded annually for the best paper in *The Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology*. The 2008 Award was made in respect of articles published in Volume 40 (2007) of the Journal.

Members of the Bartholomew Award Committee were Mike Rowe (Victoria University of Wellington) (chair), Ross Homel (Griffith University), and Kate Warner (University of Tasmania).

Student Paper Prize winner article Emmanuel Giuffre is in his final year of an Arts/Law degree at the University of New South Wales.



My essay, 'Punks and Jockers: Masculinity, Identity and Power within Prison', investigates the nature, extent and ramifications of sexual assault within Australian male prisons, and explores a brutal prison subculture where arbitrary hierarchy formations are maintained and contested through violent sexual power relations. It is argued that overcrowding, heterosexual sex deprivation and hypersexual contestations of power are the causal factors that promote prison rape.

I wrote 'Punks and Jockers' as an assignment for Penology, a course conducted by lecturer David Brown. It was through David's course, and from my encounters with 'Hamid' (who I interviewed for my paper), that I became aware of the importance of the issues highlighted in my paper.

Sexual abuse is a grim reality for over a quarter of young adult prisoners, subjecting inmates to horrifying punishments that far exceed their sentences. Critically, prison rape has become a normalised mode of 'punishment' in the criminal justice system, and largely condoned and made light of by popular culture. Among several other recommendations, I maintained that prison rape is an inherently predictable, and therefore preventable phenomenon, with numerous apparent and easily identifiable characteristics that can be used to predict the sexual roles inmates are likely to assume.

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New Scholar Prizewinner Michelle Edgely is a Lecturer at Griffith Law School.



I have been teaching and researching at Griffith Law School since 2007. I teach Evidence Law, Principles of Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure and Sentencing, which dovetail nicely with my research interests. I am fortunate to work with a great team in an environment which provides fantastic support for early career researchers.

I recently completed my LLM, which was partly comprised of a number of 10,000 word research papers. Three of these were adapted for publication. The first was 'Preventing Crime or Punishing Propensities? A Purposive Examination of the Preventative Detention of Sex Offenders in Queensland and Western Australia', published last year in volume 33 of the *University of Western Australia Law Review*. I was thrilled and honoured when this paper recently won the ANZSOC New Scholar Prize. I want to thank ANZSOC for offering this prize. It has been really encouraging to receive this form of recognition from an organisation which represents so much collective criminology expertise.

My other two publications are 'Truth or Justice? Double Jeopardy Reform for Queensland: Rights in Jeopardy' (2007) 7(1) *Queensland University of Technology Law and Justice Journal*, 108 and 'Common Law Sentencing of Mentally Impaired Offenders in Australian Courts: A call for Coherence and Consistency', which will be published in *Psychiatry, Psychology and Law* later this year. It was great to have the opportunity to consider such a diverse range of subjects while completing my LLM, before knuckling down to the very different and focussed challenge involved in getting a PhD.

Griffith Law School is also where I am enrolled for my PhD. My research will examine the challenges involved in sentencing mentally impaired offenders. I will be considering various approaches to sentencing, including therapeutic justice approaches. One of the research questions I am considering is whether traditional

common law approaches sentence some mentally impaired offenders with undue severity, because of insufficient regard being paid to their reduced culpability. I will also be considering whether there is a tendency to medicalise offender conduct and whether that poses challenges for the law's treatment of offenders as autonomous actors. I am looking forward to immersing myself in these issues over the next few years.

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Allen Austin Bartholomew Prize winner Gail Mason is Associate Professor, University of Sydney Law School.



I came to the subject of this year's Bartholomew award in a rather roundabout way. The article centres on the Snowtown murders. As many people will remember, this case was first brought to public attention in 1999 when the dismembered bodies of multiple victims were found in barrels of acid in a disused bank vault in a small South Australian town. When it transpired at trial that the perpetrators had been motivated to kill largely out of hatred for gay men and paedophiles, I became interested in the ways on which this legal understanding of the case was largely ignored in the media and wider public domain. Why was the increasing popular label of 'hate crime' not applied to describe or understand the Snowtown case? My analysis suggests that this had much to do with the concept of hate crime itself and the fact that it is designed to operate as a symbolic statement against hostility and violence directed towards those groups who traditionally recognised as the targets of prejudice (such as racial, ethnic and religious minorities). Victims who generate feelings of disgust rather than compassion, as the Snowtown victims did, will inevitably fall outside the category of hate crime.

For me, this analysis of the Snowtown case is just one piece in a much larger international project. This research seeks to deconstruct the

emerging concept of hate crime by examining the very nature of hate itself. Like all emotions, hate is comprised of a number of interacting, sometimes contradictory, feelings: disgust, fear, shame, anger, estrangement, and, even, love. My on-going research seeks to understand how these other emotions interact with group hate and thereby feed into the ways in which hate crime is currently being constructed within the legal domain.

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The ANZSOC Newsletter profiles people currently influencing Australian and New Zealand criminology. The Editor and Communications Sub-Committee welcome suggestions for subjects for future issues.

Member Profile: Paul Mazerolle



Tara McGee profiles Paul Mazerolle, Director for the Key Centre for Ethics, Law, Justice and Governance at Griffith University in Brisbane.

Paul first moved to Australia in 2000 to take up an academic position in the School of Social Science at The University of Queensland (UQ). I first met Paul after my (other) PhD supervisor told me to go and talk to him about my research ideas. I remember how excited I was to talk to Paul because he was the first person I had encountered who really knew about all the developmental criminology 'stuff' that I had been reading. At the time Paul came to the School there were quite a few new academics in the School, and a feeling of renewed energy in the place. Paul's particular contribution (apart from introducing me to developmental criminology!) was to develop the Criminology program in the School at UQ.

Paul comes from Fredericton, New Brunswick in Canada. It was here that he studied for his degree in Sociology before moving to

Northeastern University in Boston to study for his Masters degree in Criminal Justice, where Nicky Rafter and John Laub were particularly influential mentors. From there, Paul went on to the University of Maryland for his PhD in Criminology which was completed in 1995. In Maryland Paul was mentored and influenced by Ray Paternoster, Charles Wellford, and Sally Simpson and this is also where he met his

collaborators and good friends Alex Piquero and Bobby Brame. With these colleagues he has published a number of influential papers on the onset, persistence and versatility of offending over the life course. Together with Alex Piquero, he also produced an edited collection of key readings in Life- course Criminology in 2001, the only book of its type at the time.

Paul left the university environment in 2002 to take on the role Director of Research and Prevention at the Queensland Crime and Misconduct Commission (CMC). The projects undertaken by Paul and his research team of approximately 30 staff were large scale and varied, including victimisation and violence in the lives of offenders; beat policing in Queensland; preventing police high speed pursuits; and drug use in emergency department patients. One of the minor but significant changes that Paul made while he was there was to allow individuals to have authorship of some of the reports produced, demonstrating his support for the recognition of the work of individuals in a policy agency.

Paul returned to academia in 2005 to become head of the Criminology program at The University of Queensland. It was also at this time that he took on the editorship of the *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology*. When Paul took up a Professorial position at Griffith University in 2006, he established and was Director of the Violence Research and Prevention Program. He was also Deputy Director of the Key Centre for Ethics, Law, Justice and Governance, and took over as Director in 2007. One focus of his current research program is developmental pathways to intimate partner homicide and he is currently working on a large ARC funded project with Richard Wortley and Holly Johnson on this topic. This current focus is the culmination and extension of a range of research that Paul has undertaken; however he is still interested in the areas of research that emerged at the very beginning of his career.

Tara Renae McGee lectures in the School of Justice at the Queensland University of Technology and was also, until her recent graduation, a PhD student under Paul's supervision at The University of Queensland.

Postgraduate and Early-Career Researcher Activities

2nd ANZSOC Postgraduate Research Conference: An exciting new format for 2008

25 November 2008, Canberra

Building on the success of the 1st ANZSOC Postgraduate Research Conference in Adelaide last year, ANZSOC is holding a 2nd conference, the day before the main ANZSOC Conference, on **Tuesday 25th November**, in Canberra. The ANZSOC Postgraduate and Early Career Researcher Committee is organising the conference, and the Australian Institute of Criminology has kindly offered to host the event.

This year the program will be organised around presentations and interactive workshops. The program will begin with some exciting presentations by postgraduate students and ECRs on their current or recently completed research. These will be followed by a number of practical workshops providing advice and suggesting ideas on issues that are crucial to undertaking (and successfully completing!) a PhD and embarking on a career as a criminologist, including managing the transition. 'Tips' for early career researchers will also be generated through discussions between academics at various stages in their careers and the postgraduate conference participants. At the end of the day, we'll continue on to dinner after the opening reception.

This will be a fantastic networking opportunity for postgraduates and early career researchers. To register (at no cost) please email the chair of the committee, Assoc Prof Roberta Julian, at Roberta.Julian@utas.edu.au. We look forward to seeing you at what will be an informative but informal and fun event.

Roberta Julian, School of Government,
University of Tasmania

Applying scientific analysis to Scientific Content Analysis: Georgina Heydon



Georgina Heydon, Lecturer in Criminal Justice at Monash University, asks whether police organisations are suspending their disbelief in Scientific Content Analysis.

The human inability to detect a lie accurately and consistently, while having an important social function, remains one of the greatest barriers to effective policing. For a century, technological advances in deception detection, such as the polygraph device, have held out to law enforcement agencies the promise of a dependable lie detector, only to be challenged and ultimately dismissed as the evidence against their reliability and scientific validity became incontrovertible. Thus, an intense market demand and lack of (reliable) supply has led to a situation where law enforcement agencies are prepared to compromise on the scientific validity of lie detection methods in favour of convenience and availability.

Scientific Content Analysis (SCAN) was developed by Avinoam Sapir of the Laboratory for Scientific Interrogation and is taught by licensed SCAN training providers around the world, including Australia. SCAN involves the application of linguistic analysis to written statements produced by the subject (typically a suspect or witness in a criminal case). It has been heavily criticized by linguists (see for instance Shuy, 1998, *The language of confession, interrogation, and deception*) and is incompatible with the Enhanced Cognitive Interview approach currently being adopted by policing organizations in Europe because it pre-empts the first crucial elicitation of a free-form verbal narrative in the police interview. Nonetheless, it remains a popular choice for police officers keen to give themselves a perceived advantage in the

challenging and unpredictable world of interrogation.

As a criminologist with a linguistics background, my interest in SCAN is two-fold. Obviously I am interested in the assumptions that SCAN makes about the features of written texts, about language as a system, and about the way that people draw on the structures and rules of language to produce narratives.

Surprising though it may seem, few linguists have properly examined the SCAN system.

My other main interest in SCAN is related to the way that police institutional discourse may be influenced by the perpetuation of a mythology about police interviewing procedures. In my contribution to a special 'SCAN' issue of the Belgian journal *Cahier Police Studies* (2008), I explore how the marketing of SCAN on the internet (www.lisiscan.com) strengthens the mythology of interviewing by promoting certain views and beliefs as commonsensical, such as that it is possible to detect when someone is being deceptive by examining their use of language, and that to detect when someone is being deceptive is simple. The problem with these kinds of beliefs is that they are either unproven or erroneous.

The use of an empirically unproven system of lie detection represents an extremely dangerous risk to law enforcement agencies and governments, and a threat to civil and human rights. Clearly, scholarly concerns have had limited impact on the law enforcement community in this particular area and it is important that an attempt is made to bridge the communication gap between researchers and practitioners so that both may cooperate in the service of the broader community. I am presently working with colleagues in Belgium, where SCAN is widely taught in police academies, to undertake a comprehensive analysis of the linguistic rules of SCAN and their relationship to established linguistic theory. I have also established links with colleagues at the John Jay College of Criminal Justice in New York in order to extend our study of the application of SCAN into jurisdictions in the USA. Beyond the linguistic and theoretical analysis of the SCAN system, we are very concerned about the underlying human rights and criminal justice issues concerning the use of a potentially unreliable investigation technique in the preparation of evidence against a defendant.

We are currently seeking expressions of interest from members of the law enforcement or broader criminal justice community, including academics, who would like to participate in the research, or contribute to our knowledge of how

SCAN and similar techniques are being used in Australia.

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ANZSOC Awards 2009

See the Society's website at www.anzsoc.org for details of eligibility and entry. The following is a brief summary.

Student Paper Prize

Sole author, member of the Society or resident of Australia or New Zealand, 8000 words maximum (including references), submitted for examination between 1 November 2007 and 31 October 2008 as part of an undergraduate, honours, or masters coursework program. Candidates nominated by their faculty advisor.

New Scholar Prize

Sole author, member of the Society or resident of Australia or New Zealand, best publication, appeared in print or electronically for online publication between 1 November 2007 and 31 October 2008. Candidates may self-nominate; prize judges not eligible.

Deadline for nominations: 6 March 2009

Come to the 2008 AGM at the Conference

Come to the Swan Room, get your lunch there and attend the 2008 AGM.

Based on the Preliminary Conference Program, the scheduled time is

**Friday 28 November
1.00 to 2.15 pm**

Check the Final Program to confirm venue and time.

Making connections 'beyond criminology'

Many ANZSOC members locate themselves in disciplines such as sociology, psychology and law. Two societies crossing disciplinary boundaries with criminology are reviewed here, The Australian Sociological Association (TASA) and the Australian and New Zealand Association of Psychiatry, Psychology and Law (ANZAPPL).

Discussion and contributions on these and other connections for future Newsletter issues are welcomed.

TASA

The Australian Sociological Association (TASA) is the peak organisation of sociologists throughout Australia, having approximately 600 members. TASA was formed in 1988 from a split in the then Sociological Association of Australia and New Zealand (the Sociological Association of New Zealand also emerged following the split) which had been active since 1963. TASA produces *The Journal of Sociology* and Nexus newsletter.

The following article is a critical discussion about the relationship between the sociology of crime and deviance and criminology, by John Scott and Rebecca Wickes. It is an edited version of a paper which first appeared as one of a series of papers published in the March 2008 issue of Nexus, produced by the TASA Crime and Governance Thematic Group.

Criminology as 'other': observations on the construction of criminology and the sociology and crime and deviance

Criminology is frequently derided as dominated by administrative decisions and pragmatic concerns. Some critics see criminology as purely instrumental or utilitarian in its approach, and others criticize criminology for its lack of critical distance from the state. A contrast is sometimes drawn with the more definitional and interpretive focus of the sociology of deviance. This 'othering' of criminology has tended to have the goal of emphasising the importance of the sociological enterprise and its superior critical insights and methods. We argue here that the marking of disciplinary boundaries between criminology and the sociology of deviance masks a more fundamental distinction which exists between the 'problem solving' and 'problem

analysis' approaches, evident in both disciplinary perspectives.

In the Australian context, sociologists interested in crime and deviance have pursued their intellectual interests through a sub-grouping in TASA, the most prominent and long standing being the stream of 'Deviance and Social Control'.

The concepts of deviance and social control are important in understanding how sociologists studying crime have distinguished themselves and their work from criminologists; deviance has been an historically important term in distinguishing what sociologists do from what criminologists do. In spite of sustained criticism of the concept from writers across the political spectrum, the concept of deviance resolutely refuses to die. Most Australian universities offering sociology programs still carry units which purport to examine deviance - with large student enrolments - as do overseas programs in sociology.

Deviance involves some type of norm violation, which may or may not be a criminal act as many activities can violate social expectations without breaking the law. The subject matter of deviance might appropriately be termed 'social problems', taking in a broad spectrum of concepts and behaviours, ranging from the socially offensive to physically harmful. Not all deviance is criminal, nor are all crimes deviant. Moreover, not all responses to deviance manifest in traditional mechanisms of formal social control.

Thus a distinction begins to emerge. In a strict sense, it might be said that criminologists are concerned with predicting or preventing acts which are formally constituted as illegal. In contrast, deviance is the study of acts that depart from social norms which may or may not exist in a legal code. The concept of deviance also conjures up a broad spectrum of social controls, with governance of social problems extending beyond the realm of laws. For the sociologist of crime and deviance, social control does not reside with the state alone.

At the same time, it should be added that criminology is not a monolith, but a body of knowledge comprised of varied and competing perspectives, produced as different institutional sites. Disciplines like criminology have distinctive national, cultural, and historical dimensions, which will inform how the academy is arranged, how disciplines are divided and emerge, and how ideas are published.

In Australian criminology there exists what might be considered a vocational or professional approach to the field, tied to either preventing crime or improving the immediate practices of

the criminal justice system. Objectives here include reforming some aspect of the criminal justice system to improve its functioning or identifying ways to reduce crime in vulnerable or high risk areas. On close observation what begins to emerge is not so much a distinction between criminology and the sociology of crime, but two very different approaches to 'social problems'. One might be termed 'problem solving', the other 'problem analysis'. These approaches may frame the work of both criminologists and sociologists. For example, problem analysis is often evident in the research of both those who might be considered 'interpretive' sociologists, and 'critical' criminologists.

So why has the distinction between the sociology of crime and criminology remained potent and viable? If we were to analyse this situation as a social problem, the distinction between criminology and sociology of crime might seem to have some of the characteristics of a moral panic, a reaction by one group (sociologists) based on false or exaggerated claims that some activities of another group (criminologists), are socially problematic and pose a threat to established normative standards. How might this be? Well, if we look at the development of criminology, we find that for most of the twentieth century, in many Anglo-Celtic societies, criminology was largely a breakaway of sociology, which may explain some of the concern. Indeed, criminology has been a very successful breakaway, challenging the sociology of crime institutionally in terms of status, as defined through staff numbers and enrollments. Much of this growth has occurred during a period in which the sociology of deviance faced fundamental challenges, criticized on the one hand as too conservative (Liazos 1972) and on the other as too liberal (Hendershott 2002) resulting in Sumner writing *The Sociology of Deviance: An Obituary* in 1994.

Defining something as uncritical or administrative is replicating a classic Cartesian dualism of mind body. Here sociology constructs the sociology of crime as performing the function of mind, while criminology is defined bodily. The distinction supports a hierarchical division in which one discipline occupies a higher intellectual domain than the other. Of course criminologists have not been immune to this exercise and can be claimed to have defined themselves as superior to sociologists of crime, in the sense that their subject matter is more objective and that what they do has 'real world' implications. To borrow another concept from the lexicon of deviance theory, the activity of 'othering' disciplines may also be seen in terms of 'boundary maintenance'. Here the othering of criminology by sociology serves to define what belongs in 'good' sociology.

Characterization of a group's reaction as a moral panic presumes that the group's perceptions are unfounded or exaggerated. We believe this to be the case and that more fundamental distinctions might be considered if we were to account for the way in which social scientists studying social problems may adopt a problem solving or problem analyst position. What holds here is the perception that much that is considered 'criminology' has adopted a problem solving approach, whereas the sociology of crime (social control and deviance) has been more open to analytic or critical traditions. To understand this, we must examine how intellectual knowledges and the truths they produce are grounded in social processes.

John Scott, University of New England,
Armidale, and Rebecca Wickes, University of
Queensland

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ANZAPPL

The Australian and New Zealand Association of Psychiatry, Psychology and Law (ANZAPPL) was established in 1978 by the late Melbourne forensic psychiatrist, Dr Robert (Bob) Myers. Its objectives include the promotion of research into issues and problems in forensic psychiatry, forensic psychology, and areas of law and other disciplines in which psychiatry and psychology have relevance. ANZAPPL has branches in most Australian states and in New Zealand. For further information see: <http://www.anzappl.org/>

From 1979 ANZAPPL has hosted annual themed congresses with leading international figures from Europe, North America and Asia, as well as Australia and NZ, as keynote speakers. The 2009 congress will take place in October, in Perth. ANZAPPL has also held joint conferences with the American Academy of Psychiatry and Law, and in 2007 hosted the Third International Congress of Psychology and Law, in association with its 27th Annual Congress, in Adelaide.

Revised versions of conference papers are often published in the Association's journal *Psychiatry, Psychology and Law*, which commenced publication in 1993. The Journal was published

between 1993 and 2007 by Australian Academic Press and from 2008 is published three times per year by Taylor and Francis (<http://www.tandf.co.uk/journals/journal.asp?issn=1321-8719&linktype=5>). Articles on relevant subject-matter have been published in the journal from criminologists, sociologists, historians, librarians, anthropologists, forensic nurses and others, as well as by psychiatrists, psychologists and lawyers.

Starting in 1990, ANZAPPL also instituted the annual Myers Lecture in Melbourne. Most of the lectures have been published in *Psychiatry, Psychology and Law*. The lectures are co-hosted by Monash University, and are free and open to the public.

Ian Freckleton, SC

ANZAPPL Congress: Risks vs Rights

ANZAPPL's most recent event was the 28th Congress at Manly, from 23-26 October 2008. The theme was 'Risks vs Rights', and local and international speakers addressed matters of mental health, risk assessment and management, and the impact of risk management approaches on civil rights. One of the keynote speakers, Amita Dhanda of the National Academy of Legal Studies and Research, Hyderabad, India, analysed Legal Capacity in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, proposing an alternative approach to meeting the needs of different populations of persons with disabilities to the paradigm currently set up by the Convention. Philip Nitschke challenged the audience to write a list of those persons who would be prepared to spend 25 years in prison for them, before reviewing the merits, and appropriate limitations, of euthanasia. Finally, an engaging feature session saw an impressive array of legal and mental health experts acting out a court sitting in relation to a decidedly unwell defendant, who was attempting to make out a defence of automatism. The 'hot-tub' approach to expert evidence was used in this session to resolve controversial expert testimony through the simultaneous participation and interaction of experts.

Danielle Andrewartha, Rethinking Mental Health Laws Project, Faculty of Law, Monash University

Editor's Report: ANZ Journal of Criminology

Highlights this year for the *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology* (ANZJC) have included confirmation of our journal's ranking, and publication of the Special Issue on Female Offending.

We achieved an A ranking in the Excellence in Research for Australia (ERA) program, validating

the strength of our journal for existing authors and ensuring we attract further authors in the future.

Our Special Issue on *Current Approaches to Understanding Female Offending* has been well received both here and internationally (and is even being used as a text for a graduate course). The range of authors was impressive, including many of the renowned scholars working in this area across the world. Special thematic issues have an important place for the journal and I will continue embrace them where possible. The next special issue will appear in August 2009 focusing on Youth Violence.

On the administrative side of the journal, my colleague Lisa Kennedy has left the part-time managing editor position. Lisa has worked with me since the start of my role as editor in 2005 and I would like to thank her for her assistance across the past three years. Carmel Connors from the Key Centre for Ethics, Law, Justice and Governance, Griffith University is our new part-time managing editor. Carmel has a great deal of experience in editing and has worked in the integrity/governance area for several years. Carmel can be contacted on c.connors@griffith.edu.au.

The next issue of the ANZJC (41.3), to be released in December 2008 includes the following papers.

Durkheim and Criminology: Reconstructing the Legacy: Phil Smith

Understanding Juvenile Offending Trajectories: Michael Livingston, Anna Stewart, Troy Allard, and James Ogilvie

When Penal Populism Stops. Legitimacy, Scandal, and the power to punish in New Zealand: John Pratt

Another One Bites the Dust: Recent Initiatives in Correctional Reform in New Zealand: Greg Newbold

Mandatory Sentences in South Africa: Lessons for Australia? Stephan Terblanche and Geraldine Mackenzie

A General Strain Theory of the Race-Crime Relationship: Joanne Kaufman, Cesar J. Rebellon, Sherod Thaxton, and Robert Agnew

In closing, I want to express my thanks and appreciation to the authors and many reviewers who continue to support the Journal. They certainly make my job easier.

Paul Mazerolle, Griffith University

Secretary's Report

This is my final report as secretary of ANZSOC. At the AGM, in November 2008, the position will be transferred to Signe Dalsgaard, who is based at Griffith University. This transfer is the culmination of a plan first proposed some years ago by ANZSOC president Kathy Daly, to move some of the administrative functions of the Society to a paid executive officer. I will carry on as ACT member on the Committee of Management, replacing Lyn Hinds, who stepped down from the committee earlier this year.

In my opinion, engaging a paid secretary for the Society is an extremely positive move. Currently, officers of the Society serve in a voluntary capacity, and we all have busy 'day jobs', making it sometimes difficult to consistently respond to the needs of the Society in a timely manner. I have no doubt that Signe's involvement will allow the Society to continue to grow and be responsive to its members, and Australian criminology in general, and I wish her all the best in the role.

In other secretarial news, a new membership year for the Society began in July. Thank you to those members who responded promptly to their renewal notice. We still have a number of members who have not yet renewed, and I would encourage those members to do so. It's easy to lose track of whether you have renewed, but we're always happy to check our records if you need confirmation. At the same time, the Society is still seeing a healthy growth in terms of new members, and the pending annual conference and postgraduate conference has inspired a number of new memberships.

The ANZSOC Annual General Meeting will be held in November 2008 in conjunction with the Society's annual conference. Do come and hear what is happening with the Society, and contribute your views on plans for the future. The notice for the AGM and the agenda will be distributed a few weeks before the conference. The agenda document has a wealth of information on the operation of the Society, including reports from the president, secretary, treasurer, journal editor and sub-committees, and minutes of all of the Committee of Management meetings, and you are encouraged to read it and ask any questions at the AGM. Whilst the Committee of Management is reasonably representative of criminology in Australia, we also need members to keep us informed about issues, and the AGM is a great opportunity to do that. Otherwise, do send comments to a Committee member. Their contact details are at the end of this Newsletter.

On a final note, I would like to thank the members of the Society who make the secretary's job possible. I am always impressed at how willing our members are to answer questions, point someone in the right direction, or nominate their students or colleagues for a prize. I understand as well as anyone how time-poor and email-deluged most people seem to be these days, so this is always a pleasant surprise and reassurance.

Damon Muller, Secretary (retiring), ANZSOC

Signe Dalsgaard: ANZSOC's new Secretary



As the new Secretary of ANZSOC I am happy to introduce myself to ANZSOC members in this newsletter. My name is Signe Dalsgaard and, as the name indicates, I originate from Denmark and initially came to Australia to study a Masters degree in Criminology and Criminal Justice at Griffith University. As have many others that come to Australia, I have found a great new home away from home, enjoying both the weather change and the many exciting opportunities. Currently I am working as a researcher at the Key Centre for Ethics, Law, Justice and Governance, Griffith University, working on a research project aiming at a global analysis of innovative justice responses to sexual violence. Both in my research and in my new paid position as Secretary for ANZSOC I have the pleasure of working closely with Professor Kathleen Daly, president of ANZSOC.

As the Secretary of ANZSOC I look forward to being part of developing a new membership drive for the society, making ANZSOC visible to the professionals in the field. Another important task will be to develop new and efficient means of communication between and with ANZSOC members. Currently the most pressing and challenging development will be a fresh look at the ANZSOC website and creating a logo for the society.

Recently I had the opportunity to go to Canberra with ANZSOC president Kathleen Daly and had the pleasure of meeting both the ANZSOC secretary (Damon Muller), the first vice president (Russell Smith) and the treasurer (Matthew Willis). I feel privileged to be working with such a great team and am confident that many exciting developments are on the way for ANZSOC members.

Signe Dalsgaard

What's new at the Australian Institute of Criminology?

The Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC) is Australia's leading national research and knowledge centre on crime and justice. The Society continues to maintain close links with the AIC; the AIC is organising this year's 21st Annual ANZSOC Conference, in Canberra. The current First Vice President, Russell Smith, and Treasurer Matthew Willis are AIC staff members, and the AIC maintains the ANZSOC website for a small fee.

A recruitment process is currently underway to find a new Director following Toni Makkai's move to the Australian National University in May 2008.

Current AIC research includes areas as diverse as human trafficking, anti-money laundering and Indigenous justice. The Institute is a partner in the National Cannabis Prevention and Information Centre (NCPIC) and facilitates workshops on policing substance use in Indigenous communities. Monitoring programs continue to be a key element of the Institute's work, with recent expansions in the Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA) program and ongoing work in the homicide, firearms theft and armed robbery monitoring programs.

The DUMA interactive data tool is now available through the AIC website. The tool allows any interested person to perform basic manipulation of some core elements of the DUMA data and create charts and tables.

The human trafficking program is now in its second year. AIC staff recently conducted a two-day trafficking in persons forum in Samoa, with participants from a range of Pacific region stakeholders. The event followed a successful trafficking forum held in Canberra, with another being held in Hong Kong during October. An on-line survey of attitudes to trafficking is currently under development.

The four-year program of research into anti-money laundering (AML) and counter-terrorism

financing involves a review on ongoing trends and risks as they affect Australia and a number of targeted studies. A national survey of regulated businesses throughout Australia will be undertaken shortly and reports are being prepared on risks associated with the use of alternative remittance systems for transferring funds, the use of bulk cash smuggling to avoid regulatory controls, risks associated with the use of charities and the use of AML procedures to prevent illegal logging. Extensive consultations have taken place in Asia, Europe and the United States as well as with interested stakeholders in Australia.

The AIC is undertaking a two-year research project for the Australian Crime Commission's National Indigenous Intelligence Task Force on violence and child abuse in Indigenous communities. Service providers' perceptions of community safety in Indigenous communities in the Northern Territory, Queensland and Western Australia will be investigated, and the project will produce reports on topics such as risk factors for offending, risk factors for victims and reasons for under-reporting violent crime. The research will also act as a pilot of the survey instrument and methodology, which will then be available as a resource for Indigenous communities and agencies to use in developing community safety initiatives.

Other aspects of the AIC's Indigenous justice work include recent publication of a report into the reintegration of Indigenous prisoners and a program evaluation of Queensland's Murri Court. This evaluation is currently progressing through interviews with people working in the Murri Courts in a number of locations, to be followed by analysis of data collected throughout the evaluation. A final report is due in early 2009. The AIC is also undertaking a process evaluation of the Northern Territory's Media Classification Awareness Campaign, preparing a literature review on links between offending and exposure to pornography and attending workshops being run with Indigenous communities, with the aim of increasing understanding of media classifications and reducing the exposure of young people to pornographic images.

The AIC has recently expanded its capacity in communications and information. One aspect of this has been the introduction of a new set of AIC publications, the Research in Practice (RIP) series, available through the website. The first RIP was recently released - a tip sheet on getting the best results when interviewing child witnesses - with many more practical resources to follow. A new corporate ID has been developed and this will be evident in all new AIC publications.

Upcoming AIC activities include the international conference on homicide: domestic related homicide, to be held in Surfers Paradise from 3-5 December 2008 and conferences on anti-money laundering, Indigenous young people and a community corrections forum, all to be held in 2009.

For more AIC information go to the website at www.aic.gov.au

Matthew Willis, AIC

Conferences

November 2008

American Society of Criminology Conference
St. Louis, Missouri, USA
12-15 November
www.asc41.com/annualmeeting.htm

Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology Conference
Canberra, ACT
26-28 November (PG Conference 25 November)
www.anzsoc.org/conferences/2008

December 2008

International conference on homicide: domestic- related homicide
Holiday Inn, Surfers Paradise, Queensland
3-5 December
www.aic.gov.au/conferences/2008-homicide/index.html

International Conference on the 60th Anniversary of the Genocide Convention
Marburg, Germany
4-6 December
www.genocide-convention2008.de/

Inaugural Australasian Human Rights and Policing Conference
Sofitel Melbourne, Victoria
8-10 December
www.ahrpc2008.com/

January 2009

Conference on Segregation and Integration 'Walls: The Antecedents and Consequences of Segregation and Integration'
Tel Aviv, Israel
5-6 January
Call for papers: pconfl@mail.biu.ac.il

e-Forensics 2009: International Conference on Forensic Applications and Techniques in Telecommunications, Information and Multimedia
Adelaide, SA
19-21 January
www.e-forensics.eu/

February 2009

Judicial Reasoning: Art or Science ? National Judicial College of Australia, ANU College of Law and Australian Academy of Forensic Sciences
Australian National University, Canberra ACT.
7-8 February
www.njca.com.au/Professional%20Development/programs%20by%20year/2009/Judic%20reason%20public.htm

Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research 40th Anniversary Symposium
Sydney, NSW
18-19 February
www.bocsar.nsw.gov.au/lawlink/bocsar/II_bocsar.nsf/pages/bocsar_symposium

Advancing Forensic Psychology: Australian Psychological Society College of Forensic Psychologists
Sebel Albert Park Hotel, Melbourne, Victoria.
25-28 February
www.conorg.com.au/library2009/APS%20Forensic%20Call%20for%20Papers.pdf

April 2009

Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing Conference: 'Managing Risk: Australian and International Perspectives'
Hilton Hotel, Sydney, NSW.
1 - 2 April
http://www.aic.gov.au/conferences/2009-anti-money_laundering/index.html

Crossing Borders: Promoting Regional Law Enforcement Cooperation - European, Australian and Asia-Pacific Perspectives
Canberra, ACT
8-9 April
www.anu.edu.au/NEC/CONFERENCES&WORKSHOPS/CrossingBorders.php

June 2009

European Conference on traumatic stress studies: 'Trauma in Lives and Communities - Victims, Violators, Prevention and Recovery'
Oslo, Norway
14-18 June
www.ecots2009.com

International Conference on Forensic Health Services: 'Facing the Future: Forensic Mental Health Services in Change'
Edinburgh, Scotland
24-26 June (pre-conference workshops 22-23 June)
Call for abstracts (closing date 5 December 2008)
www.iafmhs.org

August 2009

Sixth Australasian Women and Policing conference: 'Making it Happen'
Duxton Hotel, Perth, WA.
23-26 August
www.acwap.com.au

September 2009

European Society of Criminology 9th Annual Conference
Ljubljana, Slovenia
9-12 September
www.esc-eurocrim.org/conferences.shtml

Children and the Law: International approaches to children and their vulnerabilities
Prato, Tuscany
7-10 September
www.med.monash.edu.au/socialwork/conference09/

ANZSOC Officers and Committee of Management

President

Kathleen Daly (Griffith University)

First Vice-President

Russell Smith (Australian Institute of Criminology)

Second Vice-President

Mike Rowe (Victoria University of Wellington)

Secretary (to AGM November 2008)

Damon Muller (Australian National University)

Secretary (after election at AGM November 2008)

Signe Dalsgaard (Griffith University)

Treasurer

Matthew Willis (Australian Institute of Criminology)

Journal Editor

Paul Mazerolle (Griffith University)

Newsletter Editor

Bronwyn Naylor (Monash University)

Conference Convenor 2008

Judy Putt (Australian Institute of Criminology)

Postgraduate representative

Nadine McKillop (Griffith University)
(on leave 15 July to 31 December 2008)

Lorana Bartels (Australian Institute of Criminology)

Acting PG representative

Ordinary members (one representing each jurisdiction) to AGM November 2009

Australian Capital Territory: open, pending AGM election

New South Wales: Gail Mason, University of Sydney

New Zealand: Jan Jordan, Victoria University of Wellington (stepping down at AGM 2008)

Northern Territory: Allan van Zyl, Department of Justice

Queensland: Rebecca Wickes, University of Queensland

South Australia: Rick Sarre, University of South Australia

Tasmania: Roberta Julian, University of Tasmania

Victoria: Mark Brown, University of Melbourne

Western Australia: Frank Morgan, University of Western Australia

Sub-committees

Communications

Bronwyn Naylor (Chair), Rebecca Wickes, David Indermaur, Peter Levan, Tara McGee and Dean Wilson.

Professional Affairs and Ethics

Russell Smith (Chair), Gary Allen, Eileen Baldry, Sally Doran, Hennessey Hayes, Mark Israel, Bronwyn Naylor and Anna Stewart.

Membership

Russell Smith (Chair), Jan Jordan (resigning in December 2008), Gail Mason, Rebecca Wickes

Student and Early Career Researcher Sub-committee

Roberta Julian (Chair), Lorana Bartels, Gail Mason, Nadine McKillop and Rebecca Wickes.

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Note from the Editor

Members are invited to submit stories or notices for inclusion in the *ANZSOC Newsletter*. Every effort will be made to include contributions, but space is limited. Please understand that items may be edited or not included.

The views included in this newsletter are those of contributors and do not necessarily represent the views of The Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology Inc.

The Editor would like to thank all contributors to this newsletter and the members of the Communications Sub-Committee.

**Deadline for next edition:
1 February 2009**

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ANZSOC needs YOU

Are you interested to become more involved in the Society? Would you like to serve on the Committee of Management or participate in the Society's work in other ways? There are many activities that the Society undertakes, and we are always looking for new people with energy and commitment to be part of the Society's team.

Several key positions are coming up in 2009:

The Editor of the Journal, a three-year term to commence 1 October 2009 (first issue, December 2009).

The Editor of the Newsletter, a three-year term to commence April 2009 (first issue, September-October 2009)

Stop by the ANZSOC booth at the conference to find out more about becoming involved!

