

President's Welcome

Welcome to criminologists from across Australia and New Zealand, and our friends from countries around the world, to another issue of *PacifiCrim*. Once again, we are indebted to Mary Iliadis for editing this newsletter and compiling a fabulous range of articles from ANZSOC members.

Social Sciences Week (SSW), in its second year, has been a great success and this issue of *PacifiCrim* showcases some of the criminology events that were part of this week. This year, SSW activities included the establishment of a Parliamentary Friends of the Social Sciences group. The organising committee was led by Dan Woodman at the University of Melbourne and included the presidents of a number of social science professional societies, as well as DASSH, CHASS, and ASSA. SSW will run again in 2020 and I encourage as many members as possible to get involved in hosting events. More details can be found here: <https://socialsciencesweek.com.au/>.

In the lead-up to the 2019 conference, we all need to say a special thank you to Jade Lindley and Hilde Tubex for their work in preparing for our annual conference in Perth. They were supported by a team on the ground in Perth, as well as local organising committee members from Melbourne and Brisbane. Thanks also to the conference sponsors: Western Australia Department of Justice (platinum sponsor); Australian Institute of Criminology (gold sponsor); Western Australia Police Force (silver sponsor); Griffith Criminology Institute (name badge and lanyard sponsor); the University of Melbourne (welcome reception sponsor); the US Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (ACJS) for sponsoring one of our morning teas; and the American Society of Criminology (ASC) for sponsoring the ice-cream social. These events would not be possible without this generous sponsorship. Thank you lastly, but not least, to Andrew Watts and his team at Conference Design for their professional conference organising services.

At the conference this year, we will have our Annual General Meeting at which time we will report back to members on the activities of the Committee of Management and ANZSOC business for 2019. At this meeting, we will also hold the election for the

vacant positions on the Committee. I encourage all members to come along and vote, and remember we also take nominations from the floor on the day. See the website if you are wanting to know more about the positions on the Committee: <https://anzsoc.org/about/#committee>.

At the 2019 conference, we will also have the annual meetings of the ANZSOC Thematic Groups. So far, we have four groups: Crimmigration and Border Control; Australian and New Zealand Historical Criminology Network; Developmental and Life-Course Criminology; and Immigration and Hate Crime. The Committee of Management welcomes proposals from new groups (refer to page 17 for more information).

As you will see later in the newsletter, the organising committee at Griffith University have announced the dates for the 2020 conference (8-10 December at the QT Hotel, Gold Coast). It is shaping up to be a great event with the theme '*Justice in Dialogue: Confronting Enduring Problems of Crime and Justice in Australia and New Zealand*'. There will be innovative plenary sessions with new conversational formats, rather than a traditional lecture style. Information will become available in the new year on the conference website: <http://www.anzsocconference.com.au/>.

Finally, I want to acknowledge the efforts of our Committee of Management. In particular, I would like to thank Katalina Foliaki, our secretary, and Lara Christensen, our treasurer. There's lots of great things happening in Australian and New Zealand criminology (just look at the contents of this newsletter!) and if you think ANZSOC can support them in some way, please get in touch with me or any member of the Committee of Management.

*Associate Professor Tara Renae McGee
ANZSOC President*



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Secretary's Report

It's conference time again and I am very excited to see our members (and potential new members) here in Perth. Such a great program has been put together. I hope that everyone enjoys the conference and also has a chance to enjoy Perth. I encourage all of our members to come to the Annual General Meeting during the lunch break on Thursday 12th December. Members can find the meeting reports and minutes on the website.

Since the last newsletter, the ANZSOC Secretary has been busy. We have welcomed 75 new members to the society since December 2018. We have also supported and established four Thematic Groups as part of ANZSOC's commitment to supporting its members. These groups will allow members to come together around particular themes, topics or sub-disciplines. You can read more about the Thematic Groups on our website: <https://anzsoc.org/about/#groups>.

ANZSOC continues to support and sponsor local events around Australia and New Zealand. If you have an idea for an event, ANZSOC can provide funding of up to \$1,000 for individual activities that support and promote criminology in Australia and New Zealand. The money can be used to fund costs such as speaker travel and accommodation, fees for venue hire, costs for digital activities, and costs associated with remote access, advertising and catering. The guidelines and application form are available here: <https://anzsoc.org/events/local-event-support/>.

We are also working towards our next conference, to be held at the Gold Coast in 2020. We are excited to present our members with the opportunity to meet in this stunning coastal city.

ANZSOC also has a new website which is attractive and easier to use. The membership renewal section of the website is still being refined, so if you have any issues or questions about your membership, please contact me at secretary@anzsoc.org.

For those of you who are not yet members, I encourage you to join. You can complete a membership application form online at any time or come and see me. If you have not renewed your membership, or if your membership details need to be updated, please do so to ensure we can stay in touch.

Lastly, I would like to congratulate all of our award winners on their success. If you would like to nominate someone for an award next year, please look out for more information in the new year.

Please note that the Secretary works part-time, on Wednesdays and Thursdays only.

Best wishes,

Katalina Foliaki
ANZSOC Secretary
secretary@anzsoc.org



PacifiCrim Editor's Note

Dear members,

It is with great pleasure that I welcome you to the second issue of *PacifiCrim* for 2019. I would like to take this opportunity to thank ANZSOC members for sharing insightful news, events and research - all of which have contributed to a content-rich issue.

In this issue of *PacifiCrim*, we reflect on the establishment of the International Society for the Study of Rural Crime and Centre for Rural Criminology. We also address current and significant areas of criminological enquiry, including climate change as ecocide by Professor Rob White (University of Tasmania), and the 30th anniversary of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child by Dr Faith Gordon (Monash University).

In this edition, we also celebrate the achievements of ANZSOC members, including Associate Professors Nicola Henry (RMIT University), Asher Flynn (Monash University) and Anastasia Powell (RMIT University), who launched their Australian Research Council funded report on image-based sexual abuse in the United Kingdom, at the Houses of Parliament in London. We showcase ANZSOC HDR graduations and the innovative research being conducted by ANZSOC members, including by Associate Professor Alison Gerard, Dr Emma Colvin and Dr Andrew McGrath from Charles Sturt University who examined the criminalisation of children in out-of-home care. A snapshot of four recently published books is also provided.

This issue reflects on the success of a recently sponsored ANZSOC local event: "Free Her", among other insightful events that took place during Social Sciences Week. It also provides a snapshot of the 'Queer(y)ing Justice in the Global South' conference that ANZSOC members participated in.

A huge congratulations is in order to the Monash Migration and Inclusion Centre for raising over \$6000 to support university scholarships for humanitarian migrants at Monash University - a very significant and successful initiative!

Thank you to all who contributed to this issue of *PacifiCrim*. I hope everyone enjoys having the opportunity to network and learn more about the innovative research that is being conducted by ANZSOC members in Perth. I look forward to seeing you all there.

Dr Mary Iliadis
PacifiCrim Editor
mary.iliadis@deakin.edu.au

NB: This newsletter requires ongoing contributions from ANZSOC members. Members are asked to submit their expression of interest to include content in our next issue by Monday 7 February 2020.



The International Society for the Study of Rural Crime

The bulk of crime and criminological scholarship is focused on urban settings; yet, rurality can exacerbate some criminal issues, add complexity or manifest distinctive crimes. However, these are not well understood and are often underplayed in research outputs. Given that 46 percent of the world's population live in areas considered rural, and because we can dismiss any notion that a 'rural idyll' exists, research centred on rural crime and rural society is important.

Rural criminology as a sub-discipline is a growing field of scholarship, and has emerged from the wings to the front of the academic stage in recent years to highlight the unique issues surrounding crime, disorder and criminal justice in non-urban settings. There are a number of key issues that have come to the fore in the study of rural crime, with particular attention being given to the ways in which aspects of locational context and cultural geography impact upon crime in rural communities, as well as how crime is understood and responded to. These areas of research include, for example, farm and property crime, environmental crime and illegal hunting, interpersonal violence, public attitudes towards crime and criminal justice, policing in rural areas, Aboriginal justice, access to justice and community programs, criminological dimensions of food and agriculture, drug use, production and trafficking, and so on.

The International Society for the Study of Rural Crime Inc. (ISSRC) was established in 2019 by a group of scholars — Alistair Harkness, Kyle Mulrooney, Bridget Harris, Joe Donnermeyer, Willie Clack, Kreseda Smith and Rick Ruddell — with an interest in studying, researching and teaching rural crime and rural society. The Society has seven key aims, including to: (i) unite cross-disciplinary international scholars with research interests in rural crime and rural society; (ii) facilitate collegial alliances and collaborations; (iii) allow for the sharing of cutting-edge research for engagement and impact; (iv) promote and organise events; (v) provide opportunities for post-graduate and early career researchers to disseminate their work; (vi) produce valuable evidence-based information to enhance the well-being of rural communities; and (vii) heighten international scholarly, community and industry awareness of the study of rural crime.

ISSRC will serve as a very useful platform for interested scholars to share their work with a wider audience, and ideally work as a cohesive community of interest. As with any society, of course, the ISSRC will only be as strong as its membership. The Society's Executive warmly invite you to join, as together we expand understandings of rural crime and society both theoretically and empirically.

More details, including on how to join, can be found at: www.issrc.net.

We hope you will join us in this exciting endeavour.

Dr Alistair Harkness, Senior Lecturer in Criminal Justice at Federation University and Secretary of the Society, and Dr Kyle Mulrooney, Lecturer in Criminology at the University of New England and Vice President of the Society.



Climate Change as Ecocide

On Friday 20th September 2019, over four million people worldwide, predominantly children and young people, marched in noisy boisterous climate strikes. It was one of the largest mass global demonstrations of all time. Those who participated did so because of hot air, both literal and metaphorical.

The planet is heating up, and each new scientific study and climate review that is released says that the planet is getting warmer and warmer. Setting records is the new norm. Meanwhile, political leaders continue to prevaricate and talk lots but do little. This, too, contributes to increases in global warming. Inaction allows what has already been set in train to accelerate as climate feedback loops boost overall temperatures. Global warming is rapidly transforming the biophysical world in ways that will continue to have massive ramifications for humans, specific eco-systems, and animal and plant species. Consequential changes are already evident in disruptions stemming from record heat waves, altered precipitation patterns, sea level rises and other climate outcomes.

Climate disruption is tearing the planet apart in ways that have been entirely predicted, yet for which we remain basically unprepared. It continues to be the most significant and urgent matter of our time. Harms associated with climate change are significant *criminologically*, not least of which because global warming itself is caused primarily by human actions. 'Ecocide' refers to preventable, human-caused damage to, and destruction of, the environment. With global warming, it is now occurring on a global scale.

A Harm Perspective

Green criminology focuses on the nature and dynamics of environmental crimes and harms (that may incorporate wider definitions of crime than that provided in strictly legal definitions), environmental laws (including enforcement, prosecution and sentencing practices), environmental regulation (systems of administrative, civil and criminal law that are designed to manage, protect and preserve specified environments and species, and to manage the negative consequences of particular industrial processes), and eco-justice (the valuing of and respect for humans, ecosystems and non-human animals and plants).

Climate Change as Ecocide

A fundamental premise of green criminology is that environmental crime needs to be defined and studied in relation to harm, and not solely on the basis of legal definitions. There are two reasons for this. First, much existing environmental harm is legal. Green criminologists argue that ecological criteria warrant significant weight in deciding the normative status of environmentally harmful acts or omissions as 'good' or 'bad', and that laws do not always get the calculus right. Second, reliance upon strictly legal definitions of crime sidesteps fundamental matters of social power and sectional interests, and the reflection of these in legal definitions. Accordingly, a more expansive definition of environmental crime within green criminology includes environmental-related harms facilitated by *the state*, as well as *corporations and other powerful actors*, insofar as these institutions have the capacity to shape official definitions of environmental crime in ways that allow or condone environmentally harmful practices.

The nature and seriousness of harm – what makes something 'criminal' or not – is captured in the distinction between illegality (*malum prohibitum*) and serious harm (*malum in se*). For critical social science, it is important to theorise and critique both *illegal* environmental harms (that is, environmental harms currently defined as unlawful and therefore punishable) and *legal* environmental harms (that is, environmental harms currently condoned as lawful but which are nevertheless socially and ecologically harmful).

This criminological approach is oriented toward *exposing* activities that cause significant damage to the environment. It is also *aspirational* in the sense of arguing for the formal criminalisation of behaviour that is particularly destructive of ecology and species. Both endeavours involve attempts to shift community thinking away from active or tacit acceptance of acts (and omissions) that are environmentally harmful, to seeing these as morally wrong, as illegal and/or as criminal. This continuum of social judgement – from acceptance to criminalisation – forms the crux of present criminological concerns about climate change. At the centre of the proposed normative shift is a crime that exposes environmental harm while posing significant challenge to the interests of the powerful; namely, ecocide.

Ecocide and Global Warming

Ecocide is the most significant crime of the twenty-first century – the systematic destruction and degradation of environments at the planetary level. Global warming is not 'natural'. It is human made and mainly due to the continued collusion of key political leaders with the fossil fuel industries and other degraders of the environment. They are diminishing emission controls and environmental protections, burning forests and fracking oils, and in some instances, encouraging violence against Indigenous peoples and local farmers. They are actively 'doing bad'.

Conceptually, crime involves several key elements. It involves *actus rea* that refers to acts and/or omissions. In this instance, global warming is generated by the activities of governments, corporations and individuals that rely upon or involve pumping greenhouse gases into the atmosphere. It is also fostered by the failure of governments to regulate carbon emissions, for example, letting the dirty industries continue to do what they do best – which is to continue to profit from irresponsible and destructive behaviours.

Crime involves serious harm. The intense weather events of the planet signalling climate disruption ought to make us consider global warming as being serious in itself (*malum in se*) – and certainly serious enough to warrant criminal laws and criminal prosecutions for those most contributing to the problem. Crime also involves *mens rea* or the guilty mind. Amongst other things, this involves foreknowledge. In this regard, at the very least, there has been public knowledge and governmental agreement about the negative impacts of climate change since the United Nations Rio Summit in 1992. Thus, the problem and its consequences have been known for decades. For criminology, these observations mean that we need to frame climate change so as to include discussion of perpetrators and offenders, victims and survivors, and to speak of threats, risks, prevention and precaution. The planet is in peril – and those perpetrating the harms need to be held to account.

The carbon criminals are those who pretend that climate change is not happening or who believe that climate policy should not take precedence over immediate economic gain. Many are contrarians – eschewing scientific evidence in favour of bias and ill-informed opinion. Nothing will convince them otherwise because their specific sectoral interests override universal human and ecological interests. The carbon criminals are those who continue to facilitate carbon emissions: governments that foster deforestation and massive oil, gas and coal projects; corporations that construe energy policy as fundamentally about fossil fuels not alternative sources – these are the purveyors of future costs that are already hurting us in the here and now. They are also those who fail to prevent and stop the activities and policies that are killing the planet and life as we know it. Delayed action is in effect a green light to even greater climate disruption happening at an even greater pace.

Ecocide on a planetary scale is happening before our very eyes. This is a crime about which criminology cannot be silent. Our voices, too, need to be raised alongside those of our children and grandchildren. Their cries ought to be our call to action. Their future, and ours, depends upon it.

Rob White, Professor of Criminology, University of Tasmania, and author of Climate Change Criminology



Hobart Climate Strike, 20 September 2019

Image-Based Sexual Abuse Report Launch at the Houses of Parliament

In July 2019, ANZSOC members and Associate Professors Nicola Henry (RMIT University), Asher Flynn (Monash University) and Anastasia Powell (RMIT University) launched their Australian Research Council funded report on image-based sexual abuse in the United Kingdom, at the Houses of Parliament in London, hosted and chaired by the Right Honourable Maria Miller MP, Chair of the Women's and Equality Committee. The launch was followed by a reception and discussion at the Supreme Court with victim-survivors and the Victims' Commissioner, Dame Vera Baird.

Working alongside their collaborators, Professors Clare McGlynn (Durham University), Erika Rackley (University of Kent), Nicola Gavey (University of Auckland) and Dr Adrian J Scott (Goldsmiths, University of London), the team launched the *Shattering Lives and Myths: A Report on Image-Based Sexual Abuse*, which was informed by 41 interviews with victim-survivors of image-based sexual abuse (n=25) and legal stakeholders working across England, Scotland and Wales (n=16).

The report is part of a larger, international project funded by the Australian Research Council that examines the pervasiveness, nature and extent of image-based sexual abuse across Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom. The project includes interviews with 75 victim-survivors and 80 stakeholders, as well as surveys with people aged 16+ years across the three locations (n=6,109).

The UK report found that image-based sexual abuse is a constant, ongoing and relentless experience for many victim-survivors, who describe experiencing profound 'social rupture' – a major devastation that drastically alters all aspects of their lives. The report also discusses how image-based sexual abuse thrives on myths about motivations, about victims, and about political, legal and institutional responses.

Ultimately, the report argues for comprehensive legal reform in the United Kingdom, including: recognising image-based sexual abuse as a sexual offence; adopting a comprehensive criminal law to cover all forms of image-based sexual abuse, including threats to distribute images and deepfakes or "fakepron"; removing motive requirements from current laws to bring them into line with other sexual and criminal offences (including image-based sexual abuse laws in Australia); extending automatic anonymity to all complainants of image-based sexual abuse; and extending civil legal aid to cover legal advice and support for all forms of image-based sexual abuse.

The report also suggests ways to support victim-survivors, including introducing a comprehensive government policy on supporting victim-survivors of image-based sexual abuse, including sustained and effective resourcing of specialist support services, inclusive of specialist services for Black, Asian and Minority women; and establishing an Office for Online Safety to provide specialist advice, assistance and support for victim-survivors, as well as focussing on prevention through education, in line with the Australian Office of the eSafety Commissioner. The report recommends effective and resourced training, education and guidance on image-based sexual abuse be rolled out across schools, universities and workplaces, and introducing comprehensive police training and guidance on responding to image-based sexual abuse. Access the full report here: <https://imagebasedabuse.com/updates/>.



Associate Professor Asher Flynn, Associate Professor Anastasia Powell, Professor Erika Rackley, Professor Clare McGlynn, Dr Adrian Scott, Professor Nicola Gavey, Associate Professor Nicola Henry and Right Honourable Maria Miller MP

The Criminalisation of Children in Out-of-Home Care

Recent research completed in NSW by Professor Alison Gerard, Dr Emma Colvin and Dr Andrew McGrath from Charles Sturt University looked at the criminalisation of children in out-of-home care (OOHC). OOHC refers to alternative care placements for children removed from their family homes. Most children in OOHC reside with other family members (kinship care) or in foster families. Some children live in residential care, sometimes referred to as a 'group home', where they have a shared living arrangement with other children and paid carers. Approximately one percent of the child population is in an OOHC arrangement. According to the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, in 2016/17, approximately 48,000 children resided in OOHC.

Children with experience of OOHC are overrepresented in the criminal justice system. Further, Aboriginal children are overrepresented both in the criminal justice system and in OOHC. Despite children with care experience being such a small percentage of the population, their involvement in Children's Court processes is relatively high. Our study sought to understand more about how being in care can lead to increased involvement in the criminal justice system. The study extended an original pilot study that interviewed 46 participants from NSW Police, family and community services policy officers, OOHC service providers, juvenile justice staff and lawyers. A further 27 participants were interviewed in NSW, consisting of juvenile justice staff, lawyers, and Children's Court magistrates. We also conducted 150 hours of observation of Children's Court proceedings and reviewed 107 Children's Court files. Lastly, we conducted an international case study through interviews with 11 senior practitioners and policy makers in England and Wales.

Our key findings confirmed prior research in other jurisdictions that showed that the residential care environment contributed to children's involvement in the criminal justice system - e.g. using police as a behaviour management tool and calling police in situations where police are unlikely to be called in the family home. Charges often resulted in children losing their current placement if alleged offending involved children or carers at the placement, resulting in homelessness that necessitated periods of custody to find appropriate alternative care. Another key theme was family support. Having family support was favourably viewed at sentencing and bail decisions, which puts care-experienced children at a disadvantage. A lack of mental health services was particularly profound for children with serious trauma appearing before the courts. Further, despite many agencies having policies and protocols in place, there was a perceived need for better Indigenous cultural competence.

Most interestingly were the results from the international case study. In the wake of serious events at Rotherham and Rochdale involving child sexual exploitation, particularly of care-experienced children, a series of inquiries and investigations in the UK have resulted in recognition of the underlying structural and systemic factors that result in care-experienced children being criminalised. There has been a period of significant shift in policy and culture in OOHC over the last few years. Our case study interviews revealed potential pathways forward for Australian jurisdictions to tackle the over-representation of children in OOHC. This includes better collaboration with children in developing standards, policies and procedures, less punitive responses, better diversionary options and more robust data collection.

However, there are significant jurisdictional differences which means that more research needs to be undertaken in the Australian context to examine the ongoing impact of colonisation and how this has contributed to the over-representation of Aboriginal children in OOHC and the criminal justice system, and how self-determination approaches can address the trend.

This snapshot is based on the forthcoming Final Report and Trends and Issues paper that present the key findings of a Criminology Research Grant funded project. References and further information can be found in these publications. Emma Colvin will be presenting more detailed findings at the 2019 ANSOC Conference in Perth.

Dr Emma Colvin, Lecturer in Criminology, Charles Sturt University

30th Anniversary: United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child

"What I want is a normal life of just being me. I want to be allowed to be an Aboriginal person ... I want adults to stop putting 10-year-old kids in jail. I want ... to be able to learn strong culture and language. I hope you can make things better for us".

These are the words of 12-year-old Dujan Hoosan from Arrernte and Garrwa country, who was the youngest person to give a speech at the Human Rights Council in Geneva in September 2019. Dujan's poignant speech calls for a raise to the age of criminal responsibility – which is currently set at just 10 in Australia – and respect for the culture and rights of all children.

November 20th marks the 30-year anniversary of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC). The Convention plays an important role in defining the rights of children. However, worldwide progress in implementing and upholding the rights of children has been uneven, resulting in the violation of the rights of many children. The Australian Government ratified the Children's Convention in 1990. Despite this, Australia still does not have a national strategy or measures to guarantee the enforcement or protection of children's rights.



Dujan Hoosan addressing the UN

30th Anniversary: United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child

In October, the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child presented Australia with its concluding observations, which paint a gloomy picture of the state of children's rights in Australia and make a number of very significant recommendations for change, particularly in the area of youth justice.

In the context of the criminal justice system, there have been significant concerns about children's rights for decades. For example, the findings of the Royal Commission into the Protection and Detention of Children in the Northern Territory (2017) confirmed extensive human rights breaches, with children detained in the Northern Territory being mistreated, abused, isolated or left alone for long periods. The recently reported levels of children detained in Queensland Police watch houses also exposed that the majority of children were Indigenous.

Similar concerns about gross violations of the rights of children held in detention in Australia are echoed in the recent UNICEF national coalition NGO report to the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, entitled: *The Children's Report* (2018). The report's key recommendations urge the Australian Government to review and amend youth justice legislation, policies and practices to ensure that all children are treated consistent with the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

The UN Committee's concluding observations (October 2019) strongly criticised the State party for the high numbers of children in care and justice systems; the forced sterilisation of children with disabilities and the lack of opportunities for children to participate in decision-making.

The lack of opportunity for children to fully participate reflects some of the findings emerging from my prior research in the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland, whereby children's voices, views and experiences are typically marginalised or missing from policy, media and official policy discourses. Further, my research found that the concept of children's rights was typically presented negatively by mainstream media.

As the international community shines a spotlight on children's rights in 2019, it is an opportune time for advocates, practitioners, academics and decision-makers in Australia to reflect on the concerns raised by the UNCRC, the Royal Commission (2017), the recent UNICEF (2018) *Children's Report*, as well as children, such as Djujan Hoosan, who have represented the views and lived experiences of many children.

In order to address these concerns, there really does need to be political will to bring about much-needed change for children, young people and their families. Raising the age of criminal responsibility would certainly be one step forward. However, socio-economic and contextual factors must also be addressed, including the unequal distribution of resources, unequal access to services, and differential treatment of certain social groups, which amounts to discrimination. As critical researchers, we have a social, political and moral responsibility to speak truth to power on these issues and to ensure that children and young people are provided with opportunities to have their voices heard and their experiences acknowledged.

Dr Faith Gordon, Lecturer in Criminology, Monash University, and Director of the International Youth Justice Network

#MeToo and the Politics of Social Change



Dr Bianca Fileborn and Dr Rachel Loney-Howes

ANZSOC members, Dr Rachel Loney-Howes and Dr Bianca Fileborn, celebrated the launch of their new edited collection *#MeToo and the Politics of Social Change* (Palgrave Macmillan) through a series of events in November. The first event was held at the University of Melbourne and featured a panel discussion with contributors to the collection reflecting on the achievements, limitations and future directions of anti-sexual violence activism two years on from the start of this 'watershed' social media moment. This was followed by a roundtable discussion hosted at the University of Wollongong on contemporary feminist activism, bringing scholars, community activists and sector workers into conversation with each other.

#MeToo and the Politics of Social Change uses the #MeToo movement as a starting point for interrogating contemporary debates in anti-sexual violence activism and justice-seeking. It draws together 19 accessible chapters from academics, practitioners, and sexual violence activists across the globe to provide diverse, critical, and nuanced perspectives on the broader implications of the movement. The collection taps into wider conversations about the nature, history, and complexities of anti-rape and anti-sexual harassment politics, including the limitations of the movement in the global South. It features both internationally recognised and emerging academics from across the fields of criminology, media and communications, gender and queer studies, and law, and will appeal broadly to the academic community, activists, and beyond.



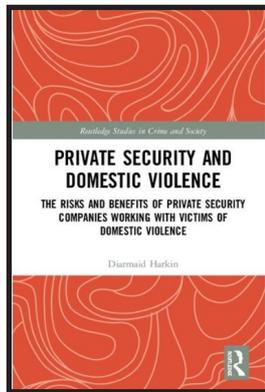
Launch of #MeToo and the Politics of Social Change at the University of Melbourne. Photo credit: Andrew Arch, https://www.flickr.com/people/andrew_arch/

Private Security and Domestic Violence

Dr Diarmaid Harkin's new book, *Private Security and Domestic Violence: The Risks and Benefits of Private Security Companies Working with Victims of Domestic Violence*, asks whether it is appropriate for private security companies to be providing services for victims of domestic violence. Across Australia there are currently a variety of examples of security companies being recruited to engage with victims of domestic violence. In many instances, the security workers are gaining access to the victim's home, performing 'audits' of the property and providing 'security upgrades' in the form of locks, CCTV, and technological gadgets, such as personal duress alarms. Security companies may also provide cyber-security advice or even search for malicious tracking devices using 'bug detectors'.

Due to the poor reputation of the private security industry, one may be expected to be concerned or perturbed by the idea of security workers gaining privileged access to a vulnerable group of victims. Security companies are inherently motivated by profit, and the academic literature on the industry points to its history of illegal, unethical, and often incompetent behaviour.

Based on interviews with over 90 participants, including representatives from domestic violence services, security companies, victims that received services from a security company, and a range of other key stakeholders, *Private Security and Domestic Violence* details the experiences of security companies delivering services for victim-survivors. It demonstrates that there have been a number of instances of security companies behaving unethically or incompetently. But, likewise, that many domestic violence services and clients have benefitted significantly from the services provided by private security companies.



The book details how there is the potential for security companies to improve the chronic levels of insecurity and anxiety experienced by victims. It demonstrates how private security workers can offer something to victims that is unlikely to be provided by either the police or domestic violence services, and can do so without questioning the credibility of the client, while providing 'victim-controlled' security solutions. It also outlines several instances where security companies have acted unethically or exploited domestic violence services. There have been suggestions that perpetrators have been working in the sector and that some workers do not have the appropriate values or skills to be working with vulnerable victims.

This book outlines a suggested pathway forward for regulating the worst behaviours of security companies while encouraging the benefits. It also outlines how Australia has been an early adopter of this unique form of security provision for victims, and how this has been connected to the recent upswing in funding and policy activity in this area over the past ten years. In sum, *Private Security and Domestic Violence* offers an overview of an intriguing new development and attempts to outline how this can be best exploited in the interests of victims of domestic violence.

Blinding the Ghost's Eye

Dr Sara Maher's first novel, *Blinding the Ghost's Eye*, was launched at Monash University in February 2019 — just over a year since she completed her PhD. Dr Maher's book explores the post-settlement lives of South Sudanese women, focusing on the genocidal violence they survived and the impacts this had on their lives during settlement and beyond.

Sara was honoured to have the book launched by the Dean of Arts, Professor Sharon Pickering, and Professor JaneMaree Maher — both of whom supervised her PhD. She was equally honoured to have David Nyuol Vincent help launch the book. Sara first met David 15 years ago when she became his settlement worker just after he arrived in the country. David is now a conflict mitigation specialist who often works in South Sudan. *Blinding the Ghost's Eye* is a story of belonging to countries and families, a story of subjugation of how we find comfort, and of promises we cannot hope to keep.



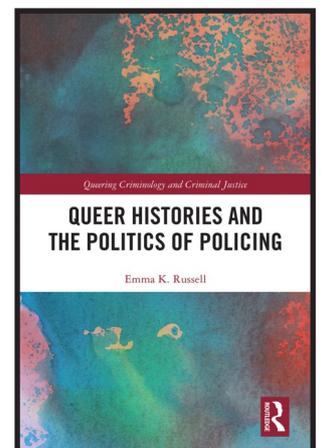
Dr Sara Maher

Queer Histories and the Politics of Policing

Dr Emma Russell, Lecturer in Crime, Justice and Legal Studies at La Trobe University has a new book titled, *Queer Histories and the Politics of Policing*. Published by Routledge, it is the first title to appear in a new book series dedicated to 'Queering Criminology and Criminal Justice', edited by Associate Professors Matthew Ball, Angela Dwyer and Vanessa Panfil.

The monograph builds on Dr Russell's PhD research into the evolving relationship between police and LGBTIQ+ communities in Victoria.

Combining archival research with media and documentary analysis and key informant interviews, the book documents the political complexities, compromises, and investments that underpin LGBT efforts to achieve sexual rights and protections through policing and the carceral state.



Professor Gail Mason (University of Sydney) described the book as 'breath[ing] fresh life into debates about the tensions between sexual citizenship, criminality, identity, and state authority'. *Queer Histories and the Politics of Policing* was launched by Associate Professor Barbara Baird (Flinders University) on 4 November at La Trobe City Campus in Melbourne.

ANZSOC Member News

Dr Lisa Durnian Awarded the Chancellor's Medal for PhD Excellence

On 22 July, Dr Lisa Durnian was awarded the Chancellor's Medal for PhD Excellence in 2018 at Griffith University. The Chancellor's Medals are awarded annually for exceptional performance in the Doctor of Philosophy thesis examination. Lisa's thesis, *'The rise of the Guilty Plea in Australian Supreme Courts: A History'*, was unanimously noted for outstanding contribution, significance of work in the field of research and the high standard of excellence demonstrated in research practice. Congratulations Lisa.



Dr Lisa Durnian receives Award

Michelle Gissara Awarded RMIT Student Union Resilience Award

Michelle Gissara studies a Bachelor of Criminology and Psychology at RMIT University. Throughout her degree, Michelle has been working to overcome familial trauma. Despite the challenges this has posed, Michelle excels in her studies and actively contributes to student life on campus. In August, Michelle received the RMIT University Student Union Resilience Award, which recognises students who have overcome significant barriers to be a part of their student community and make meaningful contributions to campus life.

Michelle has contributed to campus life by being an RMIT student learning advisor mentor and president of the RMIT "Psyched!" Psychology Society in 2018.

Michelle was a recipient of the RMIT Inder Kaur Reconciliation Scholarship, which supports the education of female Indigenous students in their undergraduate degree and is currently an RMIT Global Ambassador.

Additionally, she has been working part-time as an Aboriginal Mental Health worker with Monash Health. Michelle is appreciative of the support of RMIT University, and her family and friends, and is keen to pursue further research in Criminology.



Michelle Gissara receives Award

Congratulations Michelle.

Victorian Postgraduate Criminology Conference

The Victorian Postgraduate Criminology Conference (VPCC) is an annual conference organised by postgraduate students from Victorian universities. Its inception is owed to Dr Mark Wood and Dr Diarmaid Harkin who kicked off the first VPCC in 2016. The postgraduate criminology community owes them much gratitude for creating this event. The VPCC provides an opportunity for higher-degree research (HDR) students of all stages to get involved in organising, hosting, and presenting at a conference, in a less daunting environment, to prepare for the major academic conferences. It also gives HDRs an opportunity to establish professional relationships with peers from other universities.

The conference has grown each year, with abstracts almost exceeding the one-day conference format. The past two years have seen abstracts from HDRs in NSW and Tasmania, and international universities, including Oxford University and the University of Ottawa. This has been very exciting for the Committee as it highlights the importance of the event in terms of HDR development and positive student experiences.



Ellen Reeves, William Arpke-Wales, Chloe Keel, Nicola Helps, Briony Anderson, Daphne Choi, Madeleine Ulbrick (Chair), Tully O'Neill and Monique Maffa

The Committee has been dedicated to creating a safe, supportive, inclusive and accessible environment, and this has been the consistent feedback that we have received. This remains our priority going forward.

In 2018, the VPCC also initiated a public panel as an Official Welcome to the conference, generously funded by the ANZSOC local event scheme. In 2018 and 2019, we exhausted capacity with ticket allocations – a strong signal that the panels aligned with public interest. We were really excited to host the 2019 panel on the nexus between poverty, institutionalised racism and imprisonment of Aboriginal mothers. The panelists included: Robyn Oxley, Deb Kilroy, Nayuka Gorrie and Tarneen Onus-Williams.

We are looking forward to seeing where 2020 takes us! If you would like to be involved in the organising committee, please contact William Arpke-Wales: warpke@student.unimelb.edu.au.

Madeleine Ulbrick, PhD Candidate in Criminology, Monash University

Social Sciences Week

“Why should we trust you?” Thinking through the role of evidence in making difficult decisions

Professors Fiona Haines and Andrew Day were joined by Associate Professor Juliet Rogers and a lively audience in a discussion of the role that evidence plays when making difficult decisions. Both of the researchers responded to questions about how evidence can be shaped to undermine marginalised voices and support the status quo. An interesting discussion followed about the distinction between ‘evidence as social construction’ and ‘evidence as fact’, with examples provided of when the misjudgement of evidence in industrial settings can lead to catastrophe. The diverse research backgrounds of Fiona Haines (Corporate and White Collar Crime) and Andrew Day (Forensic Psychology, offender rehabilitation and Indigenous Justice) provided complementary insights into the different ways in which political interests determine the legitimacy of different types of evidence, and the strong agreement about the role of academic research in provoking critical analysis about the evidence underpinning contemporary public policy.



Professor Fiona Haines, Professor Andrew Day and Associate Professor Juliet Rogers

Public Trust in Social Media

During Social Sciences Week, ANZSOC sponsored an open discussion on *Public Trust in Social Media*. For many of us, social media is now firmly embedded in our daily lives, as channels for connection, as sources of news and information, and as archives of personal memories. At the same time, public trust in social media companies has plummeted in the wake of data breaches and scandals about how our personal data is being used to profile us. This event sought to address questions such as how we reconcile our reliance on social media with our distrust? How the governance of social media platforms might need to change in the future? And whether social media can play a role in a better future for our world?

The event was held at the Monash Conference Centre in Melbourne’s CBD and featured four social science researchers, including: Associate Professor Asher Flynn, ANZSOC member and Monash University criminologist, whose research investigates gendered and technology-facilitated violence, including deepfakes and AI-technologies, as well as image-based abuse; Professor Mark Andrejevic, from Monash University’s School of Media, Film and Journalism, whose research explores the social implications of data mining and online monitoring, including investigating public attitudes toward the collection of personal information online; Dr Akane Kanai, Lecturer in Media and Communications at Monash University, who investigates changing practices of gender through media, spanning digital self-representational practices, popular culture and self-branding; and Associate Professor Steve Roberts from Monash Sociology, whose research focuses on men’s emotionality, education and employment, risky drinking, and the ways in which young people and men engage with social media.

In front of a packed audience, the panel were each presented with a provocation and were given five minutes to speak to this, before it was opened up to the rest of the panel for broader discussion. The provocations included: we no longer trust social media; social media is too big to govern; social media has contributed to the rise of populism and the alt right; and “there is hope ... right?”

The event provided a platform for ANZSOC members, the general public and those interested in these important issues to come together in an interdisciplinary environment to discuss the role of social media on our lives. Overall, the event helped to raise the profile of criminology as a discipline that is making significant contributions to our understandings of the challenges and affordances presented by social media and digitalisation.

A video recording of the event is available here: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_rUbbemq6y0&feature=youtu.be.



Professor Mark Andrejevic, Associate Professor Asher Flynn, Associate Professor Steve Roberts and Dr Akane Kanai

Social Sciences Week

Launch of the Centre for Rural Criminology

The University of New England (UNE) officially launched the world's only research centre dedicated to rural criminology. The Centre aims to tackle the rising cost of rural crime and develop evidence-based solutions to this growing issue by leading research in the field of rural criminology; facilitating collaborative research and academic output; informing progressive policies related to rural crime; and, producing valuable information that can enhance the health and wellbeing of rural communities.

UNE is uniquely placed to address issues in rural crime through its regional focus and agricultural sector connections, while the new Centre for Rural Criminology builds on UNE's pioneering role in the development of the field of rural criminology. The Centre brings together scholars, higher degree research students, practitioners, organisations and communities to support collaborative national and international multidisciplinary research and the publishing of scholarly work into areas of national and global significance.

This collaborative spirit was on display the night of the launch. Held in the Armidale town hall as an effort to bridge the gap between researchers, industry partners and the community, attendees, including a number of academics, farmers, police officers and curious residents of Armidale, had the opportunity to hear from three leaders in the field of rural criminology.

Firstly, Deputy Commissioner and Acting Commissioner of the NSW Police Force, Gary Worboys, spoke on issues related to rural crime, including novel responses of the Rural Crime Prevention Teams. This was followed by a presentation by Dr Bridget Harris who spoke about how rurality shapes experiences of, and responses to, domestic and family violence, pointing to opportunities and challenges in this arena presented by technology. Then, Dr Alistair Harkness spoke on 'farm crime in the 21st century', presenting empirical research on the matter of farm crime victimisation and highlighting opportunities for prevention.

The Centre for Rural Criminology's committee of management are appreciative of ANZSOC's support of the launch.

A recording of the launch can be viewed here: [www.kaltura.com/index.php/extwidget/preview/partner_id/424421/uiconf_id/25157362/embed/iframe?flashvars\[playlistAPI.kpl0Id\]=0_qwfastsg](http://www.kaltura.com/index.php/extwidget/preview/partner_id/424421/uiconf_id/25157362/embed/iframe?flashvars[playlistAPI.kpl0Id]=0_qwfastsg).

For more information about the Centre, or if you are interested in becoming a member, visit: www.une.edu.au/about-une/faculty-of-humanities-arts-social-sciences-and-education/hass/humanities-arts-and-social-sciences-research/centre-for-rural-criminology or contact Dr Kyle Mulrooney (co-director) at kmulroon@une.edu.au.



Dr Kyle Mulrooney interviewed by NBN news.



Professor Michael Wilmore, Dr Kyle Mulrooney (co-director), Professor Brigid Heywood (UNE Vice-Chancellor), Associate Professor Glenn Porter (co-director), Professor Jane Edwards, Dr Alistair Hakness, and Gary Worboys (Deputy NSW Police Commissioner).



Dr Bridget Harris

HDR Graduations

Editor's note: Pages 12-14 recognise the successful graduations of some of ANZSOC's HDR members. This is a very significant milestone in one's academic career and the ANZSOC Committee wish to recognise this. Congratulations!

Dr Chrissy Thompson

The objectification of women by men is an enduring reality that has continued to evolve with the technics of everyday life. Premised on presumptions of sexual access to women, upskirting is one expression of such objectification, as well as the misogyny and violence that structures women's everyday lives. In Victoria, the *Summary Offences Amendment (Upskirting) Bill 2007* was enacted in response to a high-profile case of upskirting that occurred earlier that year.



Amidst growing concern in other Australian states and territories over the ramifications of our rapidly expanding technological landscape, upskirting triggered significant media and political commentary between 2005-2014. In this thesis, I trace how upskirting became an issue of social concern in Australia prior to its criminalisation in Victoria and examine how it was framed in political and media discourses. This thesis grapples with the multiple manifestations of misogyny that structured understandings and responses to upskirting. I argue that we must re-focus our gaze and fray the familiar to unravel one key problem of the everyday: the obfuscation and denial of the ordinary men and their misogyny that is responsible for the systemic abuse of women.

Dr Justin Ellis

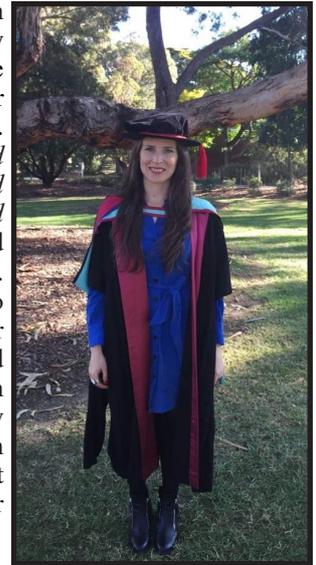
Dr Justin Ellis completed his PhD at the Sydney Law School and was conferred in June 2019. Justin's thesis, *Dealing with the Digital: Social Media, Police Legitimacy and the 2013 Sydney Gay and Lesbian Mardi Gras Festival* is a timely and original contribution to research into socio-legal studies and the intersection of policing, digital and queer criminology. Justin is particularly interested in the impact of digital media on public discourse and how this is affecting institutional and individual accountability of public institutions, with a current focus on policing.

Justin's research has most recently been published in the *Routledge International Handbook on Fear of Crime, Policing and Society* and he features as a guest co-editor and contributor to the recent special issue of *Current Issues in Criminal Justice* on Queer Criminology: 'Queer(y)ing Justice.



Dr Tess Bartlett

Dr Tess Bartlett completed her PhD in Criminology at Monash University under the supervision of Dr Catherine Flynn, Emeritus Professor Chris Trotter and Associate Professor Anna Eriksson. Dr Bartlett's thesis, entitled *'Imprisoned Primary Carer Fathers in Victoria and their Experiences of Arrest and Imprisonment'* comprised of published works, containing four publications. The thesis provides new insights into the experiences of 39 primary carer fathers at the point of arrest and imprisonment in Victoria. It draws on data gathered for an ARC funded study conducted in Victoria and New South Wales that examined how dependent children were responded to when their primary carer was imprisoned.



It focuses on data collected via structured interviews with primary carer fathers in Victoria between May 2012—October 2013. In particular, it addresses notable gaps in research, theory and practice by: examining how incarcerated primary carer fathers experience planning processes for their children at the time of arrest; providing new insights into fathering and conflicting constructions of masculinity that exist within the prison space; and examining the current state of fathering programs in prison in Victoria. Drawing on key ideas of masculinity, identity and liminality, the study's findings highlight a range of needs, including: for adult criminal justice services to see men as fathers; for child sensitive guidelines at arrest; for visiting spaces to focus on connecting fathers and children; and for prison-based programs to make family a central facet of the prison experience.

Change-making Criminology at CQ University

It is a unique challenge to create a new criminology program from the ground up, and at CQ University, we are keen to introduce our new change-making-focused team to the broader Australian criminology community. CQ University is a 'change-maker university', affiliated with the international Ashoka U organisation that champions the role of social innovation in academic thinking and implementation of social change. The change-making approach recognises the emerging role of small public organisations and social enterprises that integrate business entrepreneurship methods with a social change agenda.

For us, change-making criminology involves a cross-disciplinary engagement with methods such as social innovation and design thinking, applied to community based crime solutions. We are currently building our academic team and are keen to make connections with the Australian and Asia-Pacific criminology community. Beyond our core focus on social innovation and community justice, we also have a diverse range of interests in youth liminality, online communities, crime in popular culture, comparative Asian criminologies and simulations as educational and problem-solving tools.

HDR Graduations

Dr Rachael Burgin

Dr Rachael Burgin's thesis explores the operation of a communicative standard of sexual consent in rape trials in Victoria. Such a consent standard has been introduced in law in Victoria through the definition of consent as 'free agreement' to sex, the illustrative list of consent-negating circumstances and in the jury directions on consent and the perpetrator's state of mind. A communicative standard of consent is premised on active and ongoing consent that is demonstrated by all parties to a sexual act through actions and/or words. It should (re)establish trial discussion and legal argument towards a focus on the perpetrator's actions, and the steps that he took to ascertain that the other person(s) was consenting. Yet, as the thesis argues, legal reform has not enabled these changes to substantive trial practice.

The thesis is informed by an analysis of 15 rape trial transcripts of cases heard in the County Court of Victoria between 2008 and 2015. This analysis brought to light three key ways in which law reform efforts have failed in advancing feminist social interests. First, in constructing narratives of consent or non-consent, legal actors relied on perpetrator force, victim resistance and physical injury in ways that should have been eliminated by a communicative consent standard.



Second, women's mundane and everyday behaviour was consistently (re)constructed as sexual or flirtatious, and thus as 'implying consent' to sex, in order to support a defence of 'reasonable belief'. And third, 'intoxication' or drug and alcohol use was relied on to discredit a woman's narrative and her credibility as a witness, and to argue that she was more likely to consent to sex.

These findings call into question the strength of reforms to date, and the ability for the law to act as a vehicle for feminist reform. Instead, as Smart (1989; 2) warned, the law continues to be 'deaf to core concerns of feminism', and future feminist reform efforts 'need to be far more aware of the "malevolence" of law and the depth of its resistance to women's concerns'.

Dr Matthew O'Reilly

Dr Matthew O'Reilly obtained his PhD from the National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre at the University of New South Wales on '*Understanding how high-level synthetic stimulant traffickers in Australia adapt to changes in their drug supply*'. Matthew's PhD was supervised by Dr Caitlin Hughes, Professor Alison Ritter, Dr Jenny Chalmers and Associate Professor David Bright. Dr O'Reilly has since joined the NSW Police Force and is working in the Drug and Alcohol Policy Unit.

Dr Armin Alimardani

In the neuroscience and law (neurolaw) literature there are many debates associated with the increasing use of neuroscience in law. Armin's thesis presents the findings of the first Australian study, and one of just a few studies worldwide, that does not simply theorise about the use of neuroscience in criminal courts, but instead, uses an empirical methodology that involves the systemic collection and analysis of 214 criminal cases in which neuroscientific evidence was discussed.



The findings of Armin's thesis indicate that various forms of neuroscientific evidence (e.g. structural and functional imaging and neuropsychological testing) in a range of contexts, including explaining and predicting criminal behavior, have been used in Australian criminal courts. Further, his study suggests that there are some inconsistencies with the claims about neuroscience and its use in criminal courts. For instance, unlike the contemporary assumptions, the use of neuroscientific evidence in courts is not new and it has been at least 40 years (1975) since the first use of neuroscience in Australian courts. Armin explains that although not all of these inconsistencies warrant concern, there appears to be a need for practice-oriented instruments and guidelines about the use of neuroscience in practice.

Dr Vivienne Moxham-Hall

Dr Vivienne Moxham-Hall's thesis explored the development of composite indicators (indexes) with a focus on "laws on the books" as a means of comparing policies across different jurisdictions. The thesis developed two distinct indexes: an Australian Cannabis Laws and Regulations index (the ACLRI) and the Opioid Overdose Prevention Index (OOPI). It explored the methodological challenges inherent in index design, including deciding what is included in the index, normalising all values to create a common metric, weighting, and aggregating the indicators. Both indexes explored index development as a way to measure drug laws and were applied in comparative policy analysis.

This was the first application of index methods to compare drug laws. Indexes were found to be useful for capturing complexity and revealed diversity in state legislative approaches and related outcomes when applied to comparative policy analysis. A key finding was that laws appeared to have little effect on drug policy outcomes. This reinforces that while laws may be necessary, they may not be sufficient to achieve policy goals. Future drug policy indexes may thus benefit from incorporating measures of implementation.



HDR Graduations

Dr John Whitehead

Dr John Whitehead's thesis explored the intersections of customary (*bulubulu*), restorative, and retributive justice when responding to sexual violence in Fiji. Utilising an innovative construction of post-colonial feminism, and a hybridized semi-structured and *talanoa* (storytelling) interview technique, his work creates a better understanding of how perceptions of victim legitimacy influence all aspects of the Fijian customary and criminal justice system. John's results detail how contributors believed that certain responses could only be used by the Fijian 'ideal victim', which was constructed through narratives of age and virginity.



The results further argue that Fijian courts should immediately stop utilising *bulubulu* as a mitigating factor during sentencing, as its use is often exclusive to the *iTaukei* (Indigenous Fijian) community which can result in partial justice. Recognising the tensions between legal universalism and legal pluralism in Fiji, John's thesis concludes that culture is operationalised throughout any response to sexual violence. It is these cultural beliefs, created through custom, religion, and globalisation, that ultimately make any customary, retributive, or restorative response to sexual violence in Fiji problematic.

Monash Migration Raise Funds to Support Humanitarian Migrants



Members of the Monash Migration and Inclusion Centre recently participated in the Melbourne Marathon as part of a fundraising campaign to support university scholarships for humanitarian migrants at Monash University.

Associate Professor Rebecca Wickes and doctoral candidate Chloe Keel (pictured) together raised over \$3000 towards this vital cause through their participation in a 5km run on 13 October. Dr Jarrett Blaustein also raised \$2750 as part of a wrestling challenge, bringing the total funds raised to over \$6000.

Chloe Keel and Associate Professor Rebecca Wickes

Congratulations team Monash!

ANZSOC Local Event: "Free Her"

In Western Australia, people who have no criminal convictions may be imprisoned for default, or non-payment of fines. The laws have a disproportionate impact on single Aboriginal mothers, who make up the majority of those in prison as a result of not having the capacity to pay fines. The death of Yamatji woman, Ms Dhu, in custody for non-payment of fines is a harrowing example of the discriminatory consequences of this practice. On January 5 2019, Debbie Kilroy, CEO of Sisters Inside, launched a fundraising campaign in response to Western Australia's refusal to change these laws. Her aim was to raise money to free Aboriginal mothers from custody, and have outstanding warrants vacated. Kilroy's campaign has raised almost half a million dollars, freeing almost 150 Aboriginal women from custody. In September 2019, more than five years after the death of Ms Dhu, legislation was introduced into Parliament repealing the practice of imprisoning people for unpaid fines pursuant to provisions under the *Fines, Penalties and Infringement Notices Enforcement Act 1994* (WA).

On 26 June 2019, the Victorian Postgraduate Criminology Conference (VPCC) held a public panel event at Deakin Downtown to open the 2019 VPCC conference. The panel, *Free Her*, featured Debbie Kilroy OAM, Robyn Oxley (Tharawal woman and Lecturer in Criminology, Monash University), Tarneen Onus-Williams (Yigar Gunditjmara, Bindal, Yorta Yorta writer, film maker and support worker working with women post-release from custody) and Nayuka Gorrie (Kurnai/Gunai, Gunditjmara, wiradjuri and Yort Yorta freelance writer). Nayuka Gorrie also moderated the event. It was a 'sell-out' event attended by 200 people, including judges from the County Court of Victoria, lawyers, academics, policy advisers, students, and interested members of the public. The event was organised by Madeleine Ulbrick and sponsored by ANZSOC as part of the local event funding scheme.



Nayuka Gorrie, Tarneen Onus-Williams, Debbie Kilroy, Robyn Oxley, Madeleine Ulbrick

Queer(y)ing Justice in the Global South Conference

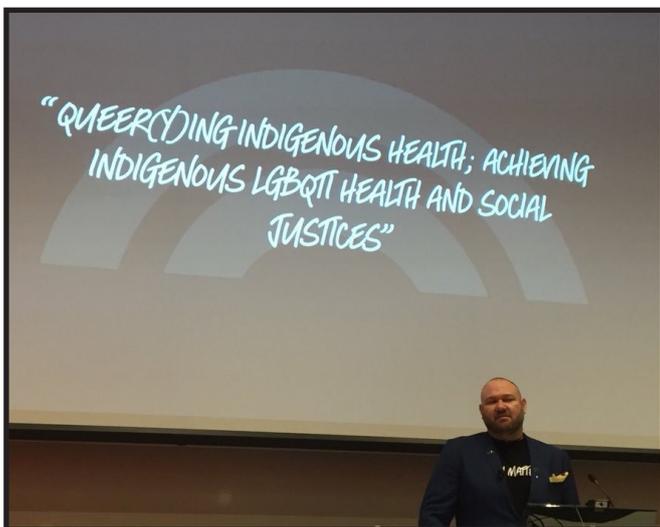
Despite recent gains in social, criminal and legal justice campaigns for sexuality and gender diverse people in many jurisdictions, Indigenous people, culturally diverse people, and people seeking safety have not always benefited from these gains. In some regions, repression and discrimination have remained stable or even increased, and in others, social gains have been promptly followed by conservative backlash. Notable in Australia is the Federal Government's Religious Freedom Review that has sought to protect the religious freedom to discriminate against sexuality and gender-diverse people, in the backlash against same-sex marriage.

The special issue of *Current Issues in Criminal Justice* on 'Queer(y)ing Justice' (co-editors Ball, Broderick, Ellis, Dwyer and Asquith 2019) is a collection of articles showcased at the Queer(y)ing Justice in the Global South conference in 2018. The conference brought together researchers, community members, and organisations working at the intersections of sexuality, gender diversity and justice. Held at the Charles Perkins Centre at the University of Sydney during NAIDOC week, the conference attracted more than 50 delegates each day from Australian academia, policy and practice, in addition to delegates from Taiwan, China, India, Indonesia and Argentina. The conference was co-convened by the Sydney Institute of Criminology, the Crime and Justice Research Centre (QUT), the Tasmanian Institute of Law Enforcement Studies (UTAS) and the School of Social Sciences and Psychology (WSU), and provided an opportunity to raise visibility of those within the LGBTIQ+ community who are the most in need of support.

Dameyon Bonson, keynote speaker and founder of Indigenous LGBTIQ+ suicide prevention organisation, Black Rainbow - an Indigenous owned and operated not-for-profit social enterprise - highlighted the critical issues facing LGBTIQ+ Indigenous communities. He emphasised homophobia as a central concern, including within Indigenous health, and that it is a barrier to effectively addressing issues faced by the community. He also noted the lack of visibility and awareness within government of Indigenous LGBTIQ+ issues and stressed the importance of crowd funding to make a positive impact.

While the conference offered diverse papers from throughout the Global South, the *Current Issues in Criminal Justice Special Issue* on 'Queer Criminology' focuses on the Australian context. Australian scholars have made a substantive contribution to the development of queer criminology to date (see, for example, Dwyer et al., 2016). Showcasing Australian research in the special edition provides another opportunity to, however temporarily, move Australia from the periphery to the centre. This does not ensure that all of the most marginalised voices are heard, but it does provide a space in which the dominance of some perspectives and assumptions can be challenged and disrupted. It also formulates an intellectual and political engagement with the Global South in ways that listen to and amplify the voices of the marginalised and works to support them.

Dr Justin Ellis, Lecturer in Criminology, University of Newcastle



Dameyon Bonson, Founder of Black Rainbow



Youth Panel

Launch of The Consumer Spyware Industry: An Australian-based Analysis of the Threats of Consumer Spyware

Dr Adam Molnar (University of Waterloo) and Dr Diarmaid Harkin (Deakin University) launched their report into the consumer spyware industry on 22nd August at Deakin Downtown, Melbourne. *The Consumer Spyware: An Australian-based Analysis of the Threats of Consumer Spyware* reports on the trade of ‘spyware’ software that is placed on personal devices or smart-phones for the purposes of spying. There is an alarming number of companies who sell spyware online, and this report demonstrates that children, employees, and intimate partners are often the suggested targets.

The report provided legal analysis illustrating that spyware-use would likely violate many Australian laws. Furthermore, the researchers also purchased a sample of spyware and simulated how spyware operates from the perspective of the consumer and the target. Digital forensic analysis was also conducted by Sydney-based security consultant group, *HackLabs*.

The research discovered a number of concerning findings about the threats of spyware, including the heightened vulnerability of Android devices compared with iPhones, the extremely poor data security practices of certain spyware companies who fail to encrypt data in transit, and also uncovered that spyware companies rely on support from intermediary services such as *Cloudflare*, *Codero*, and *Rackspace* to function.

The launch event also involved discussions with digital rights activists and family violence service advocates. Spyware impacts upon the general security of digital devices and Lilly Ryan of *Digital Rights Watch* offered an important critique of current cultural trends regarding privacy. Spyware has particularly acute implications for victims of family violence, with many victims now reporting that they have been targeted with malicious surveillance. Karen Bentley of *WESNET* and Rosalie O’Neale of *eSafety* offered terrific insight into how spyware is adversely impacting on the world of service provision for victims of family violence. The event reflected the urgent need for a better understanding of the threats of spyware.

Crime in Prisons: Solutions to Reduce the Incidence and Prevalence of Prison Offending

In an Australian-first, offences committed in prison have been studied to determine their relationship between prisoner, prison and situational characteristics. With the support of the Department of Justice, my doctoral thesis examined prison offending across all adult prison facilities in Western Australia under the guidance of Dr Adrian J. Scott of Goldsmiths University, London, and Associate Professor Pamela J. Henry of Edith Cowan University, Western Australia.

Over a period of nine years, whilst working in a range of positions across the Department of Justice, including in managerial roles within minimum- and maximum-security prisons, and with men, women and children, I observed the impacts of offending within WA prisons, including financial, physical and emotional costs to prison systems, staff, imprisoned people and the community. I was committed to exploring practical solutions to reduce the incidence and prevalence of prison offending, which included minor and serious misconduct incidents such as drug use, assaults and damage.

The research methodology was designed in a way that enabled a detailed comparison of the relationship between prisoner, prison and situational characteristics and prison offending across male, female, Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal prisoners. The findings indicated that for some prisoners, imprisonment is not a period where offending desists, but rather, it is an opportunity to continue their offending ways. This was particularly so for young people. My study found that younger male prisoners were more likely to have offended in prison than their older counterparts, but in less serious ways. These finding may be attributed to lower levels of maturity and judgement in young people, and higher levels of impulsivity and fearlessness compared to their older counterparts. Young people may also commit prison offences to meet a range of emotional needs, including to get attention, to show others that they are in charge of their situation, to seek revenge against authority, or to manage periods of boredom.

The findings indicate that young people need specific interventions to address offending in prison which focus on the underlying causes of the behaviour. By understanding the reasons behind young people’s propensity to commit offences in a controlled environment such as a prison or detention centre, specific, tailored and effective responses may be implemented to reduce such offending. Such responses may include positive reinforcement, including praise for good behaviour rather than punishment for poor behaviour, the setting and communication of clear boundaries, ensuring adults or older people present in the prison environment act as positive role models for young people, and keeping young people engaged in meaningful activities to prevent boredom and advance rehabilitation prospects.

Targeted interventions, including those that address prisoner disengagement and the specific needs of young people in custody, can help to reduce the financial, physical and emotional costs to prison systems, staff, prisoners and the community, whilst increasing the security of prisons and safety of staff and prisoners. Such activities may also contribute towards enhanced rehabilitative outcomes and subsequently improve reintegration prospects for prisoners.

Dr Catharine Phillips

ANZSOC's Thematic Groups

As part of ANZSOC's commitment to supporting its members, we are inviting the submission of proposals for the establishment of ANZSOC Thematic Groups. These groups will allow members to come together around particular themes which can be either topic based, focused on a current issue, or sub-disciplinary based. Thematic groups will also assist with the cohesiveness of themes and panels for the annual conferences and groups are encouraged to organise and submit panels of papers to the annual conference.

Establishing a group:

Formal proposals can be submitted to the Committee of Management via secretary@anzsoc.org.

Proposals for thematic groups should include the following information: thematic group title; brief description of aims and objectives (suitable for the website and other publicity); names of a Convener and any Co-Conveners; and names of a minimum of 15 current ANZSOC members (including Conveners), who endorse the proposed thematic group and propose to belong to it.

Rules for membership:

- Membership of Thematic Groups is confined to current financial ANZSOC members.
- Membership of Thematic Groups must be maintained at a minimum of 15 current ANZSOC members per year. The Committee of Management may consider fewer members for new and emerging areas.
- New and existing ANZSOC members who wish to join thematic groups should contact the Convener/s of the Group.
- Note: the meeting time at the annual ANZSOC conference will be the same for all thematic groups so it will make it difficult for members to actively participate in multiple groups.

Governance:

- No person can remain Convener for longer than three consecutive years.
- If a Convener needs to step down from the role during their 3 year term, all Thematic Group members need to be consulted and a volunteer/s replacement needs to be sought.
- The position of Convener will automatically fall vacant at the time of review.
- Conveners are to be determined by the membership of Thematic Groups, either through meetings at the ANZSOC Annual Conference or through email communication with all Thematic Group members.

Funding:

Groups can apply for up to \$2,000 for activities that support their thematic area. The money could be used to fund costs such as (but not limited to): speaker travel and accommodation; fees for venue hire; and costs for digital activities. Funding approval is dependent upon the merit of the application, the number of applications received, and ANZSOC's financial position at the time the application is submitted. Applications can be submitted at any time and will be considered at the next Committee of Management meeting. All applications require consideration by and approval of the Committee of Management. For more information on ANZSOC's new Thematic Groups, visit the ANZSOC website: <https://anzsoc.org/>.



Government of Western Australia
Department of Justice

Western Australian Department of Justice Supports Innovation in Criminology

The Department of Justice supports the community, Western Australian Government, Judiciary and State Parliament through the provision of access to high quality justice, legal and corrective services, information and products.

High quality research and evidence-based approaches and practices shape services and enhance outcomes in the justice sector.

The Department encourages an understanding of the practical role criminology plays in advising governments on issues relating to criminality, crime prevention, corrective services, sentencing and offender management.

The Department is proud to be the Platinum Sponsor of the 32nd Annual Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology conference.

2020 Conferences

Applied Research in Crime and Justice Conference

7th Annual Conference
12—13 February 2020

Brisbane Convention and Exhibition Centre

Hosted by the Griffith Criminology Institute and NSW Bureau of
Crime Statistics and Research

<https://www.griffith.edu.au/criminology-institute-news-events/2020-applied-research-in-crime-and-justice-conference>

Victorian Postgraduate Criminology Conference

Friday 17 July 2020

The VPCC is student led and provides a safe and supportive environment for building presentation and networking skills, as well as providing an opportunity to spend time with fellow peers from various institutions.

Keynote speaker: Professor Walter DeKeseredy

Follow @VicCrimCon

For enquiries, contact William Arpke-Wales:
warpke@student.unimelb.edu.au



British Society of Criminology

Theme: Criminology in an Age of Global Injustice(s)

Postgraduate conference: 7 July 2020

Main conference: 8—10 July 2020

University of Liverpool

Keynote/plenary speakers:

- Professor Kerry Carrington (Queensland University of Technology)
- Professor Lesley McAra (University of Edinburgh and President of the ESC)
- Professor Setsuo Miyzawa (University of California and President of the Asian Criminology Society)
- Professor Nadera Shalhoub-Kevorkian (Hebrew University of Jerusalem)
- Professor Sally Simpson (University of Maryland and President Elect of the ASC)
- Professor Richard Sparks (University of Edinburgh)
- Professor Sandra Walklate (University of Liverpool and President of the BSC)

<https://www.britsocrim.org/conference/>



European Society of Criminology

20th Annual Conference

9—12 September 2020

Bucharest, Romania

<https://www.esc-eurocrim.org/>



European Society of Criminology

Asian Criminological Society

12th Annual Conference

2—5 October 2020

Kyoto, Japan

<http://acs2020.org>



The American Society of Criminology

18—21 November 2020

Marriott Marquis, Washington D.C.

<https://asc41.com/index.htm>



ANZSOC 2020



SAVE THE DATE

**33RD ANNUAL AUSTRALIAN
AND NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY
OF CRIMINOLOGY (ANZSOC)
CONFERENCE 2020**

**JUSTICE IN DIALOGUE:
CONFRONTING ENDURING PROBLEMS
OF CRIME AND JUSTICE IN AUSTRALIA
AND NEW ZEALAND**

**8-10 DECEMBER 2020
GOLD COAST QUEENSLAND**

**HOSTED BY
THE GRIFFITH CRIMINOLOGY INSTITUTE**

www.anzsocconference.com.au



Queensland, Australia
Griffith Criminology Institute

Contributions to *PacifiCrim*

PacifiCrim is a vehicle for communicating with members, and for keeping people informed of developments in the Society and in criminology, both in Australia, New Zealand, and internationally. Among other items, the Editor looks for content in these areas:

- News of activities and achievements among the members and departments
- Coverage of ANZSOC meetings
- Announcements of forthcoming conferences and other activities
- Feature stories or profiles of members
- Awards received and given
- Listing of new members of the Society
- President's report
- Research snapshots of members' current projects and findings
- HDR graduations (ANZSOC student members and students of ANZSOC members)

There are two issues of PacifiCrim annually. For it to be informative and interesting, the Editor needs to receive stories and news, including pictures, from the members.

Advertising rates for PacifiCrim

Full page (colour) \$160 (excl. GST)

Half page (colour) 100 (excl. GST)

Please contact the Editor* for specifications and deadlines.

ANZSOC Officers and Committee of Management

Management of the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology Inc. is comprised of Officers and a Committee of Management which include representatives from New Zealand and all the states and territories of Australia. The Officers and the Committee of Management are elected at the Society AGM, held to coincide with the annual conference.

Office bearers

President

Tara McGee (Griffith University)

Australian Vice-President

Rebecca Wickes (Monash University)

New Zealand Vice-President

James Oleson (The University of Auckland)

Secretary

Katalina Foliaki (Australian Institute of Criminology)

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Postgraduate and Early Career Researcher Representative

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Hilde Tubex (University of Western Australia)

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Communications

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Student and Early Career Researchers

Madeleine Ulbrick (Chair)

Becoming a Member of ANZSOC

Types of Memberships

Full membership

(residing in Australia, New Zealand or the South Pacific)

AUD 155 (annual) AUD 265 (biennial)

Student membership

(only available to full-time students residing in Australia, New Zealand or the South Pacific)

AUD 85 (annual) AUD 150 (biennial)

Electronic journal access membership

(online journal access only; all other membership benefits apply)

AUD 85 (annual) AUD 150 (biennial)

Benefits of Membership

- ⇒ Reduced conference fees
- ⇒ Free online / paper copies of the Journal and Newsletter
- ⇒ 25% discount on SAGE publications
- ⇒ Access to members' website
- ⇒ Eligibility for ANZSOC Awards
- ⇒ Networking opportunities

How to Apply

Application for membership can be completed online at www.anzsoc.org. If you have any queries regarding membership, please contact the ANZSOC Secretary:

Email: secretary@anzsoc.org

ABN: 66 972 302 862