

Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology (ANZSOC) Newsletter

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LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

This has been a very successful year for ANZSOC. We had a fine conference in Melbourne last year, and congratulations go out to Arie Freiberg and his colleagues for their fine effort. I'm sorry that so few of you dropped into the Hospitality Centre in the Presidential Suite at St Mary's College over the course of the conference. I can assure you that these lavish appointments did not draw on Society funds.

As you will know, we are now incorporated, and life goes on much as usual for the Society Executive. Legal requirements imposed by our new incorporation have proven not to be burdensome, and it appears that the decision to incorporate (and thereby shield officers from liability) was well taken. Mr David Hart of Foster Hart Lawyers and our accountant Mr David Gorman, of the Belli Group have been most generous in their *pro bono* services to the Society.

Our financial situation is arguably stronger than ever, thanks to the new arrangements whereby we receive a share of the ANZJC institutional subscription fees and a share of the profits from our conferences. It is nevertheless insufficient to enable us to consider producing a fourth issue of the Journal each year, or to undertake any other significant commitments. One hopes that continued careful financial stewardship will enable us to consider such options in due course. To this end, members are also invited to give some thought to activities that may contribute to future ANZSOC revenues. These might include ANZSOC T-shirts and special wine bottlings. Any other ideas?

Our membership currently stands at 300, a slight improvement over the past three years. It nevertheless could be greater. I would like to invite all members, particularly those in the Northern Territory and Western Australia (where numbers are down), to begin a recruitment drive. To illustrate how easy this can be, I offer the heroic example of our ACT Executive member, Russell Smith, who recruited six new members in one afternoon. Members interested in the secret of Russell's success are invited to contact him directly.

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To the extent that my relatively infrequent travels take me to various capital cities, I would hope to call on the local Executive member. Perhaps this could serve as an opportunity for drinks and/or

dinner with other interested members or prospective members (unfortunately, at one's own expense).

Plans are well in train for our next meeting in Brisbane. Do check out the Conference Website <http://www.gu.edu.au/school/ccj/ANZSOC2002/> it moves with the times! Richard Wortley, Head of School and Conference Committee Chair, is doing a great job, and the Conference (1-3 October 2002) promises to be a memorable event. Please plan to be there.

Let me conclude by thanking all of you who have contributed so much to the continuing success of Australasian criminology over the past year, with special thanks to Dave Indermaur, Anna Ferrante and the Website team in Western Australia; Jenny Mouzos, Frances Gant, Russell Smith and the Executive team in Canberra; Toni Makkai and the Newsletter team in Canberra; and John Pratt and the Editorial team in Wellington.

Peter Grabosky, President

The Editors would like to thank our contributors.

The next copy deadline is

Monday 31st December 2002 The newsletter will appear twice a year. The next issue is scheduled for January 2003. Please email us with your contributions.

SIDE BY SIDE, BUT WORLDS APART

Kia Ora! When I was asked to write about what I've been up to since I moved to New Zealand and how living and working here compares to Australia, I wasn't really sure where to start! The focus of my work has been quite different, and not entirely crime related, but there's a lot to talk about!

For those of you who don't know me, I worked in the National Crime Prevention Unit of the Commonwealth Attorney General's Department before moving to Wellington to take up a position with the New Zealand Ministry of Social Policy. I moved to New Zealand to get a change of scene and to pursue some work in social policy, thinking that if you can get that right you might be able to prevent crime...

'Kiwi' culture

It never crossed my mind that New Zealand society would be different to Australian Society, or that 'Kiwis' would be different to 'Aussies'—so it came as quite a surprise! Since moving here I've encountered many differences. The first thing I noticed was that the pace of life is slower and that people seem to be less stressed—not just my public service colleagues, but everyone, the shop assistants, the people in the street, the cafe staff. People seem more relaxed and have more time to talk and smile. That's not to say the Aussies don't talk and smile too...they're just in more of a hurry about it!

Then I noticed that people behaved differently at work, especially in meetings. I would never have considered myself to be a rude person, neither a brash Aussie nor a particularly fiery Irishwoman...and I know some of you may disagree! However, after being the only person to openly express strong or dissenting opinions at meetings, I began to wonder why my views were met, more often than not, with silence. I asked around and began to realise that New Zealanders are culturally quite different, with different social norms and different ways of dealing with dissent, disagreement or potential conflict. Once I figured it out I found life and work much easier, and could relax in the knowledge that I wasn't going crazy after all, but rather, that things are simply done differently here! Of course, this is a generalisation, and not everyone is the same.

Biculturalism

The next major difference I became aware of, particularly working in Government, is that New Zealand is very much a Bicultural nation, with a capital B. New Zealand's Government recognises the Treaty of Waitangi and is committed to

ensuring that Government agencies work in a Bicultural way according to the principles of the Treaty. There is an attempt for the Government and Maori to work in partnership with each other in terms of governance and service provision. Whether this happens and how effective it is continues to be debated. However, the difference between the role of Maori in New Zealand society and governance and the role of Australia's Indigenous People in Australian society and governance is marked to say the least in terms of both cultural impact and political influence.

For example, in undertaking research or developing policy in New Zealand there is a very clear expectation that issues of relevance to Maori will be given particular consideration, preferably by Maori. Maori cultural protocols are carefully adhered to. Formal and often informal meetings begin with a karakia (prayer/blessing), a mihi (greeting) first from the host, then from the visitor, and waiata (songs sung in support of the speaker and what they've said, performed after their speech, by their supporters/colleagues) all in Te Reo Maori (the Maori language) if possible. Officials are expected to know and practice the protocol. Government officials attend Treaty workshops and cultural education workshops to learn about Tikanga Maori (Maori custom and protocol) and how it differs across iwi (tribal group). Maori words are regularly used in everyday language. All of this may be of no surprise to many of you, especially ANZSOC members from New Zealand, but it was to me. I had no idea how much the Maori culture was interwoven with the Pakeha (European New Zealander) culture.

The next largest population group in New Zealand is the Pacific Peoples. This is a heterogeneous group coming from different Pacific Islands, including Samoa, Tonga, and the Cook Islands. Special efforts are now being made to be responsive to the needs of these populations in research, policy development and service delivery.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander issues are considered in policy development and research in Australia. The difference between the two countries is in the extent to which it seems to happen, the emphasis placed on it, and the manner in which it happens. Australia is different

too because it considers itself to be multicultural, and without getting into a theoretical discussion of what multiculturalism is, it is something which has meant that Australia is generally culturally sensitive to the broad range of peoples who have come to live there. In social policy development and research in Australia, particular attention is paid to meeting the needs of its migrant and refugee communities. In New Zealand there is an increasing recognition that there are other communities living within the country with particular needs that are different to Maori, Pakeha, or Pacific Peoples, and these are increasingly receiving attention.

What I've been doing

I've been involved in lots of things. I initially joined the Ministry of Social Policy as a researcher, but I have since moved to a policy role, and we have recently merged with one of our operational/service delivery agencies, the Department of Work and Income, to become the Ministry of Social Development. Restructuring happens everywhere! One of the projects I'm involved with at the moment is a small scale qualitative review of family violence prevention programmes for Pacific Peoples in New Zealand. The aim is to find out a bit more about what Pacific Peoples think is working for them. It is being undertaken by Pacific Researchers in a culturally appropriate way in the first language where necessary. We are hoping to get some new insights to the issues of family violence in Pacific Communities, so that we can be more responsive in service delivery. One of my colleagues is in the process of finalising a National Family Violence Prevention Action Plan, which this research will feed into.

One of my main tasks is to work out how we can provide better support to young people leaving the care of the State. The UK has come a long way in this area over the last twenty years introducing changes to legislation and practice which means that young people who need it can receive support into their 20s. New South Wales with its recent legislative changes largely based on Judy Cashmore's work can now provide additional support to care leavers until the age of 25 if necessary. New Zealand is now boking at the issue within the broader context of an overall

Blueprint for the Care and Protection Sector, which is currently being developed by my colleagues, in consultation with the Sector itself.

My team members are involved in youth justice initiatives such as the Ministerial Taskforce on Youth Offending which has involved an extensive consultation process with professionals and community members around New Zealand, to identify what the major issues are in relation to youth offending in each region. A new Youth Offending Strategy and a Crime Reduction Strategy have been informed by the Taskforce consultations. The strategies are being developed jointly with the Ministry of Justice, and at the time of writing are close to being finalised.

Mentoring programmes for children and young people are on the increase in New Zealand. Most of them are targeting 'at-risk' children and young people. 'At-risk' is interpreted in a number of ways including at risk of offending, mental health problems, school failure, drug and alcohol abuse, etc. In my own time I have become involved in a mentoring programme in Wellington being run jointly by Youthline and Police Youth Aid, for 13-17 year olds at risk of offending. We are in the process of developing a pilot which we plan to run in the second half of 2002.

Point of Interest

After reading the literature on family group conferences (FGCs) for years in Australia, it is fascinating to be in a place where they are put into practice, talk to young people who have been through them and talk to the professionals who deal with the system everyday. They are used for Care and Protection clients and Youth Justice clients to involve the young people and their families in decisions about the young person's future. As with all initiatives, there are good stories and bad stories about the effectiveness of FGCs and I have heard some of each. Gabrielle Maxwell at the Victoria University of Wellington has done a lot of work in this area and could probably provide up-to-date, objective, evidence-based information on their operation and outcomes.

Finally

Well, I think I've talked far too much. Suffice to say I am enjoying my experience working in New Zealand, and I am learning a lot! I'm also thoroughly enjoying the country itself—I've seen quite a bit of it, photographed it, driven through it, flown over it, climbed bits of it, walked along spectacular volcanic craters and amazing deserted beaches, jumped off bridges attached to elastic...

Melanie Brown, Wellington (*The views expressed in this article are those of the author and not attributable to her employer or an other organisation*)

2002 BRITISH SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY CONFERENCE

The 2002 British Society of Criminology Conference was held at Keele University near Stoke-on-Trent in England with the theme "Crossing Borders". It was the purpose of the conference to examine how, in criminology – as in many other fields – geographical boundaries have begun to blur and borders are easily crossed. Crime and criminals travel, as do crime policies, across the globe. The need for cross-national and cross-cultural research in criminology is widely acknowledged, and the exchange of ideas, theories, research methods and results across borders is more important than ever. The conference also addressed border-crossing between disciplines and theories and crossing borders between theory and practice. Finally, attention was directed to the debates concerning the global issues of immigration, refugees, transnational and organized crime, global communities and crime, contemporary transformations of policing and security, and war, crime and human rights.

Over 300 attended the conference including 27 from Australia and New Zealand. A large contingent from the British Home Office attended. At the end of each day's sessions, films were shown with crime themes introduced by local criminologists. A number of book launches were held including the 3rd edition of the *Oxford Handbook of Criminology* and Pat Carlen's *Women and Punishment*.

I presented a paper on identity-related fraud issues in the session on "Globalised Cybercrimes",

chaired by Dr David Wall who spoke about small impact multiple victimisation crimes of deception on the Internet.

The conference was preceded by two Workshops "Doing Restorative Justice: Practice and Research in the UK" and "Comparative Histories of Crime".

The Program for the conference is at <http://www.keele.ac.uk/depts/cr/bsc/programme.htm> and a selection of papers will be available from <http://www.britisoccrim.org/journal.htm>

Next year's conference with the theme "The Challenge of Comparative Crime and Justice" will be held at the University of Wales, Bangor from 24 to 27 June 2003. Details are available from BSC2003@bangor.ac.uk

Russell Smith, Australian Institute of Criminology

STAFF CHANGES

Jennifer Balint has moved to the Criminology Department, University of Melbourne.

Carlos Carcach has left the AIC returning to El Salvador

Peter Homel is joining the AIC in October

Debra Rickwood has joined the AIC

Zhigang Wei has joined the AIC as a NH&MRC Postdoctoral Fellow

Paul Mazerolle recently joined the Crime and Misconduct Commission

Benoit Dupont has will be leaving the ANU to join Universite de Montreal

Pat O'Malley has left LaTrobe University to join the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at Carleton University, Canada

David Brereton, formerly of Queensland's CMC is now Director and Professor at the Centre for Social Responsibility in the Mining University of QLD.

VISIT OF DELEGATION FROM THE AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY (ANZSOC) TO HONG KONG, BEIJING, AND SHANGHAI

Introduction

To reinforce criminological ties with Greater China, a delegation from ANZSOC visited Hong Kong SAR, Beijing and Shanghai from 8-22 September 2001.

The delegation consisted of ANZSOC President Peter Grabosky, and Peter Roberts of Charles Sturt University. They were joined in Hong Kong by Rod Broadhurst, of the University of Hong Kong. Rod, a member of ANZSOC and former West Australian, is currently Secretary of the Hong Kong Society of Criminology. Expenses were borne by the delegates and their Chinese hosts, and no costs were incurred by ANZSOC. Local logistical arrangements were made by Ms Angela Leung of the Centre of Criminology, University of Hong Kong, and by Federal Agent Brian Iselin, Australian Federal Police Liaison Officer at the Australian Embassy in Beijing.

Over the past ten years, there have been a number of contacts between the Australian and Chinese criminological communities. Some, but by no means all of these, are alluded to in the following paragraphs. An additional objective of the meeting was to publicise next year's ANZSOC Conference in Brisbane, which it is hoped will attract a number of registrants from Greater China.

Stanley Prison

On Monday, 10 September, Peter Roberts and Peter Grabosky visited Stanley Prison, Hong Kong. Stanley Prison is the maximum security prison for Hong Kong and has 1800 inmates, generally serving between 7 and 12 years. The delegates were briefed on the prison and the Hong Kong Correctional Services system and were taken on a tour of the prison by the Superintendent, Sunny Leung Kam-yau, Chief Superintendent, Correctional Services Department. The prison

regime was very strict by Australian standards, and could be described as spartan, however it was clean and relatively safe for prisoners and staff. The system literally caters for a multicultural clientele, providing European, Chinese, Vegetarian, and pork-free meals for prisoners.

Independent Commission Against Corruption

In the afternoon, Roberts and Grabosky visited the Independent Commission Against Corruption. There they met Mike Bishop, Assistant Director of Operations, Operations Department; Francis Lee, Director of Investigation (Government Sector) Operations Department; and Daniel Wong Wai-chiu, Chief Investigator. Established in the late 1970s after a serious police corruption scandal, the ICAC provided the inspiration (as well as the name) for the New South Wales ICAC. ICAC staff explained the relationship with the Hong Kong Police Force and the current trend away from investigating public sector corruption towards private sector corruption. They also noted the daunting size of some of their recent cases, especially one involving a money laundering venture.

Hong Kong Police

Tuesday, 11 September began with a visit to Hong Kong Police Headquarters. The Hong Kong Police are convening a Transnational Organized Crime Conference to be held 18-21 March 2002. The conference has four themes: cyber crime, money laundering, narcotic crime and Triads, and Peter Grabosky and Peter Roberts were asked to provide input on topics and possible speakers. The Conference Team consisted of Senior Superintendent Kevin Woods, Superintendent Edwina Lau; Detective Chief Inspector Kerry Carew. They were joined for the meeting by Inspector Stanley Cheung, who has recently returned to Hong Kong after two years as Hong Kong Police Liaison Officer in Sydney. For further information about the Conference, see www.info.gov.hk/police/ or contact crimeconference@police.gov.hk.

Later in the morning Peter Grabosky and Peter Roberts called on Chief Superintendent Victor Lo Yik Kee, Head of the HK Police Commercial Crime Bureau. Superintendent Lo, who has participated in a number of important cybercrime investigations and practitioner presentations, described a recent Hong Kong cyberstalking case

where the offending communication was routed through a server in the United States. This otherwise domestic crime had a trans-national dimension.

In the afternoon, the two Peters met with a number of officers from the Hong Kong Police Training Wing, including Assistant Commissioner K. K. Yip, Senior Superintendent James Lisle, and Superintendent Kenneth Reed. The HK Police are very familiar with Australian conditions, having worked very closely with John Murray, former Associate Professor at Charles Sturt University, currently Chief Police Officer of the Australian Capital Territory.

Before leaving Hong Kong, Peter Grabosky and Peter Roberts met with Inspector Maggie Chan, who had visited the Australian Institute of Criminology while attending the Management of Serious Crime (MOSC) Course at the AFP Staff College in Canberra.

Hong Kong Society of Criminology, and Centre for Criminology, University of Hong Kong

Evening activities on Tuesday, 11 September involved a seminar jointly sponsored by the University of Hong Kong Centre of Criminology, and the Hong Kong Society of Criminology. Peter Grabosky presented a paper "Crime Control in the 21st Century" and Peter Roberts presented a paper "Dealing with fraud and corruption in the new managerial environment". The presentations were followed by a lively discussion. A number of Australian expatriates attended the seminar, including Ian Dobinson of the City University of Hong Kong, and Federal Agent Kylie Flower, one of the four AFP Liaison Officers in Hong Kong.

David Hodson, Director of the Centre, recently joined HKU after a long and distinguished career with the Hong Kong Police. Both Rod Broadhurst, the Centre's "Founding Father," and Angela Leong, currently Assistant to the Director, presented papers at the 2001 ANZSOC Conference in Melbourne. An informal census revealed at least four HK residents are current members of ANZSOC.

Institute of Public Security, Beijing

On Friday, 14 September Peter Grabosky, Peter Roberts and Rod Broadhurst visited the Institute (formally known as the No. 4 Research Institute of the Ministry of Public Security). It studies public security issues with a focus on police

administration, history and legal systems. The Institute also has a crime prevention function and a section for studying foreign police. The visit was hosted by Wang Zhimin, Deputy Director. Professor Zhao Ke, Vice Director, is also a Vice President of the China Society of Criminology.

Also present were Former Director Dai Yisheng, and Deputy Section Directors Mrs Li Xiancui and Mr Wu Kaiqing. Mrs Li spent 1998 in residence at the Queensland University of Technology in Brisbane, and attended the 1998 Conference of ANZSOC on the Gold Coast. During a visit to the Australian Institute of Criminology later that year, she gave a presentation on Chinese Police Administration. She is quite probably China's foremost expert on Australian policing and white collar crime. Mr Wu visited the AIC and other Australian criminal justice agencies with a visiting Chinese delegation in May of 2000.

The Australian delegation gave a panel presentation on the prominent issues in criminology in Australia. This was followed by a detailed discussion about the research that was being undertaken by the Institute.

Chinese People's Public Security University, Beijing.

The CPPSU was established as a training center for party cadres during the Revolution. As such, it is one of the oldest institutions of the People's Republic, and is now the foremost police training center in China. The ANZSOC visit was something of a homecoming for Peter Grabosky, who delivered a series of lectures there in December 1996.

On Friday afternoon, 14 September, the ANZSOC delegation met with Professor Wang Dawei to discuss common research interests. Professor Wang, currently Deputy Secretary-General of the China Society of Criminology, attended the 1997 ANZSOC Conference at Griffith University, and hosted a visit to China by Professors Richard Fox, Arie Freiberg and Ross Homel in 1998. He is currently working on a series of research programs, the two most prominent being juvenile justice and security. Professor Wang expressed an interest in Charles Sturt University police studies courses and Peter Roberts undertook to send material to him. Also present were Professor Du Jinfeng, who spent a year in residence at the Melbourne University Department of Criminology in 1995, and published an article ("Police-Public

Relations: A Chinese View") in the Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology 30, 1 (1997).

The following morning Peter Grabosky gave a lecture on "The Global and Regional Cyber-Crime Problem" to a group of advanced students at CPPSU.

China University of Political Science and Law, Institute of Sociology and Juvenile Delinquency

Later on Saturday, 15 September, the ANZSOC delegation met with Professor Pi Yijun of the China University of Political Science and Law. He was accompanied by Professor Dai Yisheng, former Director of the Institute of Crime Prevention, Ministry of Justice, and Professor Zhou Ke, both Vice Presidents of the China Society of Criminology. Professor Pi's particular interests are in the area of juvenile violence, and the visiting delegation was able to provide considerable material from Australia and overseas on developmental crime prevention.

Beijing (Peking) University

On Monday, 17 September, The ANZSOC delegation called on Professor Zhou Mi, Professor of Criminal Law and Criminology at Peking University, and a Vice President of the China Society of Criminology. The discussion focused upon the impact of legal systems upon policing and law enforcement. Professor Zhou, a very eminent scholar, described in detail the internal party mechanisms for dealing with corruption. His PhD student Ms Wang Wenhua, a former judge, is currently engaged in a comparative study of the element of intent in the law of fraud in Canada and China.

Institute for Crime Prevention, Ministry of Justice

In contrast to the Ministry of Public Security, whose responsibilities tend to involve policing, the Ministry of Public Security is concerned with crime prevention and corrections. The recently appointed Director of the Institute, Professor Guo Jianan, visited the Australian Institute of Criminology in 1992. On Wednesday, 19 September, the ANZSOC delegation briefed staff of the Institute of Crime Prevention on the relevant research projects being undertaken in their respective organizations. This was followed by a detailed discussion about the research that was being undertaken by the Institute, including legislative reform of the criminal justice system through education, violence in high schools and

university campuses, community based corrections and psychological treatment of prison inmates. Professor Guo was particularly interested in collaboration in research with the organizations the three members of the delegation represented. Peter Roberts undertook to send Professor Guo material on the Centre for Applied Philosophy and Public Ethics, Rod Broadhurst further material on the Centre for Criminology at HKU and Peter Grabosky offered to send material from the ANU Project on School Bullying. Professor Guo kindly presented Rod Broadhurst with a number of publications (in Chinese) on topics dealing with recidivism and crime victimization.

Ministry of Justice, Judicial Administration and Foreign Affairs Department

On Monday, 17 September, the ANZSOC delegation met with Zhang Xiao-ming, Division of International Assistance, and colleagues from this Department. Among their functions are the development of mutual legal assistance and exchange of prisoner arrangements with foreign governments. Mr Zhang is also active as a Chinese representative to the Transnational Crime Working Group of the Council on Security Co-operation in the Asia-Pacific, a second track mechanism to ASEAN. One of the members of the group had recently returned from Australia, having visited there as part of a Chinese delegation studying legal aid.

Beijing Prison Administration Office

On Tuesday, 18 September, the ANZSOC delegation met with Beijing prison administrators. Their Director, Mr Liu Yu, led a delegation of Chinese Prison administrators who visited a number of Australian correctional facilities and the Australian Institute of Criminology in January, 2001.

The Australian visitors were briefed on the Beijing correctional arrangements and discussions centered on comparisons with the Australian and Hong Kong systems. A topic of particular interest was the very low recidivism rates for the Beijing system, which the hosts claimed was as low as 2%. The ANZSOC delegation noted that if this were the case, Australia had a great deal to learn about prison administration from China, and encouraged their hosts to document their achievements by means of systematic empirical research.

Before leaving Beijing, Peter Grabosky was able to catch up briefly with Duan Da Qi of the Crime Prevention Department of the Ministry of Public Security. A serving Police Officer, Duan spent 18 months studying at the AFP Staff College in Canberra under the auspices of Charles Sturt University. His current responsibilities are the development of community policing programs in China.

Shanghai Municipal Public Security Bureau, Criminal Investigation Department

On Friday, 21 September, Peter Grabosky and Peter Roberts met with Wang Jun, Vice Director, and Zhang Yi, Chief of Division 3, of the Shanghai CID. The CID (600 officers) services the community of 13 million in Shanghai, and the officers who welcomed the ANZSOC delegation specialized in commercial crime. They advised that the CID considered that it had the 'traditional' forms of commercial crime under control; false financial instruments, credit card fraud and loan frauds. Their current focus is on intellectual property fraud, securities and investment fraud, abuse of office by company directors and taxation evasion. The CID considers that it is resourced to handle the totality of matters referred to them and does not have to deal with internal investigation units in either public or private sector organizations. The ANZSOC delegation described new forms of public-private interface that have begun to characterize white collar crime investigation in Australia.

Conclusion

Criminological relations between Australia and Greater China are strong and growing. The 2001 ANZSOC delegation visited some old friends and made some new ones. ANZSOC members are encouraged to continue to weave a web of friendship and exchange with our Chinese colleagues.

Rod Broadhurst, University of Hong Kong

Peter Grabosky, Australian National University

Peter Roberts, Charles Sturt University

HOMICIDE RESEARCH WORKING GROUP

Between 30 May and 2 June this year, I attended the Homicide Research Working Group (HRWG) Meeting that was held in St Louis, Missouri (gratefully I was not the only Australian!). The HRWG meeting is an annual event of which the main purpose is for both practitioners and researchers in the area of homicide to meet and discuss and disseminate important findings of current research, and how the gap between research, theory and practice could be bridged through collaborative efforts. This year the meeting theme was: "The Relationship Between Non-Lethal and Lethal Violence".

I presented a paper on "A comparative analysis of robbery and robbery-homicide in Australia: Is the latter a by-product of the former?" which was well received and generated a good discussion following the paper, especially because it included a comparison of Australia and the United States. Similar to previous years, the Americans were quite interested in the low level of firearms violence in Australia, compared to the US, and how the Australian Government managed to implement a national firearms licensing and registration regime across all states and territories with little opposition. They could not envisage a similar regime being implemented in the US, despite higher levels of firearms violence. Overall, the meeting was very informative and has certainly generated leads for future research, including areas for collaborative research.

**Jenny Mouzos, Australian Institute of
Criminology**

NEW BOOKS IN AUSTRALIAN CRIMINOLOGY

The Cambridge Handbook of Australian Criminology, Adam Graycar and Peter Grabosky (Eds), Cambridge: University of Cambridge Press, 2002

Crime in the Profession, Russell Smith (Ed), Ashgate Publishing, 2002

Situational prison control: crime prevention in correctional institutions, Richard Wortley
Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2002

Prisoners as citizens: human rights in Australian prisons, David Brown and Meredith Wilkie (Eds)
NSW: Federation Press, 2002

Dame Roma: glimpses of a glorious life, Susan Magarey (Ed), John Bray Law Chapter [Adelaide]: Axiom Publishing in association with the John Bray Law Chapter of the Alumni Association of the University of Adelaide

Domestic violence in Australia: the legal response, Renata Alexander, NSW : Federation Press, 2002

Sentencing in Tasmania, Warner, Kate, David Porter, Terese Henning, WJE Cox, N.S.W. : Federation Press, 2002

Restorative justice and family violence, Heather Strang and John Braithwaite (Eds), Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2002

Angels of death: exploring the euthanasia underground, Roger S. Magnusson, Carlton, Vic. : Melbourne University Press, 2002

RECENT GOVERNMENT REPORTS

Pathways to justice: sentencing review 2002 Arie Freiberg, Melbourne : Dept. of Justice, 2002

A meta-evaluation of methods and approaches to reducing bullying in pre-schools and early primary school in Australia, Canberra: National Crime Prevention, Commonwealth Attorney General's Department, <http://ncp.gov.au/ncp/whatsnew.asp>

Public Spaces for Young People – A guide to Creative and Positive Strategies, Canberra: National Crime Prevention, Commonwealth Attorney General's Department, <http://ncp.gov.au/ncp/whatsnew.asp>

Pathways from Child MalTreatment to Juvenile Offending, Anna Stewart, Susan Dennison and Elissa Wateron, www.aic.gov.au/crc/reports/stewart.html

The impact of crime prevention on Aboriginal Communities, Chris Cuneen, www.agd.nsw.gov.au/cpd.nsf/pages/alr_index

I-ADAM in Eight Countries: Approaches and Challenges Bruce Taylor (Ed), <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/189768.pdf>

Higher Criminal Courts, Australia, Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2000-2001,
<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/NT000083EA>

Recorded Crime Australia, 2001, Australian Bureau of Statistics,
<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/NT00005E1E>

Corrective Services Australia, Australian Bureau of Statistics,
<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/NT0000F316>

Absconding on Bail, Marilyn Chilvers, Jacqui Allen and Peter Doak
<http://www.lawlink.nsw.gov.au/bocsar1.nsf/pages/cjb68text>

Contents - New South Wales Drug Court Evaluation: Cost-effectiveness
<http://www.lawlink.nsw.gov.au/bocsar1.nsf/pages/L15textlink>

Recent trends in recorded crime and police activity in Cabramatta, Marilyn Chilvers, Victor Korabelnikoff and Mark Ramsay
http://www.lawlink.nsw.gov.au/bocsar1.nsf/pages/pub_byyear

MUSINGS FROM MY RECENT US EXPERIENCE

When Toni Makkai asked me to summarise my recent ten-month visit to Philadelphia for the ANZSoC newsletter, I suspected that this would be an impossible task, especially as I arrived in the US two weeks prior to September 11th. However, I'll try and suggest a couple of guidelines should you ever decide to venture over there for a teaching or research position.

Firstly, a local driving licence is essential. It is the equivalent of a national ID card, and if you buy a car having a US driving licence will cut your insurance costs in half. They are also easy to obtain. The test instructor and I had only driven to the end of the road and back, a journey of 30 seconds with no traffic lights, when we turned back into the testing centre. When I asked the test instructor if anything was wrong, he replied, "No, you've passed." While a driving licence is essential, driving ability is apparently not.

Avoid discussing guns, abortion, religion or politics. Yes I know that this rules out just about all interesting conversations, but Americans don't just have opinions, they buy the season ticket, purchase the team strip and subscribe to the journal. These 'big four' are emotive issues that people in the US wade into with a zealot's enthusiasm, with positions that are usually set in stone and unmoveable. To quote Blackadder, they usually have the same chance of moving as a Frenchman who lives next to a brothel.

You will also discover that Churchill's assertion that the UK and the US are two countries separated by a common language also applies to Australia. Maybe it is the recent allegations that have rocked the Catholic Church, but the locals appear to be more familiar with the original meaning of the word 'bugger' and look a little surprised when it raises its head in polite conversation.

Embrace everything that is the American religion, if only for a short time. Don't try to explain to them that if only one player on the team ever kicks, it shouldn't be called 'football'. Don't point out that baseball – the national game – is just rounders. Try not to observe that in rugby the game doesn't stop every thirty seconds when all the fat men get tired. Instead, try and appreciate the difference between a wide receiver and a tight end, understand why a running back only ever runs forward, and appreciate that \$300,000 a year is a reasonable league minimum to pay players for 15 games a year.

Finally at some point, you may have to work. Going to a University is quite a different experience for American kids. Don't be fazed if one or two leave your lectures half way through. Unlike in Australia and the UK where they can usually wait to the end of the lecture before heading for the pub, many students in the US are often below both the legal drinking age and the poverty line. When they leave lectures, they are usually going to work. I had one student who enjoyed my Introduction to Law Enforcement lectures mainly because they were in the afternoon. To pay his way through college he worked every night from 11pm to 7am in a meat-processing factory.

Teaching aside, the research opportunities are great. When, like me, you are interested in high volume crime, everything in a big US city is a high volume crime. My current data set has every shooting incident in Philadelphia for the last couple of years, including where (on the body) the victim was shot. Perhaps it is just Philadelphia, or perhaps they were running away, but a surprisingly large number of people get shot in the buttocks. While you might have read about journey to crime, watch out for my next paper; "Journey to get shot in the butt"!

We often look at American life with amazement from over here, but individual Americans tend to be polite, friendly and genuinely interested in what you are doing and where you have come from. You'll make some great friends! Oh yes, and join a pub quiz team. They gave up teaching geography in the US years ago, so you'll probably be the only person in the pub that knows the capital of Australia, Canada, France...

Jerry Ratcliffe, Australian Institute of Criminology/Charles Sturt University

STUDENT PAPER AND YOUNG SCHOLAR PRIZES

The Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology, Inc. confers two annual awards to recognise the achievements of younger criminologists. The first is awarded for the best publication in criminology or a related area by an Australian or New Zealand citizen or resident (or ANZSOC member) under age 35; the other for the best paper in criminology or a related area written by an Australian or New Zealand (citizen or resident) student-- undergraduate, honours, or MA candidate, with eligibility limited to those upon whom the MA had yet to be conferred at the time of writing. Eligibility is limited to sole-authored works.

Winners of this year's awards will be announced at the 2002 Annual Meeting in Brisbane. Each will receive a certificate and waiver of registration fees at the Society's Annual Meeting.

Candidates for the student prize must be nominated by their faculty adviser. Candidates for the young scholar prize may self-nominate.

Eligibility will be limited to works published (or, in the case of the student prize, submitted for credit) between September 1, 2000 and 31 December 2001.

Entries will be judged by a panel comprised of Dr John Pratt, Victoria University of Wellington; Dr Heather Strang, Australian National University; and Dr Janet Chan, University of New South Wales.

FORTHCOMING CONFERENCES

AIC, Regulatory Institutions Network and Division of Business and Enterprise, University of South Australia, 'Current Issues in Regulation: Enforcement and Compliance', 2-3 September, Melbourne. For further details see <http://www.aic.gov.au/conferences/index.html>

AIC, Crime Prevention Branch, Attorney-General's Department 'Crime Prevention', 12-13 September, Sydney. For further details see <http://www.aic.gov.au/conferences/index.html>

AIC, Probation and Community Corrections Officers' Association Inc 'Probation and Community Corrections: Making the Community Safer', 23-24 September, Perth. For further details see <http://www.aic.gov.au/conferences/index.html>

AIC, Victorian Department of Education and Crime Prevention Victoria, 'The Role of Schools in Crime Prevention', 30 September - 1 October, Melbourne. For further details see <http://www.aic.gov.au/conferences/index.html>

ANZSOC, 2002, 'Preventing Crime and Doing Justice', October 1-3, 2002, Sheraton Hotel, Brisbane, Australia, preliminary program available at <http://www.gu.edu.au/school/ccj/ANZSOC2002/>

Biennial Conference of the International Institute of Public Ethics, 47th October, 2002, Sheraton Hotel, Brisbane, Australia, preliminary program available at <http://www.gu.edu.au/school/ccj/ANZSOC2002/>

American Society Of Criminology 12-16 November 2002, Chicago, Illinois 'Re-Inventing Justice: Theories, Innovations and Research'. Preliminary program available at <http://www.asc41.com/www/2002/cmsindx.htm>

NETHERLANDS INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF CRIME AND LAW ENFORCEMENT September 2-3, 2002 For more information and registration, see www.nscr.nl

EUROPEAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY 2nd Annual Meeting September 5 - 7, 2002 Toledo, Spain For further details see <http://www.esc-eurocrim.org/index.html>

In Search of Security: An International Conference on Policing and Security February 19-22, 2003 Montreal, Quebec. For details see policing@lcc.gc.ca

THIRD CAMPBELL COLLOQUIUM February 27-28, 2003 Stockholm, Sweden 'Developing Systematic Reviews Across Countries'. For further details see <http://campbell.gse.upenn.edu>

BRITISH SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY June 25 - 28, 2003 University of Wales Bangor, UK

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY THIRTEENTH WORLD CONGRESS OF CRIMINOLOGY, 'Reducing Crime and Promoting Justice: Challenges to Science, Policy and Practice'. August 10-15, 2003 [Sofitel Hotel, Rio De Janiero](#). Contact: Professor Tony Peters Catholic University of Leuven, Belgium tony.peters@law.kuleuven.ac.be. See also the website for the [International Society of Criminology](#)

EDITOR, ELECTRONIC NEWSLETTER, AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

A vacancy is expected from October 2002 in the position of Editor of the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology Newsletter. The current editor is Dr Toni Makkai of the Australian Institute of Criminology. Previous issues of the newsletter appear on the Society's Website at <http://www.anzsoc.ecel.uwa.edu.au/anzsoc/ANZSOC%20Newsletters.htm>

The position carries no remuneration or financial assistance, so a degree of institutional support from the successful candidate's home institution for computing and other incidentals would be helpful. Interested persons are invited to contact Dr Toni Makkai directly at Toni.Makkai@aic.gov.au

It is expected that the successful candidate will be selected at the ANZSOC Conference in Brisbane in October.

Peter Grabosky, President

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Email contributions to:

toni.makkai@aic.gov.au.

Only email contributions accepted.