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CEPS Research Quarterly

A Research Profile

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Feature Editorial

Queensland's 19th Police Commissioner looks forward to continued partnership with CEPS

Commissioner Ian Stewart, APM, Queensland Police
Service

It has been little over a month since I commenced as the 19th Commissioner of the Queensland Police Service (QPS). I would like to acknowledge the outstanding leadership of my predecessor, Bob Atkinson, and pay tribute to his remarkable commitment and dedication to duty during his 12 years as Commissioner and throughout his 44 year police career.

As the former Commissioner acknowledged in the lead up to his retirement, so much has changed in policing over the last few decades. Evidence-based policing has emerged as an integral part of police management, policy formulation, and decision making. It guides management and practitioners in difficult, complex, and challenging times where uncertainty is the norm. Evidence-based policing enables police to manage change, and informs the strategies to do so.

The community rightly demands policing to be professional, effective and efficient in providing a safe, fair, and secure environment in which to live. Academic research, often in partnership with law enforcement, provides the evidence to support initiatives that enable police to provide a safer and more secure environment for our community.

The ongoing partnership and mutual commitment between the QPS and CEPS is a prime example of the QPS embracing evidence-based policing. Having access to a multi-disciplinary policing and security research institute, with links throughout Australia and internationally, is a valuable asset that fosters close collaboration and working partnership with CEPS researchers and other CEPS partners. This continuing cooperation is made possible through the role of the Police Fellow at CEPS who, on a day-to-day basis, works closely with both police and CEPS researchers, identifying opportunities and providing practitioner input to achieve common goals.



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The work CEPS has commenced in partnership with the QPS on Use of Force and decision making by officers is vital research and it is garnering strong interest from Police agencies. The recently completed Queensland Community Engagement Trial was the world's first randomised field trial testing key principles of procedural justice and police legitimacy undertaken in partnership between CEPS and the QPS. It demonstrated a strong statistical link between the police using procedural fairness and community satisfaction. The lessons and challenges from disaster management of the recent floods and cyclones experienced in Queensland in 2010-11 are being examined by CEPS through surveys and further research. Research by CEPS comparing risk assessment tools for managing dangerous sex offenders has provided scientific evidence of what is most effective. The input by CEPS to QPS on gifts and benefits contributed significantly to a revised gifts and benefit policy, consistent with international research findings and policies of some law enforcement agencies. These are just a few examples of the valuable work CEPS is doing in partnership with the QPS.

While it may be surprising to some, it is clear to me that most police scholars and police practitioners have the same objectives – to improve policing and make our communities safer and more secure – even if they have different skill sets. Being able to regularly tap into the skills offered by a multi-disciplinary institution provides significant benefits to the QPS. Many of our staff, both sworn and unsworn, have a strong interest and understanding of research, and some are undertaking, or have completed, their own educational studies, at the graduate and post-graduate level. Working with CEPS also improves the professional development of our staff. Over time, I see the skill sets of researchers and police continuing to merge in pursuit of our common goals.

My vision for the QPS is that police will be:

- Courageous – doing the right thing, constantly questioning the way we do business. High performance takes courage;
- Fair – consistency and evidence-based decisions will be our trademark; and
- Proud – of the work they do, the people they work with, and of the community they serve.

To enable this vision, the QPS management team will lead the QPS to:

- Be more flexible;
- Be more problem focused;
- Have appropriate spans of control;
- Have less layers of management; and
- Direct all efforts to front-line service delivery improvement.

I expect officers to focus on crime and road trauma using intelligence, adopting flexible and targeted approaches to problems. This will see more task forces focused on case and place management. Managers and Officers-in-Charge will be given greater delegated powers to make decisions. Officers will embrace mobile data and technology to improve productivity and officer safety. Officers will continue to specialise and develop skills where there is an evidence-based need. I expect officers to maintain their integrity and treat people with dignity and respect.

There is no doubt that in our current environment, many community services, including policing, are examining their service delivery models to provide core services more effectively and efficiently. The QPS has been going through this process. Broadly speaking, the QPS structure has not changed significantly since Fitzgerald in the early 1990s, and the changes adopted over the next 12 months will better align with community expectations and our current environment. Business functions in the QPS will be better grouped to support productivity, community contact, demand and event management, intelligence gathering and the use of resources. The changes will be monitored to make sure officers are free to concentrate on responding to community concerns and frontline services.

It is a privilege to serve the Queensland community and I look forward to the many challenges and opportunities that lay ahead during my time as Commissioner. Working with all parts of the community, including researchers, will enhance the wellbeing, resilience, and general safety of our community. The partnership with CEPS and other mutual key industry partners is greatly valued.



Biography of Ian Stewart APM

Commissioner Ian Stewart is a career police officer with 39 years' service. He became Queensland's 19th Police Commissioner on 1 November 2012.

Commissioner Stewart has a broad policing experience, working in the Townsville area, as a Constable and then Detective in his early career, before being stationed at a small CIB at Blackwater in Central Queensland in the late 1980s. He was then promoted to Inspector in 1992 to the policy and research area at Police Headquarters. Mr Stewart later served as the Gold Coast District Officer before being promoted to Assistant Commissioner in 2004, firstly at Ethical Standards Command, and then at Information, Communications, and Technology Command, where he implemented the Q-Prime computing recording system, which merged 200 databases and systems into one central recording and intelligence computer system.

Mr Stewart was promoted to Deputy Commissioner in 2008. During his time as Deputy, he was appointed the inaugural State Disaster Coordinator and was responsible for coordination and overview of state-wide disaster response operations during unprecedented flooding and cyclone events in Queensland in 2010-11. Mr Stewart also played a key role within the national security agenda, including his appointment as the inaugural chair of the Investigation Support Capability Coordination Subcommittee for the National Counter-Terrorism Committee.

Commissioner Stewart holds a Master of Public Policy and Administration and a Bachelor of Business Degree. He is the recipient of the Australian Fullbright Professional Scholarship, the National Emergency Medal, and the Australian Police Medal. In 2011, he was inducted into the Evidence Based Policing Hall of Fame at George Mason University, US.

Forging New European Partnerships: Horizon 2020

Prof. Simon Bronitt

'Horizon 2020' is the recently launched European Union Framework for Research and Innovation. Its launch was rarely far from the agenda of the international participants attending a two-day symposium hosted by The University of Leeds in October 2012. I was honoured to be one of the invited international keynote speakers, an event generously hosted by the Centre for Criminal Justice Studies in the School of Law, University of Leeds. The theme of the event was 'Crossing Boundaries and the Intersections of Security and Justice – Exploring New Horizons of Research'. During the symposium, the groups explored the critical challenges facing publicly funded research, and in particular shared the benefit of our experiences – both positive and negative. In both Europe and Australia, there is a growing consensus and governmental expectation that university research should be making more of an impact on policy and practice.

The Centre for Criminal Justice Studies at the University of Leeds, established in 1987, has already established firm connections with CEPS through the work of Dr Carol McCartney, the Marie Curie Fellow from the University of Leeds who was based in CEPS at 2011-12. Carol has completed her Fellowship, since returning to Leeds, but remains involved in a range of continuing projects with CEPS colleagues. In December, with Prof. Phillip Stenning and Drs Saskia Hufnagel and Clive Harfield, I visited the University College Ghent at the invitation of Prof. Marlene Easton, who visited CEPS in 2012. The Conference provided a rich intellectual platform to explore new directions of policing theory, enabling further collaboration in research, as well as staff and student exchanges.



Top: Prof. Simon Bronitt, CEPS Director and Prof. Nikos Passas, Northeastern University, US.
Below: Prof. Philip Stenning, Prof. Marlene Easton, Dr Saskia Hufnagel, Dr Clive Harfield and Prof. Simon Bronitt

Project Update

Random Breath Testing: Impact on Alcohol Related Crashes

By Mr Jason Ferris and Prof. Lorraine Mazerolle

Overview

In 1962, the World Health Organisation released a seminal paper on road traffic accidents noting that “there is much evidence to indicate that alcohol consumption by a road user is a major factor in road traffic accident causation”.¹ Yet, forty-years on, driving whilst under the influence of alcohol remains an ongoing and serious problem in motorised countries.

Random Breath Testing (RBTs) as a mechanism to reduce alcohol-related traffic accidents was introduced in Australia in 1976.

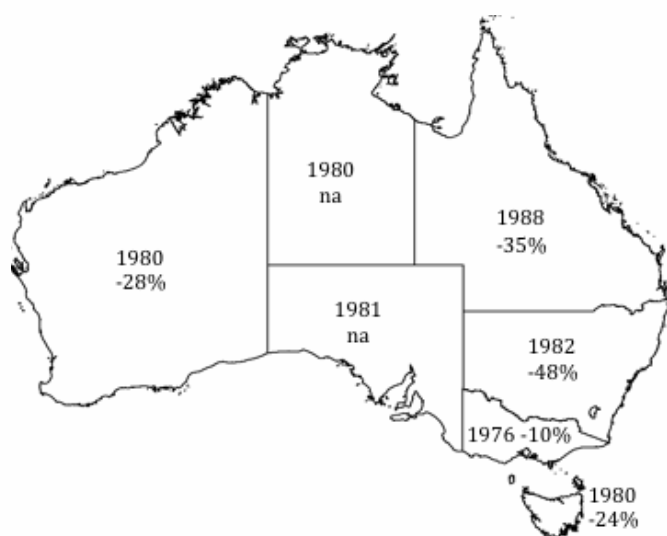


Figure 1: By state, year of first RBT and estimated impact of road fatalities

Following the introduction there was a significant decline in alcohol-related traffic crashes (ARTC) with RBTs being attributed to an almost 50% reduction in the number of fatal accidents; and by extension the introduction of RBTs has resulted in a reduction in the social and economic impacts of alcohol-related crashes. Figure 1 highlights the year in which each state first conducted an RBT program and the estimated reduction on road fatalities associated with RBTs.

The effectiveness of RBTs in reducing ARTC has principally resulted from *detering* drivers from drink-driving for fear of being caught. That is, the mechanisms of deterrence models, as describe by Ross Homel is to discourage motorists from engaging in acts of criminality – in this case driving under the influence of alcohol – of which RBTs are an effective deterrence model.²

The Emergence of Random Breath Testing in Australia

The abuse of alcohol is one of the most prominent causes of preventable illness, injury and fatality within Australia. Four

1 L. G. Norman (1962). *Road traffic accidents: Epidemiology, control and prevention*. Geneva, Switzerland, World Health Organisation. P62

2 R. Homel (1988). 'Random Breath Testing in Australia: A complex deterrent.' *Australian Drug and Alcohol Review* 7(3): 231-241.

people are killed and 90 people are injured daily on Australian roads as a result of alcohol-related traffic accidents. The social and economic costs are staggering. In order to reduce alcohol-related crashes and their related impact on individuals and society, significant resources have been allocated to develop appropriate strategies to reduce and deter drink-driving; one of these measures was the introduction of RBTs.

RBTs: A ratio against licensed drivers

Currently in Australia no federal regulatory policy exists to set how many RBTs should be conducted annually. Whilst Queensland police has an 'in-house' agreement for the annual number of RBTs to be conducted (1 RBT:1 licensed driver), most other states and territories simply adopted Homel's original suggestion of 1 RBT per 3 licensed drivers.³ Our research provides a preliminary analysis of alcohol related crash outcomes for two states – Queensland and Western Australia.

Data sources

Our research draws on three administrative data sources: the number of annual random breath tests conducted; the monthly number of ARTC - where blood alcohol concentration reaches or exceeds 0.05g/dL of alcohol in blood; and the annual number of licensed drivers (all supplied by jurisdictional police). For Western Australia, administrative data from all three sources spans was available from January 2001 to December 2010 (inclusive). Due to administrative restrictions, Queensland data for RBTs spanned January 2000 to December 2011, for ARTC July 2004 to June 2009, and for number of licensed drivers, June 2002 to December 2011.

Results

The primary finding of this research reveals different patterns of RBTs and ARTC exists between Queensland and Western Australia (see Figure 2). In Queensland (see Figure 2a), the average rate of RBTs has steadily increased to maintain the 1:1 RBT to licenced driver ratio. The average number of ARTC between 2004 and 2008 remained relatively steady with an average of 150 crashes per month, before the number of ARTC slowly increased, with an average of 163 crashes per month between 2008 and 2009.

In Western Australia, the monthly average of RBTs conducted decreased over the ten year period. The average number of RBTs conducted in 2010 was almost half that of the number of RBTs conducted in 2001. This highlights a notable shift from a deterrence-based to a targeted-based RBT initiative. Between 2005 and 2009 the rate of RBTs decreased by one-third, yet drink-driving charges were on the rise. This data reflects a transition towards targeting resources to apprehend drink drivers. Notably, this approach contradicts the purpose of RBTs as a deterrent. And as other crash data shows, the steady rate of alcohol-related crashes averaging 77 per month between 2001 and 2006, surged dramatically between 2006 and 2009 to an average of 100 ARTC per month.

3 R. Homel (1989). *Crime on the Roads: Drinking and Driving*. Alcohol and Crime Conference, Perth, Australian Institute of Criminology.

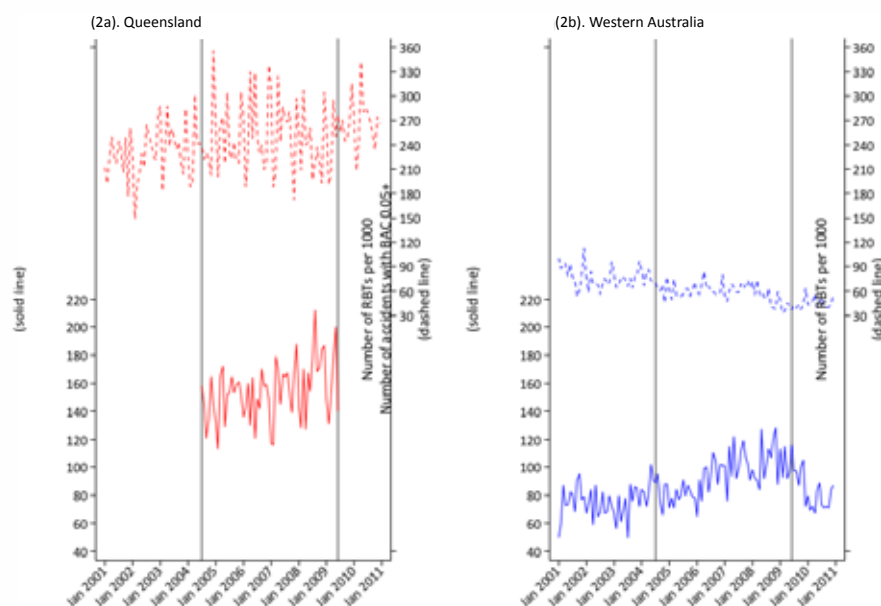


Figure 2: Absolute number of alcohol related traffic crashes and RBTs by state

While the absolute number of ARTC in Queensland is roughly twice that observed in Western Australia (see Figure 2 above), the total number of licensed drivers in Queensland is more than double that of Western Australia. We have adjusted for this difference by modelling the proportion of alcohol related traffic accidents relative to the number of monthly RBTs conducted (presented per 10,000 RBTs).

Figure 3 highlights a downward trend between the number of ARTC per 10,000 RBTs (y-axis) and the ratio of RBTs conducted against the annual number of licensed drivers (x-axis). The nature of the data suggests that where the ratio of RBTs to licensed drivers is less than 1:1 (or 100%), the gain by improving the ratio of RBTs to licensed drivers on reducing

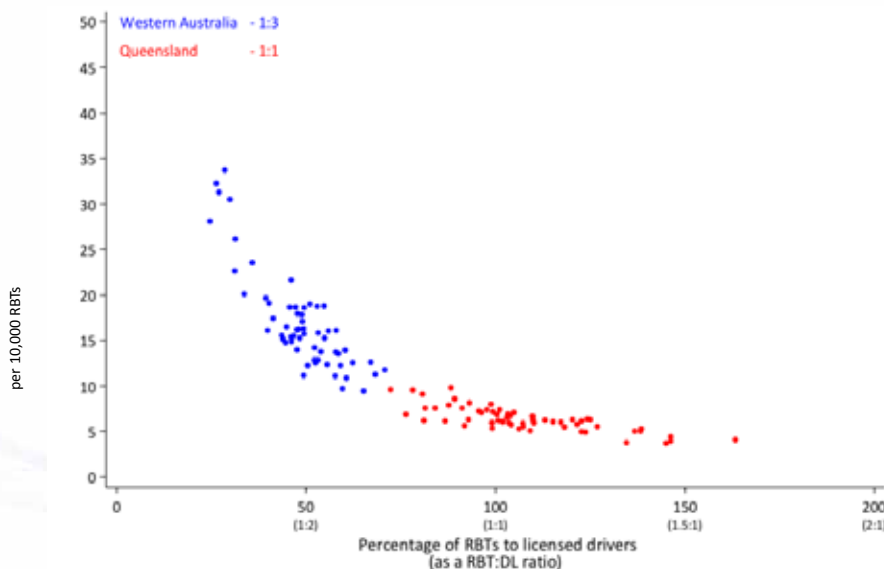


Figure 3: Number of alcohol-related accidents per 10,000 RBTs relative to the percentage of RBTs to licensed drivers

ARTC is substantially greater compared to ratios that exceed 1:1. Our results suggest that increasing the ratio of RBTs to the number of licensed drivers from the Australian default of 1:3 to the Queensland standard of 1:1 could result in a reduction of 17 ARTC for every 10,000 RBTs conducted. While exceeding the Queensland ratio of 1:1 should result in fewer ARTC, the gain is not as substantial. For example, increasing the Queensland ratio to 1.5:1 from 1:1, the reduction of ARTC per 10,000 RBTs would be approximately two.

The Need to Create a National RBT Minimum

Our research demonstrates a strong link between the number of RBTs conducted annually and the number of alcohol-related traffic accidents that occur where a driver's BAC reached or exceeded 0.05g/dL of alcohol in the blood. The effectiveness of RBTs lies in deterrence

and a key component to deterrence is exposure. Our research shows that as the rate of RBTs conducted increases, exposure to the presence of police increases. Consequently, the number of driver's willing to risk being detected for drinking driving decreases, which in turn lowers the number of ARTC.

The comparison between Western Australia and Queensland showed that Queensland's ARTC rate was almost half the rate of Western Australia while their RBT rate was, in some periods, over four times that of Western Australia. Moreover, if the commonplace RBT ratio of 1:2 in Western Australia doubles to a ratio of 1:1 RBTs to the number of licensed drivers, the expected number of ARTC per 10,000 RBTs should more than halve, from almost sixteen ARTC per month to seven. Using data from Western Australia as an example, these results give

strong credence to the need to increase the number of RBTs conducted in most states and the Federal Government to introduce a national RBT minimum rate.

Summary

The introduction and use of RBTs in Australia has become an effective law enforcement initiative that has been embraced by the community as both a general and specific deterrent measure against drinking and driving. This initiative has been adopted by law enforcement agencies all over the world, and has been in practice within Australia for over 35 years. As a deterrent measure, its aim is to increase an individual's level of risk towards the ramifications of driving while under the influence of alcohol as it pertains to apprehension or serious injury or death from an ARTC.



The annual CEPS Policing and Security Conference 2012 was held in October at the Novotel, St Kilda, Melbourne. The conference provided a platform for researchers and practitioners from different universities and law enforcement agencies in Australia, and from across the globe, to network and exchange ideas. The topics and themes highlighted current challenges and the most recent research in these areas.

By Dr Saskia Hufnagel



CEPS Director Prof. Simon Bronitt thanking Dr Nina Westera (CEPS and NZ Police) for her welcome speech

The Conference was preceded by a cocktail reception at the Hotel Barkly, St Kilda, to celebrate the CEPS Higher Degree Research Student community. Apart from stunning views across Luna Park and the Indian Ocean, and exquisite Spanish guitar music, the reception featured guest speaker and former CEPS doctoral student, Dr Nina Westera (CEPS Research Fellow and Senior Sergeant, New Zealand Police). Dr Westera (pictured left with Prof. Simon Bronitt) presented an entertaining and thought-provoking speech on her past and current research on police interviewing techniques. CEPS Director, Prof. Simon Bronitt, presented awards to honour past and present PhD students. The evening provided an opportunity to network with new colleagues and old friends in a personal and informal atmosphere.

On the morning of 4 October 2012, Chief Commissioner, Victoria Police, Mr Ken Lay, APM, officially opened the conference with a presentation highlighting the importance of police-researcher collaboration and CEPS' outstanding role in this field in Australia. His address was followed by a panel called 'Fresh Perspectives on Police-Researcher Collaboration – The Victoria Police's ARC Linkage Grant Program', convened by Dr David Ballek, Victoria Police. Other sessions on the first day included 'Police Integrity', organised by Prof. Tim Prenzler (CEPS), 'Histories of Policing, Crime and Security', organised by Dr Yorick Smaal (CEPS), the 'Detection, Investigation and Prosecution of Art Crime', organised by Prof. Duncan Chappell (University of Sydney and Chair of the CEPS International Advisory Board) and Dr Saskia Hufnagel (CEPS, 2012 Conference Convener), and the 'Community Context of Security', organised by Prof. Lorraine



CEPS Director Prof. Simon Bronitt handing the CEPS PhD and publication award to Dr Elise Sergeant.



Chief Commissioner Ken Lay APM, Victoria Police, opening the conference.



Mazerolle (CEPS). The first day concluded with the conference dinner, also held at the Novotel, St Kilda. The dinner speaker was Deputy Commissioner, Victoria

Police, Tim Cartwright, who gave an impressive account of his career and the current challenges of policing in Victoria. The formal part of the evening was followed by what distinguished criminologist Prof. Kathy Daly would call “rock’n’roll criminology”.

The second day of the conference focussed on the international side of policing and security and was opened by a panel on ‘Transnational Public-Private Security’, convened by Prof. Monica den Boer, VU Amsterdam, the Netherlands, who is also a member of the CEPS International Advisory Board. This introductory panel was followed by two further international sessions on ‘Policing the Local and the Global’, convened by Prof. Sharon Pickering, Monash University, and ‘Terrorism and Cybercrime’. Panel members had travelled from all parts of the world to attend the conference, some of them for the first time to Australia. The conference concluded with a panel on the ‘Use of Force’, one of CEPS’ emerging research areas.



Deputy Commissioner Tim Cartwright, Victoria Police, at the conference dinner.



Prof. Monica den Boer, VU Amsterdam and CEPS International Advisory Board, introducing her panel on ‘Transnational Public-Private Security’.

CEPS Member Profiles

Mr Jason Ferris, The University of Queensland

Mr Jason Ferris joined The University of Queensland CEPS node (at the Institute of Social Science Research) in April 2012, working with Prof. Lorraine Mazerolle on a number of key projects. Jason moved to Brisbane from Melbourne where he worked for over 10 years in public health research and epidemiology. He has a well-established publication record with a particular focus on alcohol and drug research, sexual health, and longitudinal panel data. Jason has a Master's degree in biostatistics and has expansive quantitative methods skills. Jason has also been appointed to the Research Methods and Social Statistics program at the ISSR. He is highly experienced in varying data collection methods and provides statistical analysis, guidance and mentorship to research staff, as well as external consultants.

Jason is currently leading two major research projects – a national evaluation of Project STOP, the real time web-based database for the recording of customer information relevant to the purchase of pseudoephedrine-based medications (such as Codral Cold and Flu™), and a 12-year national examination of the links between Random Breath Tests for drink-driving and alcohol-related traffic accidents. Both evidence-based projects have national policing policy implications. Last, but not least, Jason has recently commenced a PhD as a CEPS Student. His research explores alcohol epidemiology providing a technical analysis of the micro and macro view of alcohol's harm on the individual and the community.



Dr Troy Whitford, Charles Sturt University



Dr Troy Whitford lectures in Australian history and politics at Charles Sturt University (CSU). His teaching areas include Australian/Asian relations and Australian political history. Dr Whitford was appointed as an Associate Investigator to CEPS in 2012. Since 2011, he has been a doctoral supervisor at CSU's Australian Graduate School of Policing in Canberra.

Dr Whitford researches in the field of political intelligence and the role of the private sector in intelligence gathering and analysis. The nature of his research is far reaching. It spans the activities of issue motivated groups and political organisations, as well as assessments of intelligence gathering by non-government organisations and commercial enterprises. Dr Whitford has published a number of political and policy histories, although his recent research interests focus on the rise of political intelligence and the activities of the extreme right in Australia. In 2008, Dr Whitford presented a paper at the International Conference on Human Rights and Nationalism in Istanbul, Turkey, speaking on Australian radical nationalism and human rights. In 2010, he presented an occasional lecture at Kasetsart University, Thailand, on the Australian extreme right. Dr Whitford's research has also taken him to southern Thailand to assess public perceptions of political responses to terrorism.

From 2004 until 2011, Dr Whitford was the Executive Director of the government-funded policy think-tank, the Page Research Centre. He has also served as a political advisor and is currently a law enforcement advisor to Senator Fiona Nash, the Deputy Chair of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Joint Committee on Law Enforcement.

Dr Whitford is also a licensed investigator and has undertaken a number of field assignments for the private sector including surveillance, factual investigations and political climate assessments. He is a Director of Civintel Pty Ltd, an intelligence-led private investigations company.

In 2013, Dr Whitford will be organising a symposium on the privatisation of intelligence. The aim of the symposium is to discuss what role the private sector can play in providing intelligence to government and non-government organisations.

Interpol Global Academic Experts Meeting for Integrity in Sport

Insp. Jason Saunders

Insp. Jason Saunders, Dr Ashutosh Misra and Prof. Jack Anderson (Queens University, Belfast) were invited by Interpol to attend and present at the Global Experts Meeting on match-fixing in football (soccer) in Singapore in November 2012. Their participation came about as a result of the CEPS Workshop on Financial Crime and Corruption in Sport held in Brisbane in 2011.

Match-fixing is considered a 'cash cow' and money laundering opportunity for criminal syndicates and hundreds of billions of dollars is held by Asian bookmakers alone – more than many multinational corporations. In the last couple of years, Interpol, through local police, has facilitated the arrest of more than 1,000 offenders on criminal charges relating to match-fixing, many of them from Asian crime syndicates involved in professional soccer leagues in Asia and Europe. Millions of dollars in cash and assets have been seized. In 2012 alone, a number of suicides by professional players in South Korea and Hungary, as well as the murder of a number of Bulgarian managers and officials were all linked to match fixing. With the emergence of on-line technology and availability of exotic or spot betting, players, officials

and referees are increasingly vulnerable to criminal syndicates.

The two day conference brought together 60 academic and law enforcement experts from across the globe including Asia, Africa, Europe and North and South America. It was opened by the Interpol Secretary-General, Mr Ronald Noble, and the Singapore Minister of State for Home and Foreign Affairs, Mr Masagos Zulkifli. The conference focussed on combating corruption in football, with an emphasis on education and potential ways to address the lack of awareness of the problems associated with match-fixing.

The CEPS presentation was well received. It built on Prof. Anderson's work on the vulnerabilities and nature of the betting industry and provided an Australian and law enforcement perspective as well as an overview of some of sociological factors underpinning the problem. The CEPS team is looking forward to continuing its collaboration with Interpol and other international institutions and law enforcement agencies.

Right: Limited Edition silver commemorative medallion presented by Interpol Secretary General Roland K. Noble to participants of the meeting.

Far right: Prof. Ashutosh Misra, CEPS; Insp. Jason Saunders, CEPS/QPS; Insp. Irpan Demir, Turkish National Police; Prof. Jack Anderson, Queens University, Belfast and Dr Ben Van Rompuy, Asser International Sports Law Centre.



PhD Corner

Ms Melinda Chiment

My PhD research focuses on how young people of Sudanese background with varied pre-migration experiences settle and form networks in Australia. Drawing from interviews with 34 young refugees and service providers across Brisbane, I am examining whether distinct pre-migration experiences in refugee camps and Cairo impact how these young people engage socially upon settlement. This research will inform recommendations to policy makers and practitioners working in the field of refugee resettlement. My PhD research highlights the need from tailored settlement services to support positive health, employment and education outcomes for refugee youth.



Building on my studies, I am currently undertaking an internship with Project Concern International (PCI) in the US. PCI is a non-profit health and humanitarian aid organisation dedicated to preventing disease, improving community health, and promoting sustainable development. Specifically, I am supporting PCI's Women Empowered (WE) Initiative, which is an organisation-wide effort to raise awareness about the challenges faced by women in the developing world. It promotes ways by which women can create social and economic empowerment, as well as better health for themselves and their children. A key intervention under this initiative is PCI's savings-driven microfinance model called GROW (Grass Roots building Our Wealth), which is currently operating in 16 countries. A key internship task is undertaking needs assessments for GROW and evaluating the model in the US and abroad.

I am looking forward to continuing to link my research efforts and community development endeavours in the year ahead!



CEPS HUMAN RIGHTS AND POLICING CONFERENCE 2013

In April 1963, the United Nations held a Seminar on the Role of Police in the Protection of Human Rights, in Canberra, Australia. The Seminar was attended by delegates and observers from 19 countries and territories, including government ministers, police commissioners, academics, NGO representatives, judges and lawyers. The agenda covered topical issues such as compulsory finger-printing; freedom of police from political influence; the right of suspected persons to legal advice; and the unacceptability of the use of force to obtain a confession.

In April 2013, the ARC Centre of Excellence in Policing and Security (CEPS) will be holding a conference to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the original Seminar. The 2013 conference will examine issues at the 1963 seminar, address the evolution of human rights since 1963, and also consider new topics of concern that did not confront law enforcement in 1963.

Topics of this conference will include:

- The changing environment of accountability and human rights: police unions; integrity; corruption and police ethics.
- Criminal investigation and human rights: interrogation/ interviewing; torture; violence.
- Internationalisation of policing: engagement in regional and multi-national peacekeeping missions; transnational crime.
- Balancing human rights and security/anti-terrorism.
- Indigenous people and policing.
- Gender; women in policing.
- Discrimination (e.g. gender, race, disability).
- The role of technology and forensic science.
- The role and differing structures of modern policing.

16-18 April 2013, The Rex Hotel, Canberra

KEY DATES: > Registration NOW OPEN

Photo compliments of Dr Adam Jones

Rex Hotel, Canberra
April 16-18 2013
150 Northbourne Avenue

Curated by

Simon Bronitt & Melanie O'Brien

in Place
of People
in Place

Josh Wodak

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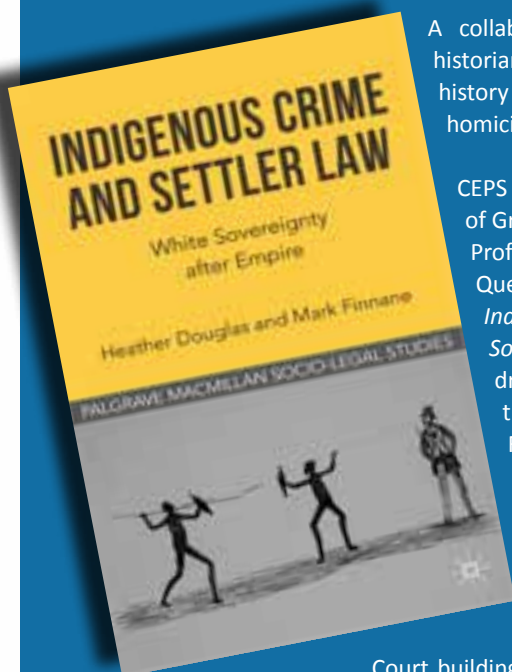
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Selected Recent Publications

Indigenous Crime and Settler Law

By Prof. Mark Finnane and Prof. Heather Douglas



A collaboration between a lawyer and a historian has resulted in the first extended history of criminal prosecution of Indigenous homicide in Australia.

CEPS Chief Investigator, Prof. Mark Finnane of Griffith University and Heather Douglas, Professor of Law at The University of Queensland, are the joint authors of *Indigenous Crime and Settler Law: White Sovereignty after Empire*. Their work draws on research conducted with the support of an ARC Professorial Fellowship (Prof. Finnane) as well as the expertise of Prof. Douglas in criminal law issues affecting Indigenous people in Australia.

A book launch at Brisbane's Banco Court in the new Supreme Court building in October was attended by a large audience to hear distinguished barrister, Stephen Keim SC, and eminent anthropologist, Dr Nancy Williams, speak to the issues raised in the book. Dr Williams recalled the striking evidence of Indigenous jurisdiction that confronted her in research in Arnhem Land from the late 1960s, prompting questions that she addressed later in her own work, *Two Laws* (1987).

Speaking to the challenges raised by the book's confronting subject, Stephen Keim noted its particular theme, an unfamiliar one.

I, like most other people when they see or hear of the book, immediately leaped to the view that *Indigenous Crime and Settler Law* was either about the way in which the law, as it did with the Myall Creek murderers, occasionally made white murderers responsible for killing Indigenous people or about the way in which white law persecuted Aboriginal people for reacting violently against those who were responsible for stealing their lands.

I was wrong. The book is about the way in which Settler Law has attempted to deal with Indigenous violence *inter se*: the killing of Indigenous people by other Indigenous people and other examples of black-on-black violence. This is a more fundamental, a more deep seated problem. It is a problem where the counter-productiveness of enforcing the law and filling our jails with Indigenous people has faced off against the law's obligation to provide equal protection from violence to all within its compass.

Noting the persistence of the dilemmas addressed by the book, Mr Keim commended the book's lesson that 'the sort of quick fix that we all love is unlikely to work'.

Indigenous Crime and Settler Law is published by Palgrave Macmillan (UK), in a new series Socio-Legal Studies.

Bronitt, S., Gani, M. & Hufnagel, S. (Eds.) (2012). *Shooting to Kill: Socio-Legal Perspectives on the Use of Lethal Force*. Oxford: Hart Publishing.

This book brings together perspectives from different disciplinary fields to examine the significant legal, moral and political issues which arise in relation to the use of lethal force in both domestic and international law. These issues have particular salience in the counter-terrorism context following 9/11 (which brought with it the spectre of shooting down hijacked airplanes) and the use of force in Operation Kratos that led to the tragic shooting of Jean Charles de Menezes. Concerns about the use of excessive force, however, are not confined to the terrorist situation. The essays in this collection examine how the state sanctions the use of lethal force in varied ways: through the doctrines of public and private self-defence and the development of legislation and case law that excuses or justifies the use of lethal force in the course of executing an arrest, preventing crime or disorder or protecting private property. An important theme is how the domestic and international legal orders intersect and continually influence one another. While legal approaches to the use of lethal force share common features, the context within which force is deployed varies greatly. Key issues explored in this volume are the extent to which domestic and international law authorise pre-emptive use of force, and how necessity and reasonableness are legally constructed in this context.

Trevaskes, S. (2012). *The Death Penalty in Contemporary China*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan.

China's infamous death penalty record is the product of firm Party-state control and policy-setting. Though during the 1980s and 1990s, the Party's emphasis was on 'kill many,' in the 2000s the direction of policy began to move toward 'kill fewer.' The Supreme Court has served as an increasingly powerful counterweight in recent years, contributing to the mollification of Party policy. This book details the policies, institutions, and story behind the reform of the death penalty over the last three decades.

Media Bytes



Dr Saskia Hufnagel, CEPS Research Fellow and expert in transnational policing, was interviewed regarding the FBI agent recently cleared of Australian home intrusion. Dr Hufnagel featured in the *Age* (9 October 2012) and the *Canberra Times* (9 October 2012) about the FBI Officer who lied his way into the home of Gwennyth Todd, an Australian military officer.

CEPS Chief Investigator Prof. Tim Prenzler featured in the *Courier Mail* (6 November 2012) discussing the current stance that prevents former drug users from becoming police officers. Prof. Prenzler supported the relaxation of the standards.

CEPS Research Associate, Dr Raymond Choo featured in the October 2012 edition of the *Asia Pacific Security Magazine* (APSM). Dr Choo's article 'International public-private-research partnerships required to secure our cyber space' focuses on the vulnerabilities developed countries face when becoming highly dependant on information and communications technologies (ICT) infrastructure.

CEPS Research Fellow Dr Yorick Smaal's research (with Dr Graham Willett) on the homosexual history of the Australian and American Armies in New Guinea featured in the *Sydney Morning Herald*, the *Age* and the *Canberra Times* (19 December 2012). His and Dr Willett's research was funded by the Australian Army History Unit and the Palm Center, University of California.

Do you have an item to contribute to the next *CEPS Research Quarterly*?
Please forward any submissions to the Editor, Dr Yorick Smaal: y.smaal@griffith.edu.au

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