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# CEPS Research Quarterly

## A Research Profile

ISSUE 2  
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### Feature Editorial

## 'It's Accountability, Stupid!'

CEPS Chief Investigator Prof. Tim Prenzler;  
Leader, Integrity Systems Project

The headline for this editorial does not represent the most diplomatic choice of words. But it does attract attention — which is why distinguished policing scholar David Bayley chose it as the title of a 1994 book chapter on police performance management.<sup>1</sup> Some readers will recognise the title as an adaption of a catchphrase — 'It's the economy, stupid!' — reputedly adopted by Bill Clinton's presidential campaign team in order to focus on what mattered most to voters.

Bayley's chapter provided a critique of performance indicators for police and it included a call for police to embrace appropriate measures in order to demonstrate their achievements to their constituencies. I was reminded of the chapter's title when I attended a Roundtable Hearing on the topic of 'Performance Measures and Accountability of Oversight Agencies' at the New South Wales Parliament in May this year. The Roundtable was part of an inquiry by the Joint Standing Committee on the Ombudsman, the Police Integrity Commission and the Crime Commission. Eight academics, with expertise in various areas of public sector management, sat down with five committee members and discussed the topic, focusing on identifying fair and meaningful measures.

<sup>1</sup> D. Bayley, 'It's accountability, stupid', in K. Bryett & C. Lewis (eds) (1994). *Un-Peeling Tradition: Contemporary Policing*. Melbourne: Macmillan.

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Sitting at the table, I quickly got the impression that the committee was on a mission for change. I was a little surprised, because it often seems that politicians are not interested in genuine performance measures for policing and security agencies. I'm sure that many readers of this newsletter have had the experience of accessing agency websites and been disappointed by the quantity of spin over substance. Annual reports are often stuffed with statistics that appear to conceal, rather than reveal, what the agency really does. And reportage too often confuses activity with achievement. Policing and security scholars are also frequently frustrated with a lack of systematic program evaluation. We constantly hear about innovation but with little or no follow-up reporting on program impacts.

With this in mind, I was interested to hear the Chair of the Parliamentary Committee note that when she had been a student of government at university, she was taught that all government initiatives should have evaluation measures built in from the beginning. Sadly, as a parliamentarian, she had seen little evidence of this. Nonetheless, the committee certainly appeared committed to enhancing the performance framework of the three agencies for which it was responsible. I began to think that politicians and academics could have a productive meeting of minds; and when the Roundtable ended I felt that a rough but workable consensus had been achieved about the types of measures that should be adopted.

In Australia, police and integrity agencies receive large amounts of taxpayers' money. They also have significant powers to affect people's lives. They should therefore be as open as possible about their activities and they should be subject to genuine performance measures. For example, citizens are right to expect that police oversight agencies report in detail on complaints against police and how the agency's work is affecting trends in complaints and other indicators of police conduct. Oversight agencies should also report on stakeholder and expert opinion about the quality and impact of their work. Ultimately, if they are adequately resourced and empowered, we would expect to see high levels of stakeholder confidence and demonstrable improvements in police conduct.

It remains to be seen whether or not the NSW Parliamentary Committee can get its ideas through the bear pit of state parliament. One thing I have enjoyed about my experiences with cross-party parliamentary committees is the way that ideology and party affiliations tend to disappear when a small group of people focus their attention on specific problems. It reminds me of committees I have been on that were successful by setting aside personal and ideological differences and focusing on working together on practical steps to fix a defined problem. In the case of the NSW Roundtable, I had the same experience I had during previous encounters with parliamentary committees. At the start, the members were all introduced by name and party membership. I immediately forgot who belonged to which party and the ensuing discussion provided no clues. As they focused on specific issues, party loyalties and competition appeared to be irrelevant.

This is the way parliaments were originally intended to operate: as forums in which elected representatives conscientiously sought to solve social problems through an ordered decision-making process based on facts and common values, not one riven by party-political point-scoring. In the domain of crime and criminal justice, with so much at stake for human welfare, we need politicians to work together to set the highest standards of accountability and performance management for policing and security agencies. Academics have a lot to contribute to this process through their knowledge of research methods and their experience evaluating the work of criminal justice organisations.

I recently visited 10 anti-corruption and police oversight agencies overseas in connection with several research projects. Most of these agencies are significantly hamstrung in one way or another, mainly through limits on their jurisdiction and resources. This always needs to be taken into account when considering performance. However, three agencies appeared outstanding in demonstrating significant achievements over the long term. These were the Hong Kong Independent Commission Against Corruption, the Police Ombudsman for Northern Ireland, and the Independent Police Review Division in Portland, Oregon. These agencies were also subject to the most complex performance measures and it seemed that they had risen to the challenge of performance appraisal. They also seemed to be the agencies where staff were most positive about their work in an area often weighed



[www.facebook.arccentreofexcellenceinpolice-ingandsecurity.com](http://www.facebook.arccentreofexcellenceinpolice-ingandsecurity.com)

down by the volume of citizen complaints and the chronic nature of problems.

David Bayley's 1994 chapter argued that a revolution was occurring in the practice of police performance measurement and he provided examples to back up his claim. These included the use of public opinion and experience surveys, and reportage of response times for emergency calls, to name a few. In most cases, it appeared the measures were applied to policing agencies by governments rather than being voluntarily adopted. This is something we would expect in a democracy where politicians should take the lead in ensuring departmental accountability. It also occurs because few people in any area of work are likely to voluntarily open themselves to close scrutiny and judgment. Nonetheless, we should expect police, as one example, to respond positively to prescribed performance

targets and measures if they are reasonable and the product of a democratic process. Bayley's conclusions about the police apply equally to specialist agencies and those who 'police the police':

Governments, and the people they represent, are increasingly demanding that police demonstrate that they are doing what they say, whether it be protection of the public, rational use of resources, or proper behaviour by individual officers. The police can no longer simply claim they are effective, efficient and righteous. They must show it; they must provide information that allows a sceptical but potentially supportive public to make their own determinations about what the police are achieving.<sup>2</sup>

2 D. Bayley 'It's accountability; stupid', pp. 137-138.

## CEPS 2.0 Research Retreat

By Dr Stephen Mugford, Retreat Facilitator, QOSR

The CEPS 2.0 Research Retreat was held on 29 May at Brisbane's Customs House with more than 70 people attending from across the CEPS research and stakeholder community. This was designed to be—and unfolded as—a very interactive workshop using a variety of 'open space' methods. There was good energy in the group and good participation.

Overall, positive outcomes which generated optimism included:

- An enthusiasm to work together collegially and productively.
- Imagination to match the effort.
- Shared vision of what was possible for CEPS as a truly interdisciplinary endeavour.
- Commitment to becoming the 'go to' place which yields quality research that is both academically respected and has real impact for industry.
- A desire to keep improving and to increase its relevance to the world outside of the walls of the academy.
- A concern to be an excellent workplace that fosters the careers of up-and-coming researchers, as well as being a platform for established researchers to continue to be productive.
- An optimism that this can all be built and delivered, and a refusal to imagine that any one hurdle—such as a failure in any one funding application—can fatally derail the enterprise.

At the same time, challenges identified included tensions between:

- Academia and industry.
- The collegial enterprise and academic individualism.
- Hierarchy and empowerment.
- Old and new ways of working and communicating.

None of these tensions will necessarily turn into a major problem, but each could and the first is already quite visible. The way forward lies in harnessing the energy and ability displayed at the retreat to build the collegial climate and consciously manage the tensions. While these could resolve themselves 'naturally', hope is not a method. Instead energy and purposive action is needed to build on the good start the retreat offered in unfolding the agenda moving CEPS forward.



Dr Tim Legrand and CEPS Director Prof. Simon Bronitt



## Ducking for cover in the 'blame game': Media framing of the findings of inquiries into the 2010/2011 Queensland floods

By Dr Jacqui Ewart, Research Assoc., Griffith University

When things go wrong during a natural disaster, there is a corresponding attempt to lay blame. Research in the field of disasters shows that media hype is not only present during a disaster, but also the post-disaster recovery phase, when the media seek to find who is to blame for the disaster. This makes the job of communicating both during and after the disaster difficult. There has been very little research on how the media report the findings of disaster inquiries. Recently, Dr Hamish McLean and I have examined media coverage of disasters. We have completed a project examining media coverage of the release of the Queensland Floods Commission of Inquiry Interim and Final Reports. We examined whether, and how, the news frame of blame was used in reportage of the release of these reports in the *Australian* and the *Courier-Mail*.

Despite the size of the Interim Floods Report and its extensive lists of recommendations, there were only 29 news, features and opinion pieces published by both newspapers. Reports about the release of the Final Report consisted of 21 news, features and opinion pieces in both newspapers. The *Courier-Mail's* coverage of the Interim Report was framed through the lens of government failure, while the report was positioned by that newspaper as the basis for much needed reform. The *Australian* newspaper framed its reportage of the release of the final report through the lens of regulatory failure and legal action. The theme of regulatory failure focused largely on the problems with the Wivenhoe Dam's operating manual, with the floods framed as the result of the failings of that manual, and the subsequent problems associated with its use by engineers. The *Courier-Mail's* coverage of the Commission's Final Report focused on the frames of reform and failure. With regard to the former, the paper emphasised the report's provision of a necessary framework for much needed reform.

Our study provides an example of what happens when a media outlet decides that its fourth estate role (i.e. ensuring democratic process is upheld), goes beyond acting as a check on government, judiciary and the executive, to actively seek who is to blame for a disaster.<sup>1</sup> In this case, the *Australian* newspaper went from reporting the story of the release of the Interim Floods report

through the lens of regulatory failure, accident and reform, to reporting the Final Report through the failure of systems and individuals and legal frames. In the intervening seven and a half months between the release of the Interim and Final reports, the *Australian* reported extensively on 'an alleged fictitious reconstruction by the [Wivenhoe Dam] engineers of their actions and alleged dishonesty in evidence to the inquiry'. When the Final Floods report did not blame the engineers for the flood, the *Australian* resorted to the news frame of failure, highlighting the failure of the dam manual during the floods. The reform frame was notably absent from its reportage of the release of the Final Floods Report and so the opportunity to focus on that report's recommendations and frame the opportunities it provided to enact reform was lost.

The *Courier-Mail* gave equal weight to framing the release of the Interim and Final Floods Report as a story of failure and reform. While the *Australian* and the *Courier-Mail's* quest to reveal who was to blame could be viewed by some as a relatively exceptional example of the media fulfilling its fourth estate role, this focus may not be particularly useful or productive as it precludes public discussion of a disaster's causes and more importantly, how to prevent a similar event in the future. This prevents any in-depth examination of *why* the floods occurred. The failure to follow-up this issue precluded vital discussions about what strategies could be put into place in case the State faced another wet season of the scale 2010/2011.

Since we undertook this study, we have turned our attention to two additional research projects focussing on communication, media and disasters. The first involves developing best practice communication models for organisations dealing with critical infrastructure, such as the operators of the dam, and the second examines the increasing involvement of politicians in disasters and the implications for effective communication with the public and relationships with emergency managers.

1 J. Schultz, 'Not Just Another Business', Leichardt: Pluto Press, 1994.

2 H. Thomas, 'Wivenhoe dam engineers may go to court', *Australian*, 16 March 2012.



## Visitor Reflections

By Dr Henry Theriault, Worcester State University

"As a Visiting Scholar at CEPS and based at the Griffith University node from June through July, I have had a tremendous opportunity to pursue a research project on humanitarian military intervention, with the support of a first-rate research centre, including its extremely capable and helpful administrative staff. The chance to exchange ideas with a group of innovative, highly knowledgeable colleagues through seminars and informal meetings has advanced my work immeasurably.

I chose to apply to CEPS for two reasons. First, it would provide me an opportunity to work with engaged specialists in areas relevant to my research but in which I lack expertise. My expectations were exceeded, and on numerous occasions when I reached the limits of my existing knowledge, there was a researcher ready to offer useful advice. The new insights I have gained from researchers working on the distinction between military and policing interventions is a good example. Connections to other Griffith programs as well as researchers at the University of Queensland only enhanced my experience. Second, CEPS would position me with scholars and policy analysts working in the midst of the complex geopolitics of the Pacific Rim. Australia holds a unique position as a significant and highly engaged international player in relation to East Africa and South, Southeast, and East Asia. At the same time, it is firmly within the Western political and intellectual traditions. As opposed to the unilateralism of the United States, with its general lack of nuanced international relations especially regarding human rights issues, Australian scholars and policy makers have made important advances in recent years on such as issues as the importance of

gender in mass violence and the 'Responsibility to Protect'.

I am indebted to CEPS for providing the funding as well as administrative support necessary for my project. But even more, I am tremendously fortunate to have spent time working with such a dynamic group of researchers and administrative staff."



*Prof. Henry Theriault comes to CEPS from the United States, where he is chair of the Worcester State University Philosophy Department. His research specialisation is genocide and human rights studies, especially genocide denial, long-term justice for genocide, and mass violence against women. He*

*has published numerous articles in these and related areas and delivered papers around the world. In addition to chairing the Armenian Genocide Reparations Study Group, he is co-editor of the new peer-reviewed journal, Genocide Studies International, and co-editor of the Transaction Publishers book series, Genocide: A Critical Bibliographic Review.*

## Australia and New Zealand Chapter of the Society of Evidence Based Policing

By Prof. Lorraine Mazerolle, CEPS Node Leader, University of Queensland

On 22 April, a group of senior police officers from around Australia and New Zealand officially formed the Australia and New Zealand Chapter of the Society of Evidence Based Policing (SEBP). The elected Chair of the Australia and New Zealand Chapter is Assistant Commissioner Peter Martin of the Queensland Police Service. Peter is a member of the Evidence Based Policing Hall of Fame (George Mason University) and the police leader of the CEPS-funded Queensland Community Engagement Trial (QCET) – a trial that tested, under randomised field trial conditions, the impact of procedurally just encounters on citizen perceptions of legitimacy. The SEBP is a practitioner-led society that is dedicated to using sound, scientific research to inform best practice in policing. The Chair of the British Chapter of the Society, Chief Superintendent Alexander Murray of the West-Midlands Police, United Kingdom, is working closely with the newly formed Australia and New Zealand Chapter.

The aim of the SEBP is to:

1. Increase the use of best available research evidence to solve policing problems;
2. Produce new research evidence by police practitioners and researchers; and

3. Communicate research evidence to police practitioners and the public.

**The Chair of SEBP is** Assistant Commissioner Peter Martin, Queensland Police Service (QPS)

### **Executive Members:**

Commissioner Darren Hine, Tasmania Police  
Deputy Commissioner Steve Gollschewski, Queensland Police Service  
Assistant Commissioner Debbie Platz, Queensland Police Service  
Assistant Commissioner Michael Corboy, New South Wales Police  
Commander Jeanette Kerr, Northern Territory Police  
Assistant Commissioner Bronwyn Killmier, South Australia Police  
Inspector Steve Darroch, New Zealand Police  
Superintendent Neville Taylor, Victoria Police  
Assistant Commissioner Justine Saunders, Australian Federal Police  
Assistant Commissioner Michelle Fyfe, Western Australia Police

### **Honorary Members:**

Warwick Jones, Australasian Institute for Police Management  
Larry Proud, Australia New Zealand Policing Advisory Agency  
Prof. Lorraine Mazerolle, the University of Queensland



# 2013 Human Rights and Policing Conference

By Dr Melanie O'Brien, Research Fellow, Griffith University



Commander Andrea Quinn, AFP

The CEPS 2013 Conference focused on Human Rights and Policing. It was designed to commemorate the 1963 United Nations Seminar on the Role of Police in the Protection of Human Rights. The 2013 Conference was held in the same location as the 1963 Seminar: the Rex Hotel, in Canberra, Australia. This link was emphasised with a wonderful, reminiscing dinner keynote speech by Em. Prof. David Hambly, who attended the 1963 Seminar and was able to regale us with stories of human rights events in the 1960s.

What was emphasised during the Conference were changes in policing since 1963 that have created a new range of human rights concerns and impact a wide variety of areas for policing. Such changes include advancements in technology and forensic science (e.g. social media, DNA testing); the internationalisation of policing (through peacekeeping missions, transnational crime, and international criminal court and tribunals); the increased role of women in policing; human rights concerns around security and anti-terrorism (such as control orders and detention); and police interactions with young people, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersexed and questioning (LGBTIQ, and those with mental illness). Other areas addressed included police ethics and integrity; the rights of police; human rights training; torture; and interview techniques.

Keynote speakers included Emer. Prof. David Bayley, Prof. James Sheptycki, Mr Peter Neyroud, ACT Human Rights and Discrimination Commissioner Ms Helen Watchirs, Mr Tim Vines of Civil Liberties Australia, Mr Andy Hughes (former head of UN Police), Commander Andrea Quinn (Australian Federal Police), and Prof. Dermot Walsh. Other invited guests included Mr Bret Walker SC, the Independent National Security Legislation Monitor, and Detective Inspector John Zdrilic, former Senior Investigator at the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY).

The conference was a great success, with high calibre presenters engaging on highly relevant and timely topics. Academics and practitioners were able to network and discuss advances in policing and the human rights challenges that have arisen, as well as the positive changes that have occurred since 1963. It was clear that, although human rights violations in different aspects of policing around the world persist and continue to challenge us, there have been significant improvements since 1963, resulting in more respect for human rights in the criminal justice processes in many countries. The challenge now is to ensure, as Prof. Dermot Walsh reminded us at the conclusion of the conference, that human rights are located at the heart of police education and training, and that human rights match the dynamic of the always evolving concepts of policing.



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## Conference Reflections

By Ms Emma Rutledge, Intern, Griffith University

Accompanying the three days of keynote speeches and workshops, the CEPS Human Rights and Policing Conference also laid on a number of social events.

Following a full first day of presentations, the Welcome Reception – held at the Boat House on Burley Griffin Lake – hosted two speakers with different perspectives on the intersection of policing and human rights agenda. Mr Noel Campbell from the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade detailed the Australian Government’s work supporting the United Nations Women, Police and Security Agenda. Dr Tony Murney brought the first day to an end with an international perspective, discussing his observations on policing practices in developing countries, drawing on his own experiences from working overseas.

A visual exhibition – opened on the first day – supplemented the conference. CEPS commissioned artist Josh Wodak to put together a visual exhibition titled ‘In Place of People in Place’. The exhibition explored the use of physical and symbolic boundaries in policing and human rights through a series of images. These pieces of art sparked discussion among attendees, engaging them with the powerful issues under examination.

The closing CEPS Conference dinner on day two welcomed Emer. Prof. David Hambly as keynote speaker. Prof. Hambly - an attendee of the original United Nations Seminar in 1963 - reflected on how the human rights agenda had broadened over the years. The evening was a fitting end to a successful conference as a celebration of what had been achieved in the past fifty years.



Top: Emer. Prof. David Hambly; Bottom: Dr Josh Wodak (artist), Dr Melanie O’Brien and CEPS Director Prof. Simon Bronitt

## CEPS Visiting Scholars

### Prof. Marleen Easton, Assoc. Investigator, Ghent University



Prof. Marleen Easton was awarded her PhD in sociology by the *Free University Brussels* in 2000 for a thesis on the process of (de)militarization of the Belgian Gendarmerie between 1940 and 1998. She is currently Director of the research group Governing and Policing Security at Ghent University and Ghent University College. Her research group stands at the crossroads of public administration/governance and criminology. She supervises research on police corruption and integrity, police education, police discretion, community policing, policing riots, radicalisation, port security, and intersections between military and police roles and between police and social work. She is an active member of the Board of Directors of the Flemish Centre for Police Studies, chief editor of a Belgian peer reviewed journal and Visiting Professor at Ruhr Universität Bochum

After an initial one-month visit to CEPS in May 2012, Marleen returned to the Centre between March and May 2013 as an Associate Investigator. She spent most of that time at Mt Gravatt with visits to Canberra and Adelaide. She attended three seminars, strengthened existing ties (with Prof. Philip Stenning on transnational private security and Dr Melissa Bull on community policing and peacekeeping operations, for example) and set up new collaboration with multiple colleagues. At the CEPS conference on 'Human Rights and Policing' held in Canberra in April, she presented a paper on 'Over- and Under policing: Two sides of the same coin?' In May, she represented Belgium together with Mr Lieselot Bisschop ([www.gaps-ugent.be](http://www.gaps-ugent.be)) and Mr Stanny De Vlieger (Federal Judicial Police, Antwerp) at the 'Maritime Security Workshop' organised by Dr Russell Brewer (Flinders University) and hosted by the Port of Brisbane. At the end of her study visit, Marleen attended a workshop on 'Crime and Justice Challenges for the Contemporary Military' organised by Dr Ben Wadham and Profs Andrew Goldsmith and Mark Halsey at Flinders University in Adelaide.

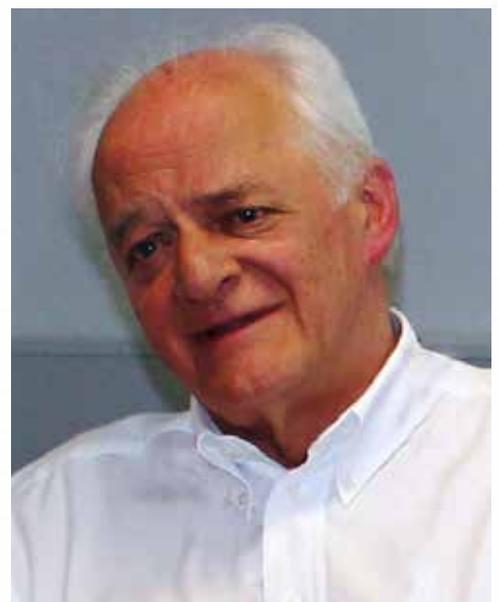
During her stay, Marleen formalised institutional cooperation between CEPS and Ghent University, and established links between CEPS and the other European and American networks in which she is active.

### Emer. Prof. Clive Emsley, Open University

Criminal Justice History and the New Military History, sometimes referred to as War and Society, are relatively new areas of social history, yet their practitioners rarely meet and talk with each other. This is surprising not least because in the thirty and more years that I have been studying the history of crime and policing, the point has often been noted that, at the beginning of a war many contemporaries have assumed that crime would decrease since many of the most criminogenic part of the population were about to be swept up into the armed forces. Equally, the ends of wars have heard fears voiced about the return of brutalised veterans likely to cause a wave of violent crime.

On my formal retirement in 2009, I was awarded a Leverhulme Emeritus Fellowship to research crime and the British armed services from the First World War to the recent conflicts in the Gulf and Afghanistan. I knew that there was little work on the subject, nevertheless it was a surprise to find out just how little. The end of both wars in Britain had, after all, witnessed fears about the return of 'brutalised' veterans and, during the same periods, the crime statistics show little upward spikes. In addition, the media, prison reform groups and others have recently expressed concerns about the number of military veterans in Britain's burgeoning prisons.

One of the great pleasures of visiting CEPS is the interest that members across a range of disciplines show in the research of others, and in the open and generous exchange of ideas and information. The book from my original research is now published, but it only scratches the surface of what might be called Military Criminology. There are a range of other areas to be explored in this criminology, all well-suited to the broad, interdisciplinary nature of CEPS and the nature of some of the work already underway here.



## ARC-CEPS Working Group Meeting on Preserving Sports Integrity: Combating Crime and Corruption

By Dr Ashutosh Misra, Assoc. Investigator, Griffith University

On 5 June 2013 over 30 Australian and international law enforcement officials, academics, sports consultants and research scholars came together at the Queensland Cricketer's Club for the CEPS' Working Group Meeting on Preserving Sports Integrity. The meeting was organised in the wake of the biggest ever Europol exposé in February 2013, which revealed that around 380 suspected matches including the World Cup, European Championship qualifiers and Champions League were fixed by an organised crime syndicate in Asia. The scandal involved around 425 match/club officials, players and criminals across 15 countries.

Australia is not immune from this threat. As the Australian Crime Commission's (ACC) Report, *Organised Crime and Drugs in Sport 2013*, points out, the involvement of organised criminal groups and identities in illegal betting, match-fixing and distribution of new generation Performance and Image Enhancing Drugs in sports are all present in Australia.

The CEPS meeting was divided into three sessions—prevention, detection and enforcement, and transnational cooperation—in which academics experts, law enforcement officials and sports consultants discussed a wide array of issues including: the extent of doping in sports and current anti-doping mechanism; the level of the involvement of organised crime syndicates in the distribution of

drugs and match-fixing; the lack of, and importance of 'early door' ethical education and training for young athletes; the need for training of the officials handling match-fixing cases; effectiveness of the Australian and UK betting models in curbing illegal betting; the impact and shortcomings of the current cross-sector/border/agency cooperation in Australia; public/fans' reaction to drugs and match-fixing allegation; and the existing and new law enforcement, legislative and regulatory mechanisms and initiatives introduced at the Commonwealth and state levels to prevent crime and corruption in sports.

One of the high points of the meeting was Australia's commendable international image—as duly noted by the international academics and INTERPOL—buttressed by its robust and proactive law enforcement, legislative and executive response mechanism and high standards of the betting regulations to prevent illegal betting, drug use and match-fixing in sports. In the wake of the ACC's February 2013 report, Australian law enforcement and the Commonwealth government have intensified their efforts on combating crime and corruption in sport in Australia. Academics and law enforcement officials at the meeting were unanimous that further research and institutional cooperation was necessary at the local, national and transnational levels to address integrity threats to sport in Australia and worldwide.



Participants at the workshop included members of INTERPOL; Queensland Police Service; Victoria Police; New South Wales Police; Indian Police Service; Australian Federal Police; the Australian Crime Commission; Australian Competition and Consumer Commission and National Integrity in Sport Unit; the University of Maryland, USA; Queen's University of Belfast, UK; Griffith University; University of Queensland, University of Sydney; and, sports consultancy group Life Skills.

## CEPS Maritime Security Workshop, Port of Brisbane

By Mr Dwayne Longbottom, PhD student, Flinders University and Dr Russell Brewer, CEPS Associate Investigator, Flinders University



Participants at the CEPS Maritime Security Workshop, Port of Brisbane 2013.

The first CEPS Maritime Security Workshop was held 9 - 10 May 2013, and was co-sponsored and hosted by the Port of Brisbane. The workshop examined a range of issues relating to maritime security and policing in Australian and International contexts and served to promote stronger dialogue between academia, government and the maritime transport industry. The workshop re-evaluated the provision of security in the maritime domain and explored current operational and theoretical understandings of public and private policing partnerships. Workshop discussions were divided into several key sessions—focusing on protecting ports and critical infrastructure, understanding crime across wharves, providing security at sea, and mapping out future directions.

The first session, *Protecting ports and critical infrastructure*, investigated the measures, responses and challenges associated with the various security partnerships undertaken to protect vulnerable infrastructure against various threats, and included presentations from Mr Christopher Ham (Port of Brisbane) and Dr Russell Brewer (Flinders University). The second session, *Crime across wharves*, explored the implications of measures undertaken to combat organised crime groups that use ports to facilitate their criminal activities. This session evaluated the effectiveness and limitations of control efforts aimed at a range of routine security problems that occur at ports, and involved presentations by Detective Inspector Tony Silva (Victoria Police) and Chief Commissioner Stanny De Vlioger (Belgian Federal Police - Antwerp). The third session, *Security at sea*, explored the range of crimes that are undertaken on board, or against vessels, and assessed effectiveness of steps taken to control them. It included presentations by Dr Lieselot Bisschop (University College Ghent) and Mr David Ellis (Office of the Inspector of Transport and Security). The final session provided participants with an opportunity to engage in dialogue about future directions, as well as potential research agendas and collaboration moving forward. A second workshop has been planned for next year (2014) in Melbourne – and will seek to build on the successes of the Brisbane initiative.

### PhD Corner

## Mr Alistair Fildes, Griffith University



Every time a police officer attends a call from the public they have to make quick, accurate decisions. Has the law been broken, does someone need to be arrested, is force required to perform the arrest? Is a law enforcement response even required at all? The decisions a police officer makes have very real consequences for the individual, the wider public, and the public's attitude to the police. The decisions made also affect the officer and the wider police organisation; if the police develop a reputation for unfair treatment or incorrect decisions it may make the job harder and put officers at increased risk.

The evidence suggests how police interact with the public improves trust and confidence in the police and may even increase compliance with the law. What we don't know is whether fair treatment and fair decision-making, otherwise known as procedural justice, could pacify situations which would typically involve police use of physical force.

My name is Mr Alistair Fildes and I am the newest PhD candidate recruited to the Use of Force project. The purpose of the Use of Force project is to understand the influential factors in use of force decisions, events and event outcomes for police officers. I am particularly interested in the effect of using procedural justice principles on subsequent decisions to use force and applying what can be learnt from this research into policing practice.

I arrived at CEPS following four years as a researcher in the College of Policing, formerly the National Policing Improvement Agency, in the United Kingdom. My previous work concentrated on collaborating with UK police forces to evaluate police activities and embed research evidence in everyday policing practice. I now look forward to learning from the range of CEPS stakeholders, continuing to develop my skills, and contributing to the CEPS community.

## Mr Vipul Kumar, Charles Sturt University



Mr Vipul Kumar is a PhD student of Charles Sturt University (CSU) based at the ARC Centre of Excellence in Policing and Security (CEPS) at Griffith University. His research topic, 'A comparative Study of the Higher Police Leadership Training', seeks to understand, analyse and compare the leadership development program of the police officers of the rank of Superintendent and above in the countries of India, Australia, UK and USA in order to find out the best practices of police leadership training in the background of trans-nationalisation of crimes and criminals.

Mr Kumar has had a long and varied career with the Indian Police Service (IPS). He belongs to the 1999 Batch of the IPS and served the State of Karnataka in India for eight years in the capacity of Assistant Superintendent of Police and Superintendent of Police. In November 2008, he was selected as a faculty member in the Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy, Hyderabad, the premier police training institute in India. During his four years at the Police Academy, he was responsible for organising indoor and outdoor training programs for the IPS Officer Trainees, cyber crime training programs for senior law enforcement officers, IT initiatives in policing, infrastructure development, and guidance and counselling for IPS Officer Trainees. In April-May 2010, he participated in the Mid-Career Training Program for IPS officers delivered by Charles Sturt University in association with the Indian School of Business.

Mr Kumar was awarded a scholarship to undertake PhD research based on his performance. He is currently on study leave to undertake full-time PhD study.

Mr Kumar has a wide range of interests in the matters of policing and security. These include: police administration and management, general law enforcement, community policing, public order management (including traffic management and management of sectarian and communal disturbance), crime control (prevention, detection, and investigation), intelligence, VIP security, tactical ops, conflict resolution, emergency management, police leadership training, police outdoor training and digital crime investigation. He has wide exposure to international practices including policing in Hong Kong, Australia, UK, Italy and Germany.

### Other News

CEPS Chief Investigator Prof. Mark Finnane has been awarded a prestigious Australian Research Council *Australian Laureate Fellowship*. Professor Finnane's project will investigate the successes, failures and limitations of the criminal trial in Australia from the mid-1800s to the 1960s.

CEPS Research Fellow Dr Saskia Hufnagel was recently awarded a *Leverhulme International Academic Fellowship*. This Fellowship allows international recipients to conduct research (for up to 12 months) in a UK university. Saskia will take up her fellowship at the University of Leeds next month. With annual funding of some £60 million, the Leverhulme Trust is amongst the largest sources of research funding in the UK.

CEPS Chief Investigator Prof. Lorraine Mazerolle has been awarded the 2013 *Joan McCord Award*. Recipients contribute to research in experimental criminology and policy and practice, demonstrate commitment to experimental studies and the development of younger colleagues and work that is done in the 'spirit' of Joan McCord's legacy. Lorraine's award will be given on 20 November, 2013 at The American Society of Criminology conference in Atlanta.

### Selected Recent Publications

Ayling, J. (2013) Haste makes waste: Deliberative Improvements for serious crime legislation, *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology*, 46(1): 12-31.

Too often the making of laws on serious crime is conducted in haste. Unnecessary, ineffective or invalid laws on serious crime have major negative impacts on both individuals and societies. The processes that permit the creation of such laws clearly need reforming. In order to slow down and bring more rationality to the legislative process for serious crime, a clear and mandatory ex ante deliberative system that enables a thorough assessment of the costs and benefits of legislating and of particular legislative approaches is needed. This article draws on work by Dryzek to identify the elements of a deliberative system – authenticity, inclusiveness and the quality of being consequential. It assesses Australia's current legislative processes for serious crime against this deliberative standard and concludes that they rarely meet it. Several practical steps that could be taken to incorporate deliberation into serious crime lawmaking are suggested: the creation of guides to legislative approaches for use by policy makers, the introduction of an ex ante impact assessment process (termed a Serious Crime Legislation Impact Assessment or SCLIA), and the establishment of actor networks registers to facilitate consultative processes. The adoption of such a deliberative system would result in better, more evidence-based and impact-sensitive serious crime legislation.

## Media Bytes



CEPS Associate Investigator, Prof. Philip Stenning featured in the *Sydney Morning Herald* (22 June 2013), discussing a series of high-profile violent cases, which have shaken confidence in the Australian legal system.

CEPS Chief Investigator Prof. Rod Broadhurst and CEPS Researcher Dr Clarke Jones' article 'Might our prisons become schools of jihad?' was published by the *Canberra Times* (17 June 2013).

CEPS Chief Investigator, Prof. Andrew O'Neil took part in an in-depth discussion about the true threat of North Korea on SBS's *Insight* (7 May 2013).

CEPS Director Prof. Simon Bronitt appeared as a guest on a special edition of ABC's *Life Matters* (7 May 2013). Simon spoke on the trauma and changes following 9/11 and the need to avoid strategies that encourage rather than counter radicalisation of disaffected groups.

During the 2013 Human Rights and Policing Conference CEPS Director Prof. Simon Bronitt made several appearances in the *Daily Telegraph*, *Gold Coast Bulletin*, National 9 News and ABC Radio National, in response to the Boston Bombings and how this event may impact the G20 Summit and the 2018 Commonwealth Games.

CEPS Chief Investigator Prof. Andrew O'Neil, an expert in nuclear weapons and global security, commented on the increasing threats coming from North Korea. His opinion piece called 'Optimism over North Korean bluff dims by the day' featured in the *Australian* (3 April 2013).

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](mailto:y.smaal@griffith.edu.au)

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