

# ANZELA



AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND EDUCATION LAW ASSOCIATION

## QUEENSLAND CHAPTER

### ***Legal Studies Teachers' Conference***

- When: Friday, 11 May 2018
- Time: 8:00am to 3:00pm
- Location: Undumbi Room,  
Level 5, Parliament House  
Alice Street, Brisbane
- Registration: ANZELA Member - \$95.00  
Non-Member - \$130.00  
Preservice Teachers - \$95.00

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# PROGRAM

Friday 11 May 2018	
8:00 am to 8:45 am	<b>Registration and tea/coffee</b>
8:15 am to 8:45 am	<b>Parliament House Tour conducted by Brett Nutley</b>
	<b>Networking opportunity for discussion on new syllabus</b>
8:45 am to 8:50 am	<p><b>Welcome to country</b></p> <p>Acknowledgment of Traditional Owners.</p> <p><b>Brett Nutley – Indigenous Liaison Officer, Community Engagement Services, Queensland Parliamentary Service</b></p>
8:50 am to 8:55 am	<p><b>Welcome</b></p> <p>Overview of the day.</p> <p><b>Mike Wilkinson - President, ANZELA Queensland Chapter</b></p>
8:55 am to 9:00 am	<p><b>Opening of Conference</b></p> <p><b>Hon Scott Stewart MP</b> <b>Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Queensland</b></p>
9:00 am to 10:00 am	<p><b>Keynote address</b></p> <p><i>How far has technology invaded the criminal justice system?</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1. Apprehension of Offenders</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Covert operations</li> <li>• "Poisoned fruit" and the exclusion of evidence</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>2. Evidence used to Convict</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reliability of DNA evidence</li> <li>• "Junk Science"</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>3. Artificial Intelligence and Sentencing</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sentencing by algorithms</li> </ul> </li> </ol> <p><b>The Honorable Justice G C Martin AM</b> <b>Supreme Court of Queensland</b></p>
10:00 am – 10.10 am	<p><b><i>Supreme Court Library</i></b></p> <p>This presentation will provide an overview of the education programs offered by Supreme Court Library Queensland. Conference attendees will</p>

	<p>also be asked to provide feedback on how the library can support you and your students to learn about the Queensland legal system if you cannot attend court or live in a regional area.</p> <p><b>Kirsten Murray</b></p> <p><b>Community Education Co-ordinator Supreme Court Library Queensland</b></p>
10:15 am – 10.45 am	<p><b>MORNING TEA</b></p>
10:45 am to 11:30 am	<p><b><i>Human Rights</i></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What is a Human Rights Act</li> <li>2. Benefits of a Human Rights Act</li> <li>3. The road to a Human Rights Act for Queensland – where we’ve come from, where we’re at and where to next</li> </ol> <p><b>Aimee Mc Veigh</b></p> <p><b>Campaign Co-ordinator A Human Rights Act for Queensland</b></p>
11:35 am to 12:20 pm	<p><b><i>Changing nature of civil dispute resolution in Queensland</i></b></p> <p>The nineteenth century legal theorist AV Dicey connected the principle of the rule of law to the existence in a jurisdiction of a single universal court system. He identified that the rule of law meant that all individuals, regardless of station, power or wealth, and all disputes, whether between private individuals or between individuals and the government, should be dealt with by independent judges holding public trials and making public decisions to a universally applied and known law. In the twenty-first century international lawyers still use Dicey’s understanding to determine whether there is an adequate rule of law within a nation.</p> <p>In the past 30 years in Queensland significant reforms have been introduced to how civil disputes are resolved. This has been part of a general reform movement in the common law world that has seen the rise of alternative dispute resolution, barriers and restrictions to court-based litigation and the establishment of specialist tribunals. Guiding these reforms has been a belief in the need for better ‘access to justice’ based on criticisms of the cost (in time, money and emotional health) and the ineffectiveness of traditional court-based adversarial litigation.</p> <p>This presentation will track key moments in this reform process in Queensland. The introduction of the Unified Civil Procedure Rules (UCPR) in 1999, the <i>Personal Injuries Proceeding Act 2002</i> (Qld), the establishment of the Queensland Civil and Administrative Tribunal (QCAT) in 2009, and the affirming of court based Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) in the <i>Civil Proceedings Act 2011</i> (Qld). It will also look at reforms at the Commonwealth level with the <i>Civil Dispute Resolution Act 2011</i> (Cth). While there is little doubt that these reforms have allowed greater access to justice through decreasing costs, speeding up resolutions and empowering parties to work together to resolve their own disputes, there is an underlying concern about the impact of ‘private’ dispute resolution on the rule of law. The presentation will identify the difficult balance to be maintained between private justice between parties and public accountability and legitimacy.</p>

	<p><b>Kieran Tranter</b></p> <p><b>Associate Professor</b> <b>Griffith Law School</b></p>
12:20 pm – 1:00 pm	<b>LUNCH</b>
1:00 pm to 1.50 pm	<p><b><i>Australia’s National Integrity System: Priorities for Reform</i></b></p> <p>Maintaining the integrity and accountability of government is important for preventing corruption and maladministration and ensuring good governance. Since 2012 Australia has fallen significantly on Transparency International’s International Corruption Perceptions Index, and scandals, inquiries and public concerns have focused on alleged corruption, misuse of executive power and abuse of parliamentary privileges.</p> <p>In this presentation, I will overview the integrity system in Australia and Queensland in particular, and address the role of the Crime and Corruption Commission and other similar agencies, the impact of the media, and what is achieved by royal commissions. I will consider challenges and obstacles in the current integrity system, and what reforms are needed to address them. This will illustrate the relationship between traditional systems of government accountability, and currently experienced problems.</p> <p><b>Professor Janet Ransley</b></p> <p><b>Director</b> <b>Griffith Criminology Institute</b></p>
1.55 pm to 2.50 pm	<p><b><i>“Interesting Cases I Have Been Involved In”</i></b></p> <p>Joseph Crowley is a barrister practising at the Queensland Bar. He often appears pro bono for indigent clients. His presentation will focus on three cases from three different areas of law; Graham Stafford (criminal law), John Killick (extradition) and Nigel Cumberworth (prison law). Graham Stafford was wrongly convicted of murdering a 12 year old girl. Mr Crowley has represented him for more than a decade in his efforts to publicly clear his name. Seventy year old John Killick- Australia most famous prison escapee- resisted the Queensland governments efforts to extradite him to Queensland to face jail for a twenty-year-old breach of parole. Mr Crowley appeared from him in a series of hearing over 3 months. Nigel Cumberworth, a prisoner who received a life sentence in the late 1990's, was unfairly targeted by authorities and charged with several offences that Mr Crowley successfully defended him of.</p> <p><b>Joseph Crowley</b></p> <p><b>Barrister</b></p>
2:50 pm – 3:00 pm	<p><b>Closure</b></p> <p><b>Information on ANZELA can be accessed on <a href="http://www.anzela.edu.au">www.anzela.edu.au</a></b></p>