

TOWARDS A RESTORATIVE SOCIETY

Speakers Abstracts

DAY ONE

SESSION ONE 9.45am

INTRODUCTION

The Defining Features of a Restorative Society

Dr Gabrielle Maxwell

Abstract

The values underpinning social relationships and the resolution of conflict are no longer defined by religion but more often by a social contract underpinned by formal documents such as constitutions, bills of rights and international standards and more informally based on a social consensus. Values derived from restorative justice theory can provide a source for clarifying the standards to which we aspire in New Zealand. Recent developments in many aspects of society show a similarity in the extent to which they exemplify these values and standards. This paper teases out some aspects of what it might mean to take a restorative approach to conflict and relationships in New Zealand across a broad spectrum of social institutions building on research on the critical features of intervention processes associated with successful outcomes in the youth justice sector.

SESSION TWO 10am

THEORETICAL ISSUES

The Need for Justice

Emeritus Professor A.J.W. Taylor

Abstract

The thought of construing justice as a basic human need arose belatedly from professional concerns for the resolution of civil, criminal, and social conflict. As a result, justice in its pure form is thought to require restatement as the ultimate impetus for customs, laws, and regulations that govern human activity. It follows that laws and legal procedures can only approximate the ideal, and consequently they require regular examination against the major premise. The proposition is advanced for the consideration of administrators, community leaders, politicians, practitioners, the public at large, and scholars of different academic disciplines concerned with individual and community wellbeing.

SESSION THREE 11.20am

VALUES & ATTITUDES

Te Ao Po - Te Ao Marama

New Zealand Character: The Light Side and the Dark

Emeritus Professor James Ritchie

Abstract

Fifty years ago the anthropologist Robert Redfield wrote of cultures having a light side and a dark side, which he called the "this" and the "that" of culture. In surveying restorative processes in the New Zealand scene, as this conference will do, I want to use this concept to show that though we have made much progress the concept of restorative justice is under suspicion from the dark side and policy must deal with that all the time. I do not wish to undertake a full scale analysis of the cultural character of New Zealanders, Maori and Pakeha, but to explore the paradox of how a seemingly hospitable, egalitarian, often generous, friendly society can react to positive changes with behaviours that are obstructive, nasty, vicious, repudiative and retributive still. There is much of which we can be proud but always there is the need to keep the "that" in mind.

LUNCH

SESSION FOUR 1.20

SPECIALIST JUSTICE SYSTEMS

Youth Justice in New Zealand

Dr Gabrielle Maxwell

Abstract

The Children, Young Persons and Their Families Act 1989 set out a new way of dealing with young offenders. New principles and objectives emphasise accountability of offenders, a concern for victims, the wellbeing of children, young people and families and diversion from courts and custody. Family group conferences have been introduced as the central method of deciding about appropriate ways of responding to offending for more serious offences, involving victims and enabling young people to be accountable and repair the harm they had caused. Police have developed alternative diversionary practices for less serious offences that are built around the same principles. Research has demonstrated that these new strategies are effective in diverting young people, are seen as more satisfying than court processes of the past for victims, offenders and families and that the key restorative features are effective in contributing to reducing reoffending and help young people build constructive and satisfying lives.

Restorative Practice in the Youth Court

Judge A J Becroft

Abstract

Although the Family Group Conference process has been extensively researched, restorative practices within the Youth Court itself have received little. This assessment will then consider, if restorative justice is a statutorily mandated goal of the Youth Court and to what extent is the Youth Court successful in achieving a truly restorative model within its own processes. It could be argued that the Youth Court has clung to an adversarial, retributive model of criminal justice and asks: to what extent should the Youth Court use Court processes and its own authority to improve restorative processes both within the Youth Court and within the wider youth justice arena?

A Family Violence Court

Judge Phil Recordon

Abstract

The first Family Violence Court was developed by Judge Karina Williams in Manukau and a second one is operating in Waitakere. Key goals include holding the perpetrator accountable, the speedy resolution of cases and a focus on exploring options for rehabilitation once a guilty pleas has been entered. At the same time safety is a primary concern. Remands are used to allow for ongoing monitoring and a victim coordinator provides support to victims who are invited to attend hearings and express their views if they wish to. The key to the model is to balance the need to protect the public and the victim with the reality that over 80% of victim will return to the relationship after a spell of Court-enforced separation. The goal must be to rehabilitate and strengthen the abuser, the victim and the family.

SESSION FIVE 3.40pm

POLICE AND PRISONS

A Restorative Prison

Kim Workman

Abstract

In October 2004, a faith-based prison unit was opened at Rimutaka Prison, near Wellington, New Zealand, being a joint Department of Corrections and Prison Fellowship of New Zealand programme that promotes peace and reconciliation. The model of biblical peace making, and processes for 'conflict resolution and the restoration of community peace, presents both staff and inmates with conflicts in terms of established disciplinary procedures, and the impact of 'prisonisation' on inmates. The paper explores the role of restorative justice in prisons, and the applicability of "best practise" restorative justice principles and practises within an institutional setting. It also examines the implications of this model for inmate family/whānau restoration, and victim/offender reconciliation. The paper concludes with a discussion on the implications of this model for the wider correctional system.

Restorative Policing
Ass. Com. Howard Broad

Abstract

Police are an important institution within the criminal justice system. People report crimes and incidents to the Police who are then hugely influential in deciding whether and how the report will be followed up and determined. This is a gatekeeper role for the criminal justice system and the quality of decisions that Police make features importantly as a critical success factor for the system as a whole. This paper discusses the current framework in New Zealand for police officers making these decisions. It compares the options available for young people under specific legislation with those available for adult offenders and provides observations on whether changes that promote a restorative approach may be more beneficial. A number of impediments to change will be discussed including how change might be effectively managed. The paper will draw on the authors experience in New Zealand policing as well as evidence from overseas police agencies that have adopted a restorative policing strategy as an element of their overall crime reduction practice and suggests some new directions for the New Zealand criminal justice system and in particular where the system is operated by Police.

DAY TWO

SESSION ONE 9am

EDUCATION & MEDIATION

Restorative practices in schools: Far-reaching implications.

Dr Wendy Drewery

Abstract

The use of certain practices derived from restorative justice has recently been gaining popularity and inciting keen interest in the education community. Practices that have so far been introduced have tended to centre on conferencing and are focused on disciplinary purposes, although there is a broadening range of other practices in schools that are being talked about under the heading “restorative”. However the use of processes derived from legal practice should not be simply transposed into the education context. This paper offers some reflections on these developments, building on the experiences of a group at the University of Waikato, which completed two projects on restorative conferencing in schools for the Ministry of Education under the rubric of the Suspension Reduction Initiative, and which continues to develop understanding of the practices. Objectives of both projects were directly related to the (political) desire to reduce numbers of suspensions and exclusions, particularly of Māori children, from schools. In spite of a wide variety of continuing initiatives, the overall numbers of stand-downs and suspensions have not substantially diminished. Although there has been a slight decline for Māori, young Māori and Pasifika students are still over-represented in these figures. Most suspensions and stand-downs from schools are a result of “continual disobedience” or physical assault on other students, and occur within the 13-15 year age group. Taken together, these statistics cause me to wonder whether as a society we are addressing youthful resistance appropriately by seeing it as a disciplinary matter brought about by poor behaviour management skills on the part of teachers, poverty or just plain bad upbringing. I will argue that the question of inclusion and exclusion in society, not just in schooling, is raised by the development of restorative practices, and will offer some suggestions about the kind of theory that might help us to think more constructively about what constitutes community when the members are very different from one another. Finally, I will suggest that the introduction of restorative practices in schools offers a particular opportunity to reconsider the role of education in our society.

Alternatives to Litigation

David Hurley

Always forgive your enemies. Nothing annoys them more. Oscar Wilde

Mediation and other forms of ‘Alternative Dispute Resolution’ that explore needs and interests of the parties are becoming standard provisions in new legislation in areas of civil law that previously have been dealt with by way of rights and through Courts or Tribunals. Such legislative provisions have more than doubled in the last few years, although with little consistency of either nomenclature or process. Alternative (or as some argue “Appropriate”) Dispute Resolution processes have attracted considerable research and attention from a range of disciplines over the last 25 years. These changes have been paralleled by the increasing diversity of New Zealand society. This paper discusses some emerging themes in both theory and practice in the field, some of the issues to be considered in suitable legislative design, and their relevance to concepts of restorative justice.

SESSION TWO 10.50am

MORE COURT & SETTLEMENT PROCESSES

**Adult Justice
Judge David Carruthers**

Abstract

This paper will give a brief overview of the movement of Restorative Justice processes into adult and other mainstream Courts in NZ. It will look at likely future developments in this area now that the Adult District Court Pilot has been completed and finally will discuss present and future Restorative Justice processes in the criminal justice system with particular reference to Parole and other post sentence opportunities.

**Waitangi Tribunal & Treaty Settlements
Judge Carrie Wainwright**

Abstract: To Come

LUNCH

SESSION THREE 1.20pm

MAKING PEACE

**How Does One Know If Peace Works ?
Dr Andrew Ladley**

Abstract: To Come

Restorative Approaches in Societies Emerging from Conflict

Dr Rod Alley

Abstract

The international community's response to restorative justice requirements following conflict remains haphazard and poorly resourced. Justice and reconciliation are fundamental to peace building, but a lack of adequate theorising about how these relate to one another or even a common language of what they may mean within post-conflict peace-building is evident. Too often, the imperatives of immediate relief have marginalized the less visible, but eventually more important needs of societal reconstruction, refurbishment of essential public institutions, and citizen aspirations for state functions organised to serve public goods not the patronage of elites. A culture of patronage facilitates impunity, a major barrier to the institutionalisation of rights based standards. Unemployment and small arms proliferation post-conflict worsen criminality carrying risks less than those experienced during combat. Peace settlements have not adequately addressed the core, rule of law needs which are itemised in the presentation. Problems of establishing effective policing, judicial administration, and legal codes (eg land law) are identified, after which the presentation critically addresses some of the 'package formulations' that have been proposed for post-conflict situations. The mixed record of Truth and Reconciliation Commissions is also addressed. The presentation concludes with some considerations deemed pertinent for New Zealand policy makers and analysts assessing restorative justice needs in Pacific Island and Commonwealth locations.

**Saying Sorry for Historical Wrongs
Nicola White**

Abstract

Restorative approaches can be applied to small and personal events, and to larger governmental issues. The focus of this paper is on the latter, and in particular on recent New Zealand experiences of the government tendering apologies to different groups in society. The paper examines a range of examples, including:

- the apology to the Chinese settler community that was affected by the poll tax and other forms of early and significant governmental discrimination;
- the apology that was made to Samoa, for events during New Zealand's administration of Samoa in the first half of the 20th century;
- the role of the apology in the historical Treaty grievance settlement process;
- the apologies and settlements that were provided to former patients in the Lake Alice hospital;

- the apologies and settlements that were provided to the women affected by cervical cancer as a result of the misreading of laboratory slides in Gisborne.

Drawing on these examples, the paper examines why governments give apologies, when and how they are given, and the benefits and risks involved in taking this step. In particular the paper considers the intersection between the political act of making an apology and legal questions of liability, and the question of whether there is potential for such actions to have an immediate or future impact on the way in which questions of Crown liability are approached.

The paper also attempts to locate this discussion in a broader conceptual context that takes account of the philosophical or psychological framework that underpins the restorative approach, as well as the broad societal roles played by the democratic framework and the rule of law in mediating the inevitable and constant stream of competing claims made by different groups in society.

SESSION THREE

CONCLUDING SESSION

Consistencies & Differences, Strengths & Limitations Panel of Speakers

GENERAL DISCUSSION

COMMENTARY Professor Jonathan Boston Dr Chris Marshall

CLOSE

FACILITATORS: Professor Jonathan Boston; Dr Karen Baehler

SPEAKERS BRIEF BIO'S

Speakers in order of presentation

DAY ONE Session 1

Dr Gabrielle Maxwell is currently an Associate of the Institute of Policy Studies. In the past she has worked as a lecturer and senior lecturer in the Department of Psychology at the University of Otago, and a researcher in the Ministry of Justice, the Institute of Criminology at VUW, the Office of the Commissioner for Children. Most recently she was Director of the Crime and Justice Centre at VUW. In recent years she has provided international consultancy and published extensively on issues related to restorative and youth justice, family violence, children and human rights.

Dr. A.J.W. (Tony) Taylor is Emeritus Professor of Psychology at Victoria University of Wellington where he held a chair in clinical psychology and concurrently an honorary Consultant in the Department of Psychiatry at Wellington Hospital and a locum in the West Coast Health Forensic Psychiatric Unit. Initially he was concerned with the reactions of people of all sorts of captivity and isolation, but after the Mt Erebus air crash he made clinical studies of the needs of different groups that had been exposed to different kinds of disaster. Since then he has worked on stress prevention and reduction with a number of Ministries and Government Department, and has often appeared as an expert witness in leading civil and criminal matters. He has published more than 250 professional articles on topics ranging from Antarctic isolation, psychopathology, and traumatic stress, and is on the editorial board of some international journals. In 2002 the New Zealand Psychological Society awarded him the Sir Thomas Hunter Prize for his recent research publications, and in 2003 he was elected a Companion of the Royal Society of New Zealand. His academic and professional qualifications are: MA (NZ) Cert.Soc.Sc, &Admin.(London), PhD(VUW), DHC(Reims), FBPsS, FNZPsS, CRSNZ.

Dr Warwick Tie works in the School of Social and Cultural Studies and the Centre for Justice and Peace Development at Massey University (Albany). A long-standing interest of his has been the politics of dispute resolution, emerging from his research in socio-legal theory in the 1990s. These interests have led to an involvement with restorative justice.

Dr James Ritchie retired from the University of Waikato in 1995, where he was appointed foundation professor in psychology in 1964, when the University began. He now lives at Te Whaanga, Raglan.

He trained under Professor Ernest Beaglehole at Victoria University of Wellington and shared his enthusiasm for the new field of ethno-psychology, in which Beaglehole was a world-renowned thinker and innovator. This led James into a research career in the study of Maori culture change and psychology, race relations and national character, on which he published widely. Rich experience at Harvard, Columbia and UC Santa Cruz developed his deep concern with the synthesis of traditional social science disciplines and commitment to their applications. In the early '70s he developed an integrated social science curriculum for high schools in Papua-New Guinea. In 1972 he founded the Centre for Maori Studies and carried out research at Waikato, which informed both government policies and tribal developments over the next two decades. Through this period, his work had practical influence on national and tribal development and drew him closely into an advisory role with major tribal groups, summarized in his *Becoming Bicultural* (1992). He was an active member of the team, which led Tainui in the first successful Land Claim Settlement. His other major field of study has been in New Zealand and Polynesian child-rearing where, with Jane Ritchie, he co-wrote a series of important books on the topic. They have also maintained strenuous research on violence and social policy.

Dr. James H. Liu was born in Taiwan, grew up in the USA and lives as a naturalized citizen in New Zealand. He received a PhD in social psychology from UCLA in 1992 and has been teaching at Victoria University since 1994. He is author of more than 50 peer-reviewed papers and is currently Senior Lecturer in the School of Psychology. His interests centre in two areas within social psychology: social identity and intergroup relations, and cultural and cross-cultural psychology. "I explore how social systems and people evolve over time: my work on social identity and the perception of history has provided a lens to view national and ethnic identity in Aotearoa/NZ, Singapore and Malaysia, Taiwan, and international politics around the world. I also engage in action research designed to produce social good, especially as regards political issues. I have numerous collaborations with researchers in Asia (Taiwan, Hong Kong, Philippines, Japan), Europe, and the US."

Judge Andrew Becroft was born in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, and educated in Wellington. He graduated from Auckland University in 1981 with a B.A./LL.B (Hons) degree. He practised in Auckland and then, in 1986, he assisted with the establishment of the Mangere Community Law Centre and then worked as a criminal barrister in South Auckland until his appointment to the District Court Bench. Judge Becroft is a former Council member of the Auckland District Law Society and the New Zealand Law Society. He is a current editor of LexisNexis "Transport Law". Judge Becroft assisted with the organisation of a smaller, prior conference for members of the "Developing Bar" before the 1990 Commonwealth Law Conference in Auckland. He is the Patron of the New Zealand Speak Easy Association Inc., which assists those with various forms of speech impediment. He is also President of the NZ Tertiary Students Christian Fellowship. He is married with three children, aged ten, eight and four.

Kim Workman started his public service career as a police officer in 1959. He spent 16 years in the Police. Since then he has worked in the Office of the Ombudsman, the State Services Commission. In 1986 he was appointed as the District Manager, Department of Māori Affairs, as Assistant Secretary (Penal Institutions), Department of Justice and as Deputy Director General (Māori Health) with the Ministry of Health. He retired in 1996, to establish his own consultancy business, specialising in public policy advice, Māori and indigenous development, and organisational development and change. He has a BA (Sociology) degree from Massey University, and is a graduate of the Graduate Business School, Stanford University. In 2000, when Kim was appointed to the position of Executive Director, Prison Fellowship. In the last three years, Prison Fellowship New Zealand has become a significant provider in the criminal justice sector/social services sectors, providing services at the faith-based unit, Rimutaka Prison, in after-care prisoner services (Operation Jericho), and in the delivery of in-prison victim-offender reconciliation services. In 2003, Kim was awarded a second Churchill Fellowship, to study offender re-integration in Detroit, USA. In 2005, Kim was the joint recipient (with Jackie Katounas) of the International Prize for Restorative Justice. The award was created to honour a person or organisation responsible for significantly advancing restorative justice around the world.

Howard Broad is the Assistant Commissioner of the New Zealand Police, based in Wellington, New Zealand and with responsibilities for Planning, Development and Deployment. In this role he has particular responsibilities for shaping the direction of Police and developing organisational capability that can deliver on the promised outcomes of policing. Previously, he was the District Commander of Auckland City Police, has had an extensive career as a police detective, and held other significant roles in policy development and planning. He holds a degree in law.

DAY TWO

Wendy Drewery is an Assistant Dean and Associate Professor in the School of Education at the University of Waikato, where she also teaches lifespan development, critical psychology and counselling. She was a member of a team which developed and trialled a process for restorative conferencing in schools in the late 1990s for the Ministry of Education, and a writer of the resource booklet *Restorative Practices in Schools* which reports on that project. She continues to research and develop these practices alongside colleagues in Hamilton and elsewhere. Wendy is a co-author with Lise Bird of the text, *Human Development in Aotearoa*, and the author of many journal articles and book chapters on developmental and therapeutic conversations, counselling, adult development and ageing, group work, and restorative practices. Currently she is focussing on understanding processes of conversations, and is preparing a book with the working title *Conversations that work: Social constructionist ideas in practice*

David Hurley, LL.M., A.A.M.I.N.Z. was a lawyer in general practice for some 25 years before being appointed a member of the Employment Tribunal in 1991, handling both mediations and adjudications. Under the Employment Relations Act 2000 he was appointed a mediator. His combined experience in this field and other areas of dispute exceeds 2000 cases. He has written a number of articles on mediation for "Lawtalk" and presented papers to (amongst others) A.M.I.N.Z., the NZ Law Society (Triennial conferences) and the NZ Institute for Dispute Resolution. He co-presented a paper on intra-cultural mediation with the late Sir John Turei to a SPIDR (now A.C.R.) AGM in Los Angeles. He has held various offices in voluntary organisations including Outward Bound Trust of NZ, J.R. McKenzie Trust, The NZ Association of Philanthropic Trusts, and the Mary Potter Hospice. He has been President of the Wellington District Law Society and Vice-President of the NZ Law Society. He has served on a number of law society sub-committees including acting as Inaugural Co-ordinator of both the Wellington Duty Solicitor Scheme and Visiting Solicitor Scheme to Prisons, a contributor to Community Law Centres, Access to Law Committee (for Department of Justice) and was legal adviser to a Parliamentary Committee on Co-operative Housing.

Judge David Carruther's has had a distinguished career as a District Court Judge holding family and Youth Court warrants. He piloted, in the Porirua Youth Court, an early example of a restorative approach to young offenders. More recently he has been Principal Youth Court Judge and then Principal District Court Judge before 'retiring' to his current position as Chairman of the Parole Board. His championship of restorative justice and his example of how to apply these principles in a court has been a major factor in its effective use among the judiciary here and has influenced approaches in a number of overseas countries where he has been invited to describe our system.

Judge Carrie Wainwright was appointed as a Māori Land Court Judge in 2000 and is a Member of the Waitangi Tribunal. She was appointed as the deputy Chairperson of the Waitangi Tribunal effective from 11 February 2004. She is presiding officer in the district inquiries in Wairarapa ki Tararua and Whanganui, and presided over the Tribunal's urgent inquiry into the government's foreshore and seabed policy. She is the Māori Land Court judge for the lower North Island and the whole South Island. Her career in Treaty of Waitangi jurisprudence began in 1988, representing the Fishing Industry Board in the Muriwhenua Fishing Claim and the Ngāi Tahu claim. Up to the time of her appointment, she represented a wide range of Māori claimants, Crown-related and local authority clients before the Waitangi Tribunal, and in the courts. Carrie was leading counsel in a wide range of judicial review and commercial litigation cases. She has an expert knowledge of the Resource Management field, particularly as it relates to Māori interests. She trained as a mediator in 1993, and her work in the Māori Land Court and the Waitangi Tribunal is very mediation-based. She enjoys learning languages, and speaks Māori, French, German, Dutch and Spanish with varying degrees of fluency. Her chief focus is on improving her te reo Māori skills. Carrie is based in Wellington and is the adoring mother of two children, (Laura, 11 years and Billy, 6 years).

Dr Roderic Alley, formerly Associate Professor in Political Science and International Relations at Victoria University of Wellington, continues to teach in its School of Government Master of Strategic Studies Programme. He has researched and published in the field of International Relations, Pacific politics, and International Organisations. In 2004, he published with Ashgate (UK), *Internal Conflict and the International Community. Wars Without End?* His current research interests include New Zealand foreign policy, disarmament, and issues of internal conflict settlement, including International Humanitarian Law, and relevant international responsibilities.

Dr Andrew Ladley is the Director of the Institute of Policy Studies, the research and publication window of the School of Government at Victoria University of Wellington. The IPS conducts seminars, teaching and research on domestic and

foreign policy, and publishes monographs and a journal on these matters (see www.vuw.ac.nz/ips). Andrew is on leave of absence from his position in the Law School at Victoria University, where he has been a faculty member since 1987. From 1999-2003 Andrew served as Chief of Staff and Coalition Manager, Office of the Deputy Prime Minister in the New Zealand Government. He has also worked as a Legal Adviser in a number of international missions. He is a graduate in commerce and law. His Masters and PhD are from the London School of Economics. His areas of research and interest include governance, conflict, international peace operations, constitutional and international law. He travels widely researching pacific and regional policy issues. His current writing includes the Bougainville peace process, conflict and elections in Papua New Guinea, re-conceptualising 'the border' as the modern state copes with globalization, international human rights and conflict resolution, and the framework for Treaty of Waitangi discussions in New Zealand. In 2000, Andrew received the Inaugural UNESCO "Peacebuilders Award" for his work in East Timor and in 2001, was made an Officer of the New Zealand Order of Merit.

Nicola White joined the Institute of Policy Studies in April 2004 as a Senior Research Fellow, for a term of 3 years. Nicola's immediate research interests are Treaty of Waitangi issues, particularly in relation to contemporary policy making, and aspects of the operation of the Official Information Act. She also has a broad general interest in all areas of constitutional and public law, and in government administration. These interests reflect Nicola's background as a lawyer working in policy roles in the central agencies of government. She comes to the Institute after spending nearly 4 years in the Policy Advisory Group of the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet, where she provided advice across a wide range of legal, justice sector and state sector issues, as well as on Treaty matters. In the 1990s Nicola worked in the Cabinet Office as a legal and policy advisor. In this role she was heavily involved in activities to prepare the systems of government and Parliament for the implementation of MMP, including the production of the 1995 edition of the Cabinet Manual, the review of Standing Orders, and the development of SSC guidelines on the conduct of public servants. Between those two roles, Nicola spent some time at home while having two children, and then worked as a barrister for a year, providing advice to a range of organisations on public law issues. Her earlier employment includes 5 years as a researcher at the Law Commission, working on a wide range of law reform and public law topics.

Dr Chris Marshall is the new St. John's Senior Lecturer in Christian Theology in the Religious Studies Department at VUW. He has published extensively on restorative justice, including his book *Beyond Retribution* (Eerdmans, 2001). He was the principal author of the "Statement on Restorative Justice Values and Processes" adopted by the Ministry of Justice in 2004 as part of its Best Practice standards. He is an accredited and experienced restorative justice facilitator and past Chairman of the Waitakere Restorative Justice Community Group. Last year Chris received an International Community Justice Award in London from Princess Anne in the category of Outstanding Campaigner".

Dr Karen Baehler is Senior Lecturer in Public Policy at the School of Government, Victoria University of Wellington. Before joining Victoria University of Wellington in 1999, she worked as a policy researcher in the Washington, D.C. think tank sector for ten years. She teaches in the Master of Public Policy and undergraduate programmes at SoG and is a contributing lecturer in the Australia New Zealand School of Government. Her research interests include good practice in policy analysis and advice and the philosophical foundations of social welfare policy. She received her PhD in Policy Sciences from the University of Maryland.

Professor Jonathan Boston is Professor of Public Policy and Deputy Director of the Institute of Policy Studies in the School of Government at Victoria University of Wellington. He is the author/editor of 16 books on various matters relating to New Zealand politics, public policy and public management. He was a member of the NZ Political Change Project from 1995-2002, which explored the behavioural, institutional and policy implications of MMP. During 2000-01, he served as a member of the Tertiary Education Advisory Commission, and between 2002 and 2005 he helped to design, implement and evaluate the Performance-Based Research Fund in the tertiary education sector, working mainly for the Tertiary Education Commission.

REGISTERED PARTICIPANTS

DR ROD	ALLEY	
CASSANDRA	ANDERSON	Crime Prevention Unit, Ministry of Justice
DENNY	ANKER	RJS Trust
KAREN	BAEHLER	
KATHERINE	BAXTER	Ministry of Social Development
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MARGARET	BEDGGOOD	
AMY	BENDALL	Waitangi Tribunal
DENISE	BLAKE	Pivotal Consultancy
JONATHAN	BOSTON	
HOWARD	BROAD	Assistant Commissioner of Police
SEAN	BUCKLEY	
RONDA	BUNGAY	Pivotal Consultancy
ALAN	CAMERON	School of Accounting & Commercial Law
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MARY-ELLEN	FOGARTY	The Treasury
BILL	GAVIN	Aimhi Schools
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DIANE	HALLOT	Department of Corrections
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FIONA	LANDON	RJAT

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SUSAN	PROVAN	Department of Corrections
BRENDA	RATCLIFFE	Ministry of Social Development
JUDGE PHILIP	RECORDON	
MAXINE	RENNIE	Mana Social Services Trust
EDUARDO	REZENDE MELO	Brazilian Ass Juvenile Judges & Public Prosecutors & Sao Pauko-SP Judicial School
JIM	RITCHIE	
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ANAND	SATYANAND	Confidential Forum for Former Inpatients of Psychiatric Hospitals
VERA	SCHAUHOFF	Intern IPS
MARILYN	SCOTT	Community Probation Service
PHIL	SKIPWORTH	Porirua College
DR LEANNE	SMITH	The Salvation Army
DAVID	SWARTZ	54 Central Terrace
HELEN	SWARTZ	54 Central Terrace
TONY	TAYLOR	
MARGARET	THOMPSON	Law Commission
WARWICK	TIE	Massey University Albany
CLAIR	TRAINOR	Youth Justice Team, Ministry of Justice
JUDGE CARRIE	WAINWRIGHT	Waitangi Tribunal
BEVERLEY	WAKEHAM	Ombudsmen
HARRY	WALKER	Department Child Youth & Family
PELE	WALKER	Leadernz
NICOLA	WHITE	IPS
GAYLE	WILLCOCKS	Mana Social Services Trust
JEREMY	WOOD	Director Crime Prevention Unit Ministry of Justice
KIM	WORKMAN	Prison Fellowship of New Zealand
JANET	YIAKMIS	Restorative Justice Otago
PAUL	ZOUBKOV	IPS
RESTORATIVE JUSTICE CO- ORDINATOR		Restorative Justice Services Trust Wellington

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