AUTlaw

NEWS FROM AUT LAW SCHOOL
AUTUMN 2015

MESSAGE FROM PROFESSOR CHARLES RICKETT
DEAN OF LAW

It is my pleasure to welcome you to the latest issue of AUTlaw.

We are almost half way through the academic year and my first eight months as Dean of Law have gone by very quickly. There is a lot going on at the Law School and I must say that in my short time here I have been very impressed by the quality and commitment of our staff and students.

When I arrived I said that it was vital we consolidate the LLB's reputation for providing a relevant and high quality legal education built up over the past six years. As part of that process, the Law School has embarked on a comprehensive review of the structure of the programme, its content and pedagogy. I am anticipating that any changes arising out of that review will be in place for the start of 2017.

Each year our students, like law students around the globe, must adapt to the demands of studying law. They are soon drawn into the unique combination of human interest and intellectual rigour that legal study offers. Many are also involved with the various competitions and putting together CVs and covering letters for clerkships and other career opportunities.

We are fortunate to have a very vibrant student body and I certainly commend the enthusiasm and drive of the executive members of our two law students' societies. Not only are they instrumental in encouraging all law students at AUT to participate actively in Law School and wider University life, but they are also integral to ensuring that there are effective and constructive channels of communication between the students and my colleagues and me.

The past month has been particularly busy. We hosted the Public Defence Service (PDS) Annual Workshop which ten of our students were invited to attend. We were also delighted to have the Attorney-General, the Honourable Chris Finlayson, join us for brunch. He spent an hour talking informally with staff about legal education and how important it is that students graduate with a firm understanding of key areas of the law and the fundamental principles which underpin them. I am convinced that having prominent members of the profession and leading scholars visit the Law School ensures that we successfully foster productive relationships with the legal community and that in turn assures the currency and relevance of what we do.

Of course this newsletter plays a vital role on the other side of that coin; and, whether you read it from cover to cover or merely dip in and out of it, I hope you find the content interesting, informative and – if you are a follower of Cryptic Corner – challenging.

The Hon Chris Finlayson – Attorney-General

(Left to right) Dr John Edgar – Deputy Public Defender (Waitakere), Madeleine Laracy – Director of the PDS and the Hon Amy Adams – Minister of Justice

John Maasland – Chancellor of AUT (left) and Professor Geoff Perry – Dean of the Faculty of Business and Law

EXPECTATIONS OF PRIVACY – CRUMPET AND CAKE

Two stories which hit the headlines earlier this year raise some interesting issues around the expectation of privacy in relation to photographs and personal information posted on social media.

In February two office workers in Christchurch were photographed engaged in an after-hours sexual dalliance by patrons in the pub across from their office premises who could clearly see what was going on. As far as we are aware there have been no legal proceedings initiated in respect of the images that subsequently appeared on social media worldwide. If such action was taken, one of the questions a court would need to determine would be whether the infamous rompers could have any reasonable expectation that their "public" display would not be given the wide publicity that it did receive.

The issue was considered by the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) in *Peck v UK* ([2001] ECHR 44787/98) in relation to the aftermath of a suicide attempt in a public street caught on CCTV. A number of still shots from the CCTV footage were subsequently published in council press releases, local newspapers and used in a television programme. The ECHR found that Peck's right to respect for private and family life (Article 8 European Convention on Human Rights) had been violated, holding that privacy expectations may arise in such a case once any permanent record comes into existence which is then given widespread publicity. After all, while onlookers will have only a real-time appreciation of the actions of individuals in, or within view of, a public place, when a permanent record is made, and widely disseminated, the moment can be viewed "to an extent far [exceeding] any exposure to a passer-by". In *Hosking v Runting* ([2005] 1 NZLR 1 (CA)), Gault P and Blanchard J referred to *Peck* and observed that, in "exceptional circumstances", a person may be able to restrain additional publicity being given to something they did on a public street. Here of course the intimate activity took place in private premises even though it was easily visible to those outside. It is likely that this provides a strong argument for finding the exceptional circumstances necessary to give rise to an expectation of privacy in respect of the images that went viral.

The second incident to receive widespread media coverage concerned Ms Hammond's cake which was creatively decorated with an offensive message about her then employer Baywide. Ms Hammond, who had resigned and was serving out her four weeks' notice period, had made the cake and subsequently posted a photograph of it on her Facebook page. Her privacy settings meant that only those Ms Hammond accepted as "friends" could view the photograph. When the executive team at Baywide heard about the cake one of the senior managers "bullied" a junior employee, who was a Facebook friend of Ms Hammond, in to opening her Facebook page. The senior manager then took a screen shot of the cake and included it in various communications to a number of local HR companies and Ms Hammond's new employer.

The question here, also, is whether Ms Hammond had a reasonable expectation of privacy in the photograph she posted on her Facebook page. Even with privacy settings in place it appears that the answer is probably no. The general question was recently considered in *Nucci v Target Corporation* (No 4D14-138, January 7 2015) where the District Court of Appeal of the State of Florida found that photographs posted on networking web sites like Facebook are generally not private regardless of the privacy settings the user established. The Court explained that the very nature of these sites is for users to share information and there would seem to be no justifiable expectation that a user's friends would keep the user's profile private. In fact the more friends a user has the more likely it is that at least one of those friends will copy and disseminate the posts to others.

Most of us understand that we should not put anything on social media which we do not want the world to see. Indeed many Facebook users often post (tasteless) jokes expecting them to be shared widely. Each situation will be assessed on a case by case basis but it would appear that, generally, it is unlikely that there would be any reasonable expectation of privacy in respect of information posted on Facebook. And, given Ms Hammond had around 150 friends, any one of whom could easily show the photo to third parties, it is unlikely she would have succeeded in a claim for wrongful publication of private facts (a further issue might be whether there was sufficient dissemination). For similar reasons, it would also be difficult to show that accessing someone else's information on Facebook would satisfy the requirements of the intrusion into seclusion tort (*C v Holland* [2012] 3 NZLR 672).

Ms Hammond did not pursue her claim in tort. Instead she brought an action against Baywide under the Privacy Act 1993 (the Act).

CONTINUE ▸▸

There are two matters arising from the decision in *Hammond v Credit Union Baywide* ([2015] NZHRRT 6) which are of interest. First, what constitutes "personal information" under the Act and, secondly, how does the Human Rights Review Tribunal (HRRT) arrive at the appropriate level of compensation for emotional harm under s 88?

The Act defines personal information as "information about an identifiable individual" (s 2). According to the Privacy Commissioner, determining what is personal information "can be one of the hardest legal calculations in everyday privacy practice", so it is unfortunate that Baywide conceded that it had collected personal information about Ms Hammond (a breach of Principle 4) when it took the screenshot of the cake with its offensive message about Baywide. That concession meant that the HRRT was not called upon to consider whether the photograph was in fact personal information about Ms Hammond.

On the face of it, it is difficult to see how a photograph of the cake per se can be "information about" Ms Hammond. Information such as a person's medical, bank, telephone and address details are obviously personal information. But the Privacy Commissioner has commented that other kinds of information, for example a mechanic's report about a person's car, or export details of a farmer's lamb carcasses (for instance a pallet number), are more problematic – do they provide "information about" either the car owner or farmer? The photo of the cake certainly said a lot about Baywide but, in the absence of any further information, it said nothing about Ms Hammond. A discussion on this point would have been useful. However, despite that, there is little doubt that the subsequent dissemination of the photo with additional comment by Bayside regarding Ms Hammond's exit from the company did constitute disclosure of personal information and a breach of Principle 11.

The HRRT awarded Ms Hammond some $160,000 in damages which included $98,000 for significant humiliation, loss of dignity and injury to feelings. Although the latter award has attracted considerable comment, the HRRT's reasons for making it are set out in detail in the decision. Under s 88(1) the HRRT has a discretion as to whether such damages should be awarded and in this case it considered that "*the humiliation, loss of dignity and injury to feelings experienced by Ms Hammond are at the serious end of the spectrum*" ([171]. The HRRT took into account senior management's bullying of the junior employee and the fact that, in disclosing Ms Hammond's cake antics to her new employer and others, Baywide was motivated by "a desire to exact revenge" ([181]). The HRRT considered that behaviour to be "shameful" ([160]) and described the case as "arguably the most serious to have come before the Tribunal to date" ([179]).

In addition, the HRRT did not consider that any conduct by Ms Hammond would affect the discretionary grant of the remedy, stating ([162]):

> *The point which appears to have been lost on NZCU Baywide is that Principle 11 is about the responsibilities of the agency which has collected the personal information. The restrictions attach to the agency. Principle 11 does not permit (or condone) the disclosure of personal information on the grounds there has been supposed misconduct on the part of the individual.*

Prior to *Hammond*, the highest award in a disclosure case had been $40,000 in *Hamilton v The Deanery 2000 Ltd* ([2003] NZHRRT 28), a case which involved vindictiveness (but not bullying) on the part of the defendant. In *Hammond* the judge used the award in *Hamilton* as the benchmark, taking into account inflation and the extent of the humiliation in the respective cases to arrive at the $98,000 sum.

Nevertheless, considering that the award of damages under the Act is to compensate the plaintiff for humiliation, loss of dignity and injury to feelings, and not to punish the defendant, it is worth noting that, by comparison, the size of damages awards in privacy torts cases has been ungenerous. In the well-known *Mosley* case (*Mosley v News Group Newspapers Ltd* [2008 EWHC 1777), Eady J, despite describing the "scale of the distress and indignity" suffered by Mosley as "difficult to comprehend" and "probably unprecedented", still awarded only £60,000 – at the time, described as "dwarfing all earlier privacy pay-outs". And, in New Zealand, to date the highest damages for invasion of privacy is the $25,000 awarded by the District Court in *Brown v Attorney-General* (DC Wellington CIV-2003-085-236, 20 March 2006).

Suzanne McMeekin and Janine Lay

CRYPTIC CORNER

WIN A BOTTLE OF CHAMPAGNE

Here is the cryptic for this issue:

Say Peter, what's the reasoning from the wrong planet in the case where the Court of Appeal considered a convoluted tort involved randy rovers? It blew a raspberry to the idea that a one man band could be responsible for loose talk on the couch.

What was the name of the case? (6, 5, 3, 1, 8)

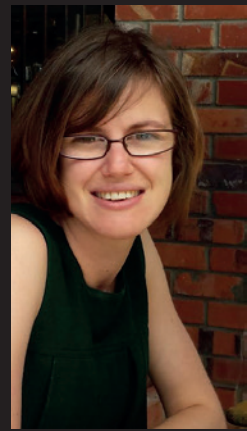
Email your solution to mike.french@aut.ac.nz by 4.00 pm on Wednesday 3rd June. All correct entries received by the deadline will go into the draw to win a bottle of champagne.

LAST ISSUE

In the last issue we asked you to name the case provided by the following clues:

Velvet made Elias turn temptress? That's not right! The quality of the clothes should make no difference to the way you live your life; as the Chief Justice noted in a 2009 Supreme Court decision, in respect of the purchaser of one North Shore property, "although he looked 'scruffy', he had the means to pay."

The answer was *Stevens v Premium Real Estate Ltd*, and our congratulations go to Rebecca Thomson from Meredith Connell (pictured right), who won the draw for the bottle of champagne.



STAFF NEWS

ALLAN BEEVER

Professor Allan Beever was invited to present a paper at a roundtable conference organised by the University of Notre Dame at its London campus in February. Speakers from some of the world's leading universities including Berkeley, Oxford, Kings College London, the University of Turin, and Trinity College Dublin delivered a variety of papers on the conference theme of, "The Common Law in an Age of Regulation".

Allan's paper addresses the impact of regulation on the private law. Focusing mainly on the area of torts, Allan contrasts the traditional approach to the law with the more modern one. The traditional view holds that a primary function of the law and the courts is to provide individuals with a platform to assert their rights against others and to insist on the enforcement of those rights.

The more recent approach, on the other hand, treats the law as having a more administrative function which, Allan argues, undermines the law's ability to recognise the individual's moral standing in the same way. On this view, the individual goes to court, not in order to uphold her rights, but merely to sue for compensation for losses, in much the same way as she might apply to ACC for compensation for personal injury. Allan laments this development as degrading individual liberty and failing to treat citizens as fully moral persons.

The conference was a great success and enjoyed by all the delegates. A personal highlight for Allan was the post-conference dinner held at the Oxford and Cambridge Club in London which he describes as "a pleasant and amusing taste of frayed ostentation".

ROD THOMAS

At the time of her death in March 2012, Bonnie Joyce Bell's family assumed that she was still the registered proprietor of a large block of land south of Ashburton. How wrong they were. In the process of settling her estate, the family discovered that, despite the fact that Mrs Bell had been diligent about paying the rates on the property, a neighbour had declared the land abandoned, completed an application for certificate on ground of possession under the Land Transfer Regulations 2002 (Form 22) and been given ownership of the land by Land Information New Zealand (LINZ).

Associate Professor, Rod Thomas, examines this very situation in a paper he delivered to the Association of Law, Property, and Society (ALPS) 2015 Annual Meeting, held at the University of Georgia, School of Law, at the end of April. The paper critically assesses the procedure under the 1963 Land Transfer Amendment Act for granting a fresh title on the basis of adverse possession and questions whether that process adequately protects the interests of the Torrens title owner, and reasonable expectations of property ownership in the 21st century.

Over the three days of the ALPS Annual Meeting, speakers from across the common law jurisdictions traversed a diverse range of topics from squatters' rights and adverse possession, to indigenous land rights, housing and social justice and America's robust market in human body products.

You can receive a copy of the paper titled, "Adverse occupation claims of Torrens land in New Zealand – raptors, Torrens titles and due process", by emailing Rod at rod.thomas@aut.ac.nz

MARY-ROSE RUSSELL

In December last year, the *New Zealand Legal Method Handbook* was published by Thomson Reuters. Co-authored by AUT's Mary-Rose Russell and Stephen Penk from the University of Auckland, the book is primarily designed to guide students through fundamental concepts and essential lawyerly skills, such as case reading, statutory interpretation and legal writing, which form the core of legal methodology courses included in the first year of all New Zealand undergraduate law degrees.

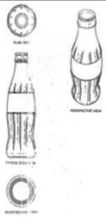
The book focuses on student learning and, by using the worked examples, questions and answers, and practice exercises integrated throughout the text, students are able to test their understanding, check their progress and systematically improve their skills.

CAROLINA IN MY MIND

If James Taylor had been an IP lawyer, he could have written about "signs that might be trade marks" (rather than "omens") when he went to Carolina in his mind. Certainly such signs were very much in our mind when, in our Winter 2014 issue, we reviewed Wylie J's decision in *The Coca Cola Company v Frucor Soft Drinks Limited and Pepsico Inc* ([2013] NZHC 3282). In rejecting TCCC's claims that Pepsi's Carolina bottle infringed the trade marks in its iconic contour bottle, Wylie J accepted that the Carolina bottle was being used as a trade mark, but concluded that "*there was no material or sufficient similarity [between that shape] and any of TCCC's registered trade marks (or the contour bottle which is the paradigm example of those trade marks in use) . . . such as to lead to the likelihood of deception or confusion*" (at [188]).

At the time we pointed out that TCCC was pursuing a parallel action for trade mark infringement against Pepsi in the Federal Court of Australia. Besanko J's decision in that case was delivered late last year (*Coca Cola Company v Pepsico Inc (No 2)* [2014] FCA 1287) and we thought you might be interested in the outcome of those proceedings.

TCCC were alleging trade mark infringements in respect of four registered trade marks. It should be noted at the outset that two of the registered marks (TM 63697 and TM 767355 – hereafter referred to as the "detailed marks") are similar to those registered in New Zealand to the extent that they show detail of the features of the contour bottle such as the curved sides, the fluting and scalloping and the flat base and banded neck. The other two Australian registrations (hereafter referred to as the "outline marks") are in respect of marks in which the silhouette or outline of the contour bottle is the entire mark (TM 1160894) or is the dominant feature (TM 1160893). There is no equivalent to the outline marks registered in New Zealand but, in the High Court proceedings, TCCC had argued that a "normal and fair use" of its registered trade marks included the silhouette of its contour bottle as used in numerous advertising promotions. Wylie J disagreed on the basis that TCCC had "not registered the silhouette of its contour bottle simpliciter" in New Zealand, and it could not "extend the scope of its trade mark registration by going on to use as a sign the silhouette derived from its registered marks when that sign is not itself registered".

Australian trade mark no. 63697	Australian trade mark no.767355	Australian trade mark no. 1160893	Australian trade mark no. 1160894
			

In the FCA, the two main issues for consideration under s 120(1) of the Trade Marks Act 1995 were whether the defendants had used the shape of the Carolina bottle, or its outline or silhouette, as a trade mark and, if so, whether the shape of the Carolina bottle, or its outline or silhouette, was "deceptively similar" to any of TCCC's four registered trade marks.

In reasoning similar to that applied by Wylie J in the High Court, Besanko J concluded that, "in the context in which it is sold", the "overall shape" of the Carolina bottle was distinctive and consumers would associate it with the Pepsi brand and that it was therefore being used as a trade mark. Significantly, while his Honour agreed that the outline or silhouette of the Carolina bottle was an element in its overall shape, he did not accept TCCC's argument that the mere outline or silhouette of the Carolina bottle by itself was sufficient to indicate a connection in the course of trade between the Pepsi beverages and Pepsico, the company. Bersanko J accepted that the outline or shape of the bottle may be one of the first features seen by a consumer from a distance, however he noted (at [215]):

> *All bottles have an outline or silhouette and the fact that a bottle has a waist is not so extraordinary as to lead to the conclusion that that feature alone is being used as a trade mark.*

Moving on to the issue of "deceptive similarity", Bersanko J considered the detailed marks and the outline marks separately. Just as Wylie J had done in the High Court, Bersanko J found significant differences when he compared the Carolina bottle to the detailed marks: "*The Carolina bottle does not have flutes or a clear belt band, and it has the horizontal wave feature. In addition, its waist is more gradual and appears to extend higher up the bottle*" (at [235]). His Honour could see no reason to give any particular feature prominence over other features and was not prepared to accept that the outline or the silhouette was the essential feature of the detailed marks.

On the other hand, as far as the outline marks were concerned, the outline or the silhouette of the contour bottle was either the only or the dominant feature. Bersanko J expressed difficulty in trying "to construe the registered marks" to three dimensional objects. Having found that the whole shape of the Carolina bottle was what was being used as a trade mark, he noted that there were five distinctive features of the Carolina bottle which did not form part of the outline marks.

Having found no deceptive similarity in respect of either the detailed marks or the outline marks, Bersanko J reached a similar conclusion to Wylie J and held that there had been no infringement of TCCC's trade marks. TCCC has indicated that it will be appealing the decisions in both jurisdictions.

Mike French

FOCUS ON ALUMNI

AUT LAW SCHOOL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

The first cohort of AUT law students completed their degrees at the end of 2012 and by the time of the next graduation ceremony this August we will have around 175 graduates from the LLB and LLB (Hons) degrees. We think it is important to stay in touch with our graduates and to that end we have established the AUT Law School Alumni Association (AUTLSAA). We will maintain a comprehensive database of our graduates in-house but we have also set up an AUTLSAA group on LinkedIn for those who use that platform for staying in contact – if you are one of our graduates who is LinkedIn we would encourage you to join that group.

SHAY NEAL

Congratulations to Shay Neal and the rest of the Black Sticks Men squad for taking out the Sultan Azlan Shah Cup in Malaysia last month. The Black Sticks won the Cup with a 3-1 shoot-out victory over Australia in the final. Shay, who has earned 58 caps, successfully juggled his law studies and his hockey commitments and completed his degree last year. He is keen to continue his involvement with hockey and his immediate ambition is to qualify for the Rio Olympics next year. Shay is currently working at Meredith Connell.

PETER BATES

Peter already had a successful career – and a national reputation – as a registered valuer when he enrolled in the AUT law degree as one of the original cohort of students in 2009. Peter now practises as both a lawyer and a valuer. A substantial amount of the work he does focuses on the forensic valuation of the diverse range of real estate found in greater Auckland and Peter's expert advice has been called in evidence in the District Court, Weathertight Homes Tribunal and the High Court. He has also prepared valuation evidence for the Land Valuation Tribunal, the Real Estate Agents Authority and for Law Society complaints. Peter enjoys coming back to the Law School to talk to students about his experiences generally and, in particular, the legal responsibilities which valuers assume when they give advice to clients.

If you are an AUT law graduate and would like to let us know what you are doing, or just to update your contact details, email the Law School Administrator, Eureka Masih, at emasih@aut.ac.nz.

Law students, Joseph Bergin, Abha Pradhan, James Herring, James Olsen, Abigail Tecson, and Pierce Bedogni are pictured with AMINZ Executive Director, Deborah Hart, Chairman of the International Court of Arbitration, John Beechey (second from right), and AMINZ Council Member and Fellow, barrister, arbitrator and mediator Royden Hindle (far right), who also teaches on the LLM dispute resolution paper.

OUR STUDENTS

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION DAY CONFERENCE

In February six of our students attended the International Arbitration Day Conference hosted by the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) and the Arbitrators' and Mediators' Institute of New Zealand (AMINZ). In an opening address delivered for him by the Solicitor General, Mike Heron QC, the Attorney-General, the Hon Chris Finlayson QC, lent his support to New Zealand as a centre of international arbitration. He also noted that the Judicature Modernisation Bill, which is currently before the House, paves the way for a specialist arbitration panel to be established in the High Court.

The conference was distinguished by having John Beechey, the Chairman of the ICC International Court of Arbitration in Paris, and the Hon Justice Clyde Croft of the Supreme Court of Victoria among its speakers. Others to address the delegates were international arbitrators, David Williams and David Kreider, Vice President of AMINZ, John Walton, and John Green of the New Zealand Disputes Resolution Centre. David Kreider, John Walton and John Green have all contributed to the dispute resolution papers on the LLB and/or LLM degrees at AUT.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1. Angee Nicholas, Co-President, Māori and Pacific Law Students Association, with the Attorney-General, Hon Chris Finlayson.
2. Alumnus Rhiannon Snell, who put on a workshop for this year's competitors in the Minter Ellison Rudd Watts Witness Examination Competition and helped out with judging.
3. Thanks again to Wynyard Wood for helping us with the competitions this year. Pictured are alumnus Narina Bali (left) and Kesia Denhardt, who assisted with the Russell McVeagh Client Interviewing Competition.
4. Christine James, winner of the AUT round of the Minter Ellison Rudd Watts Witness Examination Competition, in action (also shown is runner-up Abha Pradhan).
5. AUT Law Students' Society executive, (left to right), Christine James, Rebecca Cross, Karl Schwarz (President), Tammy Dempster, Polina Kozlova.
6. Russell McVeagh Client Interviewing Competition, (left to right), Michael Mabbett and Andrew McLeod from Russell McVeagh, winners of the AUT round, Robert Beck and Will McKenzie, runners-up Dalia Hamza and Alice Alipour, and AUT Senior Lecturer, Suzanne McMeekin.

PUBLIC DEFENCE SERVICE

Last month AUT Law School hosted the Public Defence Service 2015 National Workshop. The Public Defence Service (PDS), which started as a pilot in 2004, is now New Zealand's largest criminal law practice with ten offices throughout the country.

Madeleine Laracy, the Director of the PDS, welcomed around 150 PDS lawyers to the workshop. In her introductory comments, she spoke about the implementation of a national programme aimed at providing high quality legal training for criminal lawyers as part of the PDS' strategic focus. The opening address was given by the Minister of Justice, Hon Amy Adams, who shared some thoughts, and answered questions, on trends and developments in the criminal justice system.

Speakers included Mihi Pirini, a researcher at the New Zealand Law Commission, Marnie Prasad, lecturer in criminal law at AUT, who co-presented a paper with Dr John Edgar, Deputy Public Defender (Waitakere), Dr Matthew Downs from Crown Law, barrister Phil Hamlin, Nick Chisnall, General Counsel PDS, and sociologist, Dr Jarrod Gilbert. Presentations not only dealt with a diverse range of topical issues in the criminal law area such as, the Law Commission's investigation of alternative court proceedings for sexual offending, child witnesses, and consent searches but also covered more general subjects such as work-place stress, New Zealand gangs and the appeal to the Privy Council in the *Pora* case.

In her closing remarks, Judge Anne Kiernan thanked the organisers for a very interesting day, and commended the PDS for its professionalism and preparedness when defending those on criminal charges.

The Dean of Law at AUT, Professor Charles Rickett, emphasised the importance of developing strong connections across all areas of the profession and John Edgar observed that the fact that the workshop had been hosted by the Law School served to reinforce what was already a very positive relationship between the two organisations.

Ten students were invited to attend the two-day workshop, giving them an insight of some of the issues which confront a criminal lawyer together with an idea of the challenges and rewards criminal work provides. One of the students, Samantha Papp, commented that, "the opportunity to attend the workshop provided a rare and valuable experience that I was thrilled to be a part of as a law student. I gained a huge amount of knowledge and a clearer understanding of the practice of criminal law and I left the workshop feeling highly motivated about practising in the area and perhaps one day joining the PDS".

During the 2015 academic year, PDS staff will be giving guest lectures at the Law School, and AUT students will be able to apply for the newly established PDS summer internships.

Hon Amy Adams, Minister of Justice

Students, Marna Fata, Sam Papp, Nancy Dhaliwal, Robert Beck, Jess Stapp, Illinke Naude, Lynne Mathieson, Alex Carroll, Kyle Petrie and Christine James with Professor Charles Rickett and Dr John Edgar.

AUT LAW SCHOOL COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTION AWARD

As this issue of AUTlaw lands on your desk, CLANZ is holding its annual conference in Paihia. The AUT Law School has had a proud association with CLANZ over a number of years and in 2015 we are sponsoring its Community Contribution Award.

Many lawyers voluntarily support community activities and this award is made to an in-house lawyer who has given of their time and expertise to make an outstanding contribution to a charity, not-for-profit, or other similar organisation making an impact on the lives of the community it serves.

At this stage, we don't know who the winner is but she or he will receive a trophy and $2,000 will be given to their chosen cause.

STAYING IN TOUCH

For inquiries about studying law at AUT, email: law@aut.ac.nz
or visit: www.aut.ac.nz

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AUTlaw editorial team
Suzanne McMeekin, Mike French, Vernon Rive

If you would like to contact the editorial team email: mike.french@aut.ac.nz