

Macrossan & Amiet Solicitors

news update

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S O L I C I T O R S

Defamation

By Jodie Mason

Most of us value the reputation that we have built throughout our personal lives and career; it influences the way our peers and the larger community view us and is an important part of the legacy that we leave behind. The purpose of this article is to give an overview of the mechanisms of the defamation laws and the options available to both aggrieved persons and those defending their publications.

Defamation laws provide a framework for people, and in limited circumstances, corporations, to recover damages for unlawful publications that prove to be damaging to their reputation.

In 2006, uniform defamation laws came into effect throughout most of Australia. In Queensland, the governing legislation is the *Defamation Act 2005 (Qld)* ("the Act"), which applies to defamatory matter published after 1 January 2006. Early publications will be considered pursuant to the *Defamation Act 1899 (Qld)*.

For a defamation action to be successful, the defamation must: -

1. **Be published.** This can be oral, in writing or pictorial, and must be made available to a person other than the aggrieved.
2. **Identify the defamed.** The material must reasonably refer to the aggrieved;
3. **Contain defamatory matter.** The Court will ask the following two questions: -
 - a. Was the material was capable of conveying the defamatory



Jodie Mason

meaning alleged by the aggrieved to an ordinary person?

- b. Would an ordinary person have taken the publication as conveying the meaning alleged?

Material can be defamatory in the natural and ordinary meaning of the words (they are taken as they are read), as a false innuendo (a secondary meaning can be elicited by reading between the lines) and a true innuendo (where the natural meaning of the words can be understood by taking into consideration other information not published).

Defamation actions are subject to stringent time limitations and must be brought within one year from the date of the publication of the alleged defamatory material. The court has the discretion to extend this time frame to three years if it is satisfied that an action could not have reasonably been initiated in one year.

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How can the CMC help you?

By Sarah Dennis

The Crime and Misconduct Commission is an independent law enforcement commission set up to combat major crime in Queensland, including among other things, official misconduct in the Queensland public sector.

It does this by receiving and handling complaints and investigating public sector misconduct and corruption, and helping public sector agencies to deal with and prevent misconduct themselves.

The CMC is independent of the Government. Under the *Crime and Misconduct Act 2001* the Chairperson of the CMC must be a legal practitioner who has served as, or is qualified for appointment as, a judge of the Supreme Court of any state, the High Court or the Federal Court.

What is official misconduct?

Official misconduct refers to any conduct by a public official, related to the official's duties, that is dishonest or lacks impartiality, involves a breach of trust, or is a misuse of officially obtained information. The conduct must amount to a criminal offence or be serious enough to justify dismissal.

What is the CMC's jurisdiction?

In relation to investigations of official misconduct, the CMC's jurisdiction covers all state government departments, the

Queensland Police Service, local governments, most public sector agencies and statutory bodies, universities, courts, prisons and elected officials of state and local government. Under the *Crime and Misconduct Act*, 'misconduct' refers to official misconduct (which applies to all public sector officials, including police) and police misconduct (which relates only to police officers).

Official misconduct investigations are decided by an Assessment Unit within the CMC. These matters can come to our attention through our own intelligence work, through referrals by CEOs and police, or through any member of the public.

What are the CMC's powers?

Under the *Crime and Misconduct Act 2001* the CMC has the power, where appropriate, to:

- conduct hearings
- require anyone to give it information relevant to a CMC investigation
- compel the production of records and things relevant to an investigation
- enter and search premises
- seize evidence
- use surveillance devices (though not telephone interception devices).

The CMC also has powers under the *Police Powers and*



Sarah Dennis

Responsibilities Act 2000, the *Witness Protection Act 2000* and the *Criminal Proceeds Confiscation Act 2002*.

How should you make a complaint?

The CMC allows any member of the public to make a complaint to the CMC or to give them information, provided it relates to official misconduct in the Queensland public sector or police misconduct.

However, even if the matter is within the CMC's jurisdiction, it may be better to report your complaint directly to the agency concerned.

CEOs of public sector agencies are obliged to report allegations of suspected official misconduct to the CMC.

If you are the employee of a public sector, then you can report instances of suspected official misconduct to their CEO.

Complaints can be made in writing, over the phone, email, through the CMC website or in person.

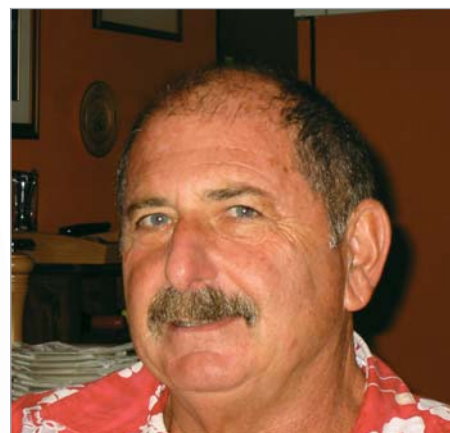
For further information, please see: <http://www.cmc.qld.gov.au>

Passing of Trader Pete

By Andrew Telford

Peter Phillips ("Trader Pete") passed away on Wednesday 31st March 2010 aged 65. Pete has been a good friend and client of mine for nearly 20 years. Trader Pete was one of the first people to operate a business on Hamilton Island where he has been the main concessionaire since the early 80's. I would like to acknowledge and thank Pete for his friendship and

'guidance' which I rarely followed but always appreciated. I could say many things about Pete but I think the most appropriate is that I have never seen a man love his wife and daughter as much as Pete loved his wife Nikki and his daughter Saskia. I am sure he would be happy to be remembered for that if nothing else.



Peter Phillips - "Trader Pete"

staff profiles

John Formosa celebrates 25 years as a solicitor

Macrossan & Amiet celebrates and congratulates Partner and well-respected local solicitor, colleague and friend, John Formosa, on reaching 25 years as a legal practitioner.

In 1979 John joined Macrossan & Amiet to begin his articled clerkship under the guidance and supervision of KJ Carroll. After five years fulltime work experience whilst completing his studies externally through Queensland Institute of Technology (now known as Queensland University of Technology) to obtain his law degree, on the 25 February 1985 John was admitted as a solicitor.

During his five years articled clerkship John would make the trip every Tuesday and Thursday to Proserpine with his supervisor, KJ (John) Carroll, to service the firm's rapidly expanding Proserpine office. Despite the fact that in those days the office was upstairs at the

Metropole Hotel, John admits that this process of 'sitting in' was where he learnt the key skills to be a successful solicitor: - listen to what the client wants to achieve, communicate how this can or can't be done and then do it!

John became a Partner at the firm on the 1st July 1989 and since then has specialised primarily in Commercial and Residential Conveyancing, Wills and Estates, Commercial Leases, Town Planning, Environment and Local Government; as well as sugar cane farms, grazing properties and other rural sales.

With a love of outdoor activities including boating, fishing and woodturning John has been able to transfer his recreational interests into his professional life by being actively involved over the years in environmental organisations such as the local Fishing Association, Pioneer Valley Water Board, Newry Island Volunteers and the Great



John Formosa

Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority - just to name a few.

John continues to serve the surrounding communities by travelling to the firm's Proserpine office every Tuesday.

Managing Partner Mr. Gene Paterson says this is an outstanding achievement that the firm is very proud to be a part of.

"John is to be congratulated on his achievements, both personally and professionally over the last 25 years and more. His commitment to study, hard work and dedication to the firm, his career, his clients and the community he serves is remarkable - we congratulate him on his great successes," Mr Paterson said.

Introducing M&A's newest recruit - Chris Roberts

As one of the newest recruits to the Macrossan & Amiet team, I wish to extend a warm greeting and provide a brief overview about myself. Having recently been admitted as a legal practitioner, I am now working as a solicitor in the Mackay office and will join the ever-expanding Cannonvale office later this year.

In obtaining my legal qualifications, I completed a Bachelor of Laws at the University of Queensland and went on to complete a Graduate Diploma in Legal Practice at the Australian National University in 2008. However, I was born and bred in Mackay, with strong family connections to the area and having completed my senior schooling at St Patrick's College in 2001.

Since returning to Mackay late last year, I have come full circle to kick-off a professional career in my

hometown. I'm excited to begin this new chapter in life and look forward to making a positive contribution to my community. In line with Macrossan & Amiet's practice, I will provide comprehensive legal advice across all areas of law. I also plan to help solidify the firm's solid reputation and experience in residential and business conveyancing.

Prior to commencing employment at Macrossan & Amiet, I had the pleasure of living in England, Spain, Hong Kong and Cambodia. For part of this time abroad I worked at the Cambodian Children's Painting Project, assisting in youth development. During my time in Hong Kong I studied part of my law degree, whilst negotiating the hustle and bustle of an exciting city. I also enrolled at a language school in Barcelona where I made a solid



Chris Roberts

attempt at learning the Spanish language, one of my life long ambitions.

In following my life ambitions, I look forward to developing my legal career with a firm that prides itself on professionalism and assisting its clients and community in helpful ways. I'm excited to be taking on this responsibility with Macrossan & Amiet and look forward to meeting with you.

profile

Peter Upton

By Andrew Telford

I really find it difficult to like stuck-up, pretentious people. Peter Upton is not stuck-up nor is he pretentious. If I was to describe myself as having somewhat of a monotone personality (my wife would concur with this view) then Peter's personality would be best described as vibrant, light-hearted and sociable. For example, when I sat down to talk to Peter to write this article, he told me how he and a group of friends have regular lunches, drink good wine and have fun. I had to tell Peter that unfortunately, fun during the day and particularly during the week does not exist in "Lawyer World". So I asked Peter to share with me a bit of his background so that perhaps I might find out how it is that you can work, be successful and have fun?

Peter grew up in the western suburbs of Melbourne being the second of five boys. Reared by his much-loved mother after his father died prematurely. It is clear that Peter's mum has had a huge influence on him and his brothers and she is still alive and is living in Brisbane. Peter is very grateful to his mother for the effort and sacrifice required to raise five boys whilst receiving a widow's pension and working at the same time. When speaking of his mother, Peter makes it clear that she was and is an inspiration to him and she made sure that he and his brothers had everything that they needed. He says that "I never wanted anything I did not have". Perhaps this should be contrasted to "Generation X" who want everything and they want it now.

When asked about his education, Peter says that he lived in a family of five boys with no sisters and went to an all-boys school. Such an upbringing, he says, has

probably resulted in the many and varied and manifestly inadequate ways that he and his brothers have dealt with women over the years. Apparently, this translates to marrying the first girl that you kiss.

Moving on from high school, Peter started a couple of university degrees but dropped out shortly thereafter. One of these failed attempts was at a law degree. Perhaps the fact that Peter has a personality makes him wholly unsuitable for such a career. His third attempt was human movement studies and this is where he found his niche. It was always my understanding that you studied human movements because that's what all the good-looking girls were studying? Having also trained as a teacher, Peter ended up working as a tutor at the University of Queensland in Brisbane specialising in exercise physiology. This was something he did for three years.

Peter and his first wife became involved in the fitness industry and owned a gym. For those of us not necessarily familiar with fitness and especially gyms, I should mention that in the 1980's the fitness industry in Australia virtually collapsed and developed a bad reputation for a long time. For example, dodgy operators were opening gyms, taking membership fees and then disappearing. These were dark days for Peter. The financial stress translated to marital stress and he basically lost everything but showed faith in the fitness industry and became actively involved in a concerted effort by genuine operators to resurrect and, to some extent, regulate the industry. Peter was instrumental in establishing a "Fitness Leader"



Peter and Carolyn Upton

course which was the precursor to the more formal qualifications that we now see in the fitness industry such as associate diplomas and even degrees. Peter was part of the initial committee which formulated the requirements to become qualified as a "Fitness Leader" which in turn allowed people to work in the fitness industry. Peter's specialties were in exercise, diet and weight control. In fact, when I think of what I need to do in my life it probably generally involves exercise, dieting and controlling my weight? It is at this point that I ask myself perhaps I should hang out with Peter a bit more and perhaps by some abstract process of osmosis I might get healthier. Regrettably I then conclude that the answer is in the words themselves, being exercise, diet and weight control!

After his first marriage had come to an end, Peter met his current wife Carolyn, who was then an aerobics instructor, and who had attended one of Peter's classes. The mere mention of Carolyn produces a seemingly well-rehearsed statement that "I would be nowhere if it were not for Carolyn who tells me what to do, when to do it, and she makes me look good".

Having settled into a new marriage, Peter worked in TAFE in Brisbane for 10 years. He taught

profile - Peter Upton *continued*

life skills, first aid and workplace health and safety. Peter's qualifications are many and varied and he mentions one as being a "stop smoking facilitator". I am not sure what this is but it sort of sounds cool. Having achieved such a qualification I am not sure how Peter feels when he walks past one of the nightclubs in Airlie Beach and sees a group of people standing and smoking in the designated smoking areas. I wonder if he gets the urge to arrange for an intervention to stop people from smoking.

Meanwhile, Carolyn was one of the people who set up Fed-Ex in Queensland and worked for many years as the state sales manager for this organisation. As his long-service leave approached, it was decided that it was time for a seachange. For six months the search for a business somewhere on the coast of the eastern seaboard started. After a deal on a bakery fell through, a broker in Mackay was pushing Peter and Carolyn to buy a backpacker hostel in Airlie Beach. The initial impression of the establishment was that it needed too much work and it was something about which Peter and Carolyn had no idea. Having told the broker of their initial decision, it soon changed in the two-hour drive that followed from Airlie Beach to the Mackay airport. In fact, the next day, a meeting was arranged by the broker to meet with Macrossan & Amiet's former managing partner, Tony Ghush, to arrange for finance through the Pioneer Permanent Building Society.

Upon their return to Brisbane, the Upton's accountant said "You have just lost everything you have worked for for the last 10 years - Well done!!" This experience taught Peter and Carolyn that an unconditional contract in fact meant that you couldn't get out of it. So with the help of a pushy

broker and the benevolence of Mr Ghush, Peter and Carolyn moved to Airlie Beach with their son Nick in 1995. Peter's two children from his first marriage have spent much time over the years at the business which is known as "Backpackers By The Bay".

The involvement in the backpacker business has inspired Peter's three children to travel and after a two-year jaunt overseas, son Nick is now back running the business and enjoying life to such an extent that if his son's life was to be made into a movie then it would most likely resemble something akin to an Alvin Purple movie. Peter's other son Matthew has also spread his wings and is currently working and snow-boarding on the ski fields of Lake Louise in Canada where he has been for over 12 months, and Peter's daughter Jessica is living in Brisbane with her husband and has recently given birth to Peter and Carolyn's first grandchild, a boy, Jackson Connor.

But life isn't always a box of chocolates and a couple of years ago, Peter had a near-death experience when he contracted leptospirosis which is a bacteria common to the Mackay/Whitsunday area. Apparently we all come into contact with this bacteria, but it is usually a-symptomatic. Unfortunately Peter reacted severely, resulting in kidney, liver, heart and lung failure as well as swelling of the brain. This resulted in a lengthy hospital stay, including 9 days in ICU on life support. When I asked Peter how he contracted this illness he says he thinks that it must have occurred when he was clearing some palm seeds on which there may have been some bat urine. Apparently, you do not even need a cut in the skin and the bacteria can get into your system via a callous. Peter is thankful to have experienced such

severe symptoms and lived to tell the tale. As a result, Peter and Carolyn have travelled a lot more and Peter has had to watch his health even more so than before the illness because his kidneys are not fully functional and operate at about 45% of normal capacity.

Peter says that he suffered some minor brain damage but I can't really tell the difference, so perhaps he was born with that? What I recall about Peter's illness was the extent to which his friends were traumatised and I guess that just shows the value that a lot of people in Airlie Beach place on their friendship with both Peter and Carolyn. Peter has developed many great friendships in Airlie Beach and as you can probably tell from this article he leads an enviable lifestyle. Having said that, I suspect that Peter and Carolyn work a lot harder than what Peter would like you to think. At least, I hope that to be the case. Anyway, Peter says that he and Carolyn are going to head towards semi-retirement. Peter's definition of semi-retirement includes obtaining more qualifications, including recently becoming a qualified marriage celebrant! Peter and Carolyn intend to travel more and look for business opportunities that require little or no work, help their kids and play with their grandchildren. Whatever Peter and Carolyn do I can assure you that they will have fun and good luck to them.

Our April chuckle:

“Why don't lawyers play hide-and-see?”

Nobody will look for them.

De facto relationships - are you in or are you out?

By Georgina Paterson

What is a de facto relationship?

In the relevant legislation the term “**de facto partner**” is a reference to 1 or 2 persons who are living together as a couple of a genuine domestic basis, but who are not married to each other or related by family.

In determining whether two people are living as a couple on a ‘genuine domestic basis’ regard will be had to:-

- The nature and extent of their common residence (it is important to note here that two persons are not regarded as living together only because they share a common residence);
- The length of their relationship;
- Whether or not a sexual relationship exists or existed;
- The degree of financial dependence or interdependence, and any arrangement for financial support;
- Their ownership, use and acquisition of property;
- The degree of mutual commitment to a shared life, including the care and support of each other
- The care and support of children
- The performance of household tasks
- The reputation and public aspects of their relationship

The definition provided by the legislation enables the existence of a de facto relationship to exist between 2 people of the opposite sex, or between 2 people of the same sex.

Issues surrounding de facto relationships often arise in two areas of law: -

1. Family Law - where there is acceptance of an existing de facto relationship - and the parties are attempting to split

their assets; and

2. Wills & Estate - where there is a dispute surrounding the actual existence of a de facto relationship at the date of death of one of the parties to the de facto relationship.

1. PROPERTY DIVISION WHEN THE DE FACTO RELATIONSHIP BREAKS DOWN

Commonwealth Laws

Since the 1st March 2009, new Commonwealth laws for the division of property for people in de facto relationships that break down were introduced.

What do the laws do?

These laws provide for de facto couples, when they separate, to obtain property settlements on the principles that apply under the *Family Law Act 1975* to married couples.

The laws enable the Family Law Courts to order a division of any property that the couple own, either separately or together with each other. Superannuation that each partner has can also be split (married couples have been able to split superannuation since 2002). Spouse maintenance can also be ordered (not previously possible in Queensland).

2. FAMILY PROVISION APPLICATION & THE DE FACTO PARTNER

The most common type of “challenge” to a Will is a ‘*Family Provision application*’ (also called a Testator’s Family Maintenance application).

Family Provision applications are made under the *Succession Act* which sets out the relevant principles that a Court will take into account when deciding whether or not a deceased person’s spouse,



Georgina Paterson

child or dependent, has or has not been provided with proper maintenance and support from the deceased person’s estate.

‘Spouse’ is defined to include de facto spouses.

What are the tests to be applied?

This is a two-fold test, which requires the Court to consider: -

- (i) Was the person (that is, the person bringing the application) the de facto partner of the deceased (using the dot points mentioned above); and

If, the person and the deceased were living together as a couple: -

- (ii) Was this for a continuous period of at least 2 years ending on the deceased person’s death?

Did a de facto relationship exist at the date of death?

Although parties may acknowledge that a de facto relationship has existed (at some point) between 2 people - a consideration of whether that relationship persisted to the date of death is sometimes a question where the parties have very differing views.

In a 1989 case, the Court commented on the features of a de facto relationship as follows:

“There is, of course, more to the relevant relationship than living in the same house. But there is, I think, a significant distinction between the relationship of marriage and the instant relationship. The relationship of

De facto relationships - are you in or are you out? Continued from page 6

marriage, being based in law, continues notwithstanding that all the things for which it was created has ceased....But **where one party determines not to “live together” with the other and in that sense keeps apart, the relationship ceases, even though it be merely, as it was suggested in the present case, to enable the other party or the other to decide whether it should continue.”**

Applying the above passage, Justice Duntley, in *S v B* [2004]

QCA 449 at [48] states that:

“...A de facto relationship ends when one party decides he or she no longer wishes to live in the required degree of mutuality with the other but to live apart. It does not seem to me that it is necessary to communicate this intention to the other party providing the party that is desirous of ending the relationship acts on his or her decision...”

Therefore, please keep in mind that a break down of a de facto

relationship is evidenced when: -

- The parties cease to jointly wish to reside together on a genuine domestic basis;
- One party (first party) does not communicate this intention to separate from the other party (second party);
- The second party does not agree to the first party ending the relationship;
- The de facto relationship ceases even though one party is trying to save it.

Defamation

Continued from page 1

Some of the defences available to a defendant include: -

1. **Justification.** It is a defence if it can be proved that the defamatory matter is substantially true.
2. **Contextual Truth.** If the publisher can show that the defamatory matter contains imputations that are substantially true, and as a result of the true imputations, the aggrieved’s reputation would not be further harmed by the defamatory imputations, the publisher will have a valid defence.
3. **Absolute Privilege and Publication of Court Documents.** This defence applies to matter published in the course of parliament, court and tribunal hearings.
4. **Honest Opinion.** It is a defence to a defamation claim that the material was an honest opinion (as opposed to a statement of fact), the opinion was a matter of public interest and was based on proper material.
5. **Triviality.** Where material is trivial in nature and the aggrieved was unlikely to suffer harm.

The Act facilitates an early dispute resolution process by introducing *Offers To Make Amends and Apologies*.

A defendant may make an offer to

make amends by way of attempting to settle the legal proceedings. The offer must be made within 28 days of receiving a notice from the aggrieved stating the details of the alleged defamation. The defendant must offer to make a written apology, a published correction, monetary compensation for the reasonable expenses incurred by the aggrieved person and possibly compensation by way of damages.

If an offer is accepted, the matter will come to an end and the aggrieved person will be barred from making any further claims in relation to the defamatory material. If an offer is rejected, the defendant may rely on the offer to demonstrate to a court that they made the offer as soon as practicable and they were ready, willing and able to carry out the terms of the offer.

An apology can be used by a Defendant to lessen the damages and mitigate their losses in a defamation action. Evidence of the apology is not admissible as evidence of fault.

If a defamation action is successful, the damages that can be awarded vary greatly depending on the nature of the defamation and the effect on the aggrieved person’s reputation.

This is highlighted in the below summary of defamation judgements: -

- An eye surgeon had his medical reputation defamed in the *Daily Telegraph*, damages of \$250,000.00 were awarded.
- A barrister, who had already been struck off the bar and bankrupted by the Legal Services Commission, successfully sued a newspaper who commented that he gave shoddy legal advice. Damages of \$100,000.00 were awarded.
- A mine employee was sued by his colleague whom he accused of stealing mine equipment. The defamed was awarded \$50,000.00 in damages.
- A plastic surgeon was awarded \$267,919.00 for being defamed in a Nine News piece concerning a Gold Coast Metre Maid’s botched breast implant procedure..
- A teacher sued a parent of a student for sending an email to other parents implying that the teacher was dishonest, incompetent and untrustworthy. Damages of \$80,000.00 were awarded.
- An olympic cyclist accused of being a drug cheat by a radio station was awarded \$350,000.00 in damages.

news

Recent Changes to the Law of Personal Injuries in Queensland

By Steven Hayles

The Queensland Government has recently passed new legislation, the *Civil Liability and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2010* which amends the law relating to claims for personal injury in Queensland.

For those persons who suffer injuries after 1 July 2010, a new increased schedule of monetary amounts for general damages will apply under the *Civil Liability Regulation 2003*. The new schedule will be subject to annual indexation to ensure that injured Queenslanders will receive a measure of compensation that is in keeping with changes to Queensland's standard of living over time. This legislation represents a long over due change as the monetary amounts provided for in the current schedule have not been indexed since their introduction in 2003.

The legislation also provides for those who suffer injuries after 1 July 2010 to

claim for the loss of their capacity to provide gratuitous domestic services to other members of their household. Gratuitous services are services provided free of charge to another person to assist that person in coping with their injuries or incapacity. Claims will be open to injured persons where: -

- (a) The injured person's general damages exceed \$35,340.00; and
- (b) The recipient of the gratuitous services was incapable of performing the services personally because of their age or physical or mental incapacity; and
- (c) But for the person's injury, the injured person would have provided the services for at least 6 hours per week for 6 months.

At present the courts are unable to make awards for the loss of gratuitous services provided to another.



Steven Hayles

The legislation also abolishes the statutory limitation period for personal injuries resulting from dust related conditions such as asbestosis and mesothelioma. While the dangers posed by exposure to asbestos particles and other similar materials may be more well known today, many sufferers of dust related conditions were exposed to danger many years ago when, few if any, adequate measures were taken to protect workers and members of the general public from this danger. The removal of the statutory limitation period for dust-related conditions means that a person suffering from these conditions will no longer be required to apply to the courts for leave to extend limitations periods.

MACROSSAN & AMIET S O L I C I T O R S

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last word

The "Shame List"

Quite regularly I am asked by clients how the local newspapers are permitted to print the names and particulars of offences of those people who come before the local Court.

The answer is that during "Open Court" proceedings, such as your usual Monday morning weekly callover, Mr Joe Public (including Mr Journalist) is permitted to sit in Court and listen to proceedings as they occur.

The local newspapers have long considered it their duty to report these Open Court proceedings in the newspapers, considering it to be a 'public service' and to inform the public of the goings-on in their local area. Many clients have tried on a number of occasions to request the newspapers to leave their name out, however the newspapers refuse to do so. The newspapers consider that what happens in Open Court is newsworthy and should be published, both as a



Kylie Davies

tool to educate the public and to deter the public from committing an offence, in the knowledge that the offender will be 'named and shamed'.

There are certain proceedings that cannot be made public, and these are offences which are heard in "Closed Court" such as matters involving Children or Domestic Violence.

If you do happen to appear in the "Shame List" in the local newspaper and there are incorrect details printed, you are entitled to an apology and a correction.

Until Next Month
Kylie.

If you have any queries about any of the articles in this newsletter, please feel free to email mac@macamiet.com.au or phone 4944 0333 (Mackay) or 4948 4500 (Whitsundays) to speak directly with the author of the article.