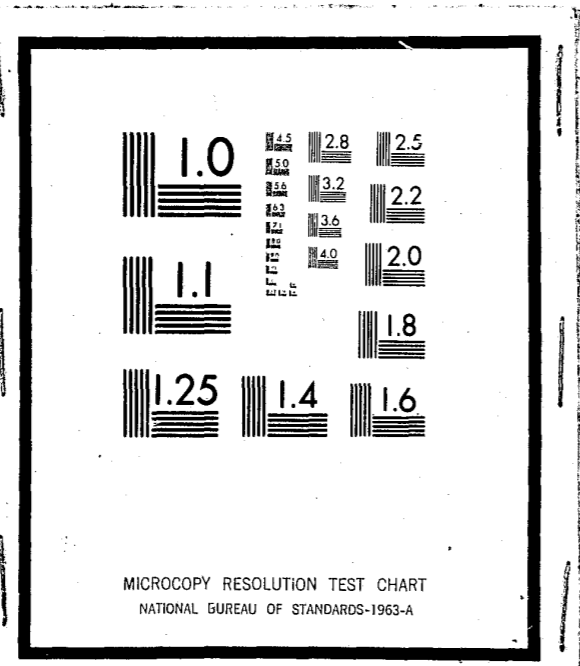


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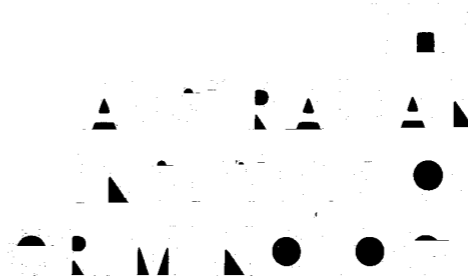


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A NEW  
VENTURE  
IN CRIME  
PREVENTION



THE AUSTRALIAN  
INSTITUTE OF  
CRIMINOLOGY

A NEW VENTURE  
IN CRIME PREVENTION

CANBERRA 1975

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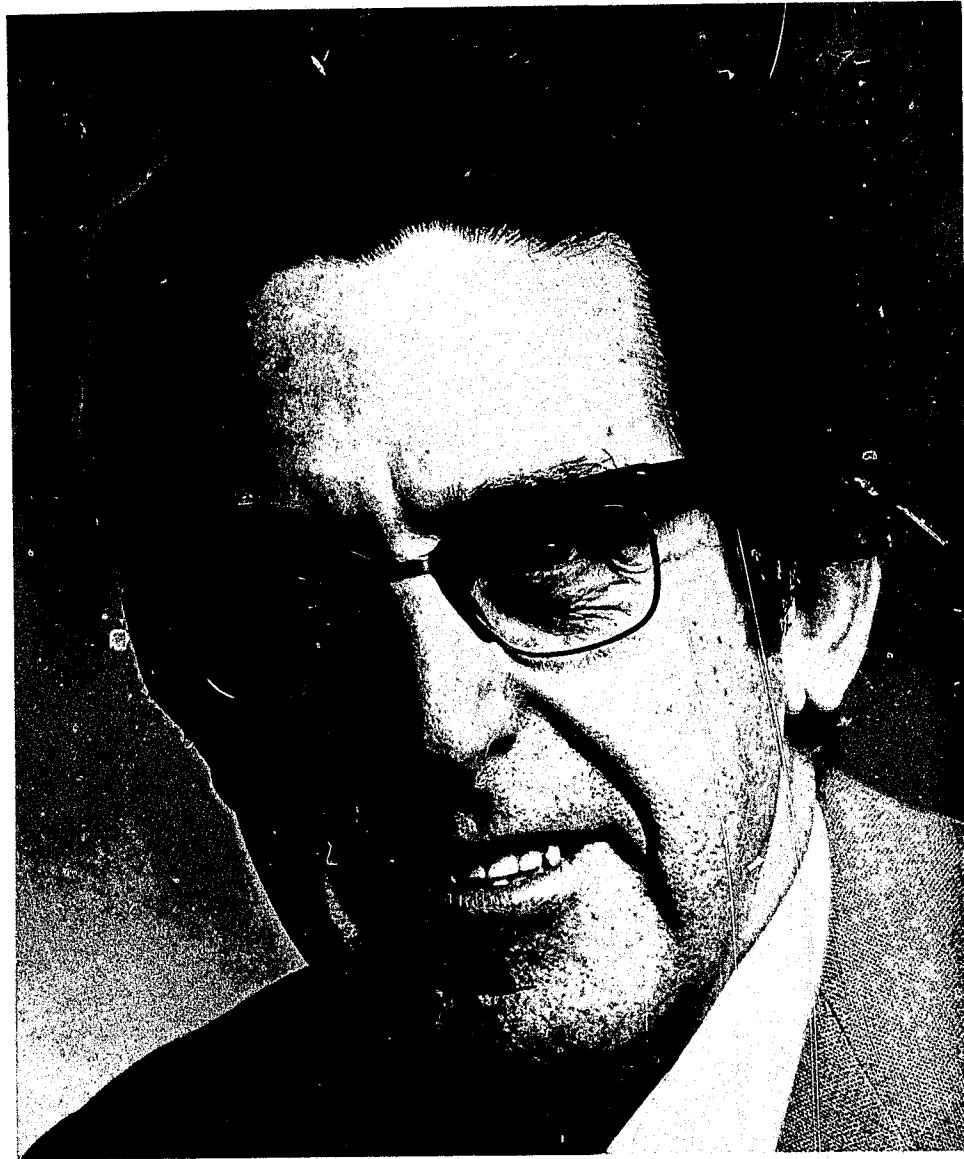
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## Contents

Introduction	1
Establishment and Structure	3
Functions	4
Training	5
Research	6
Publications	7
J. V. Barry Memorial Library	8
International Cooperation	10
Training Projects	12
Regional Training Projects	21
Research Projects	22
Visiting Experts	24
Visiting Scholars	30



The Honourable K. E. Enderby, Q.C., Attorney-General of Australia.

## Introduction

Throughout the world, institutes of criminology are found either within universities or attached to government departments, so the creation of the Australian Institute of Criminology as an independent statutory body is unique and reflects the determination of the Australian and State Governments to seek a new approach to the prevention of crime.

To this end the Institute conducts not only training and research, but also provides services of value to researchers and administrators at all levels of government and academic work.

Moreover, the Institute has a clearly defined international dimension. It makes available to Australia overseas trends and presents Australian experience for the benefit of other countries.

The Institute is equally concerned with ensuring a criminal justice system that provides the most effective crime prevention measures possible, measures which do not ignore fundamental human rights, the rights of minorities or the claims of justice. It also has a lively interest in the equitable and just formulation and application of law. And finally, it is committed to the evaluation of existing policies and programmes and especially to the concept of planning for less crime in developing urban areas.

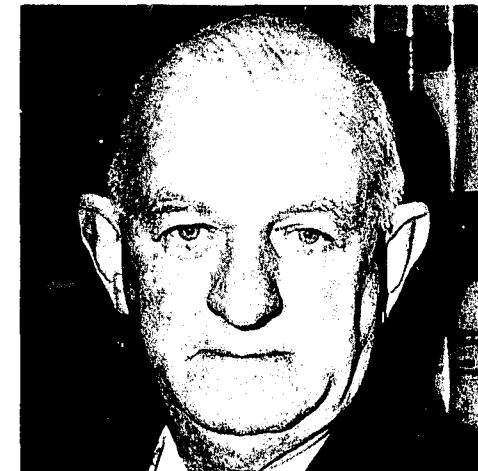
The Australian Institute of Criminology stands at the confluence of many different streams of thought and at the conjunction of many different lines of action in the areas of crime prevention and criminal justice. To fulfil its functions it has launched a programme of national and international activities which represent the interests not only of the members of its Board of Management, but also of the States they represent.

## Establishment and Structure

The *Criminology Research Act* 1971 was enacted for the purpose of establishing facilities on a national level for the conduct of research into crime and for the training of those engaged in the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders.

The Act resulted from cooperation between the Australian and State Governments and made possible the establishment of the Australian Institute of Criminology, the Criminology Research Council and the Criminology Research Fund.

A Board of Management is charged with the general direction of the Australian Institute of Criminology. The Board consists of a Chairman and five other members. The Chairman and two members are appointed by the Australian Attorney-General to represent the Australian Government and the three remaining members are appointed by the Criminology Research Council to represent the States. However, the Australian Government has full financial responsibility for the Institute.



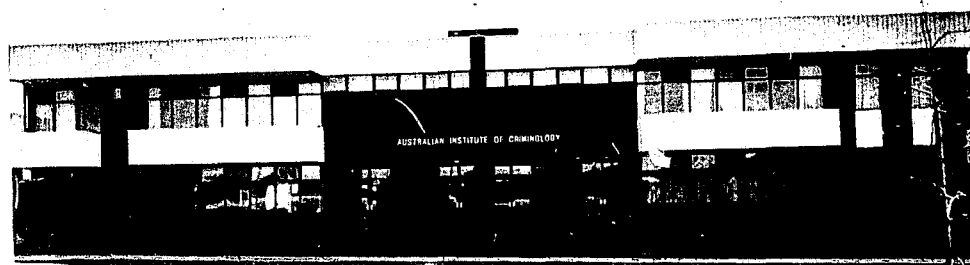
Mr F. J. Mahony, O.B.E., Chairman of the Board of Management.

One representative of the Australian Government and one representative of each State Government make up the Criminology Research Council. The Council administers the Criminology Research Fund, half of which is provided by the Australian Government with the remainder being provided in agreed proportions by the States.

The function of the Council is to assess needs in the field of criminological research and to allocate money from the Fund for specific research projects of individuals, universities and government instrumentalities and for the dissemination of information in connection with such research.



Institute Opening Ceremony — 16 October 1973. From left: His Honour Judge J. H. Muirhead, (then) Acting Director; Senator the Honourable Lionel Murphy, Q.C., (then) Attorney-General of Australia; the Honourable Mr Justice J. H. McClemens (at lectern); Mr M. Shikita, Deputy Director of the United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Tokyo, Japan; the Honourable M. G. Everett, Q.C., M.H.A. (then) Attorney-General of Tasmania; the Honourable T. D. Evans, M.L.A. (then) Attorney-General of Western Australia; and the Honourable Mr Justice N. Bowen.



Institute premises in Canberra, A.C.T.



Mr William Clifford, Director.

The Institute's principal executive officer, the Director, is appointed by the Governor-General. The Director stands at the head of the Institute's organisational structure which consists of three main divisions: the Secretariat, the Training Division and the Research Division.

## Functions

The functions of the Institute are:

- to conduct criminological research;
- to disseminate the results of research it conducts;
- to conduct seminars and training courses for persons engaged or to be engaged in criminological research or in work related to the prevention or correction of criminal behaviour;
- to advise the Criminology Research Council in relation to needs for and programmes of criminological research;
- to provide secretarial and administrative services for the Council;
- to give advice and assistance in relation to any research performed wholly or partly with money provided out of the Criminology Research Fund;
- to give advice regarding the compilation of statistics relating to crime;
- to publish material resulting from or connected with the performance of its functions;
- to do anything incidental or conducive to the performance of any of the above functions.

## Training

The need for balance between research and training was a decisive factor in the planning of the Institute's structure. In fulfilling its function, the Training Division seeks to bridge the gap between theory and practice in the various arms of the criminal justice system. It is also committed to improving levels of criminological education.

The Institute's training programme began in October 1973 and up to June 1975, 14 training projects involving about 600 participants had been conducted. Some of these were international as well as national in terms of participation. Sixteen Visiting Experts and eight Visiting Scholars had assisted with lectures, workshop leadership and report writing.

Content and format of training projects and smaller workshops requires planning and informed discussion before a final programme is produced and submitted for Board approval. In this planning process the Institute consults specialists in various fields about the content, scope and programme of proposed projects.



Seminar in session in the Institute's conference centre.

Some training projects are held in the Institute's own conference centre which is equipped with audio-visual aids and sophisticated sound recording equipment. Larger courses are held at outside venues in Canberra and other cities. Some courses have been held abroad.

Training project participants are divided into smaller syndicate groups to discuss specific issues. Emphasis is placed on the relationship between research, policy formulation and social planning in an endeavour to relate studies to practice and to feed back experience gained in the field into further research.

When possible, at least one session of each training project is open to the public and the press so that as many persons as possible have the opportunity to hear overseas experts, participate in debate and voice their opinions.

The cost of fares, accommodation and training for selected applicants is met by the Institute. Some departments and organisations have requested permission to send additional nominees at their own expense. These requests have been met when accommodation is available.

The Institute has collaborated with universities and Australian and State Government departments and instrumentalities in sponsoring seminars. It has also made its facilities available for conferences of judges, magistrates, psychiatrists, police, correctional workers and other professional groups.

Response to the Institute's activities has been immediate. There are already more demands for the Institute's services than its resources can accommodate at this stage. Its staff is under constant pressure to provide what is required in various parts of Australia, an undertaking which in a country this size involves a considerable amount of travelling.

The provision of these different types of courses and seminars has fully justified the unique combination of research and training facilities and the national and international outlook contributed by an independent statutory body with a basis in cooperative federalism — in short, by the Australian Institute of Criminology.

## Research

The Institute is involved in criminological research in two ways. First, it conducts research projects with its own staff; and second, it advises and gives assistance to individuals and organisations applying for or receiving research grants from the Criminology Research Fund. This fund, which is provided by contributions from the Australian and State Governments, is administered by a separate Council composed of Australian and State Government representatives and serviced by the Institute's staff.

Projects undertaken by the Institute generally have a national character and aim to describe, explain and analyse crime and criminal justice activities in the six States and two Territories of Australia. Comparisons of the law, reported crime and crime control operations between these eight jurisdictions are basic to the Institute's research orientation. Projects funded by the Criminology Research Council are more likely to concentrate on local activities at the state, regional or city level.

The Research Division, which came into being in January 1974, consists of three

branches: the Research Branch, the Legal Branch and the Statistics Branch. Positions for ten professional researchers and a supporting staff of six have been approved. At the end of June 1975, eight professional and five supporting staff positions were occupied. The research staff form an integrated team, with each member having individual competence in and commitment to at least one of the disciplines of law, sociology, psychology and statistics.

Apart from undertaking research projects approved by the Board of Management, the research staff are actively engaged in providing advice and assistance to other researchers, giving papers at conferences and participating in the Institute's training programme.

Projects so far undertaken by the research staff include studies of the principles of sentencing, interstate supervision of probationers and parolees, car stealing in Australia, uniform crime statistics and life sentences in Australia.

The Criminology Research Council funded twenty-one projects between 20 December 1972 and 30 June 1975. Studies of juvenile offenders in Victoria and South Australia and a study of the effectiveness of para-professional staff in an institution for delinquent girls in Western Australia have been completed. Projects underway include: a survey of gun ownership in Australia; a history of prisons in New South Wales and Western Australia; evaluations of the Tasmanian Work Order Scheme and of community treatment programmes in Victoria; an analysis of the relationship between delinquency and recreational facilities; a survey of crime and police practices in Port Moresby; and a survey of migrant crime and migrant prisoners.

The Council is particularly interested in providing funds for research into the effectiveness of crime prevention and offender-correction practices.

## Publications

An important and unusual feature of the Institute is its Publications Section which promptly disseminates information from the Training and Research Divisions and the J. V. Barry Memorial Library. Information is sent to legislators, administrators responsible for crime control policies and programmes, universities, non-statutory organisations, libraries and other institutes throughout the world.

The Institute's publications include:

- reports on and proceedings of training projects and seminars;
- reports on research projects;
- a quarterly *Newsletter* reporting on the Institute's recent activities;

- a quarterly *Information Bulletin* containing items of interest on criminology and related subjects;
- a series of *Occasional Papers* on specific topics written by Institute staff;
- *Annual Reports* of the Institute and the Criminology Research Council.

*Newsletters, Information Bulletins* and *Annual Reports* are free and all publications are available free to libraries and organisations with which the Institute has reciprocal arrangements for the exchange of information. Proceedings of training projects are available free to participants but the Board recently decided that publications and seminar proceedings will be sold to other applicants at cost of production.

The Publications Section has its own modern reproduction equipment and it maintains a mailing list of more than 1,100 names, a list which is rapidly increasing.

## J. V. Barry Memorial Library

The J. V. Barry Memorial Library, named as a tribute to the late Sir John Barry, a former distinguished Victorian judge and a world authority on criminology, was established late in 1973. The library houses and provides criminological information to serve the needs not only of the Institute, but also of others interested in criminology.

A basic criminal law collection is being built gradually and the majority of all new publications in criminology are purchased. In addition, the library subscribes to most of the leading journals in the Institute's fields of interest. At the beginning of 1975 the library held 2,500 monographs and 150 serial titles.

A newspaper cutting service has been organised and reading lists and bibliographies are provided for training and research needs. Staff are developing a newspaper cutting microfilm service in criminology available for purchase or borrowing by other libraries and are preparing a central catalogue and cross-referenced subject index of criminology.

Microfilm is being used extensively to build complete sets of journals and law reports and for the storing of academic theses. Microfilmed material can be viewed on the library's modern reader-printer which will print out any microfilmed pages. Microcards are used on a smaller reader. Work tables and study carrels are placed close to shelves to allow readers easy access to material.

Modern processing methods are used to control the constant flow of books and other information. Latest issues of journals and newspapers — received daily from all Australian capital cities — are displayed close to comfortable chairs for the convenience of readers. Moreover, training course participants, who are usually required to produce individual or group reports or essays during their course, use the library extensively.



Reading room J. V. Barry Memorial Library.

The library is also participating in the establishment of a national clearinghouse of criminological information and will house both the published results of completed research and details of current research. Plans are in hand to set up a world-wide information exchange service and technological advances in information processing and documentation are being implemented so as to maintain compatibility of the Institute's information storage and retrieval system with those of other institutes and libraries. Publications are exchanged with other information services and a foreign language section on criminological literature is being developed.

Demands on the library's services are constantly increasing, with requests for information coming from all over Australia and from overseas. To enable the library to fulfil its functions more effectively, a Research Information Officer is being employed to augment the library's present staff of five.



## **International Cooperation**

From the earliest planning stages the Australian Institute of Criminology has been regarded as having an international role as well as a national role. The Institute's international involvement was emphasised by the appointment of Mr William Clifford as its first permanent Director. Mr Clifford has wide experience in formulating international measures for crime control and is a recognised authority on international cooperation in crime prevention and treatment.

Discussion of national crime is no longer meaningful without considering the intrusion of international crime by tourism, smuggling and transnational white collar or corporate crime. The study of crime in Australia must relate to research work in other countries and information obtained from abroad must be processed and distributed to those responsible for crime control policies and practices.

Since the establishment of the Institute other countries have begun to take notice of Australia's crime control studies and programmes and many requests are being received from overseas for local data.

The Institute collaborates with the United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Tokyo, and with United Nations Institutes in Rome, Cairo and other parts of the world as well as in the technical aid programmes conducted by the Australian Government for developing countries. Visiting Experts and overseas participants are invited to attend the Institute's training courses and programmes for the exchange of scholars and collaborative research are actively pursued.

At the request of government authorities in Papua New Guinea, the Institute planned a seminar to be held in Port Moresby on the subject 'Crime Prevention in Developing Areas'. Professor Marshall B. Clinard, Professor of Sociology, University of Wisconsin, Madison, United States of America and Professor Arturo Jose Rios, Professor of Sociology and Dean of the Faculty, Catholic University of Brazil, were invited to assist the Institute's lecturers and conference services personnel.

In collaboration with the United Nations Social Defence Section and the Government of New South Wales, the Australian Government agreed to host an inter-regional social defence planning course to be held in Sydney in November 1975. The Institute's professional and conference services staff were made available for the project.

Negotiations were initiated by the Institute with the Government of Indonesia for a

workshop on social defence planning for crime control for the Asian region to be held in Jakarta in May 1976.

The United Nations has accepted the Australian Government's offer to host the Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders to be held in 1980.

## Training Projects

### Australian Crime Prevention and Treatment: Research Resources and Needs — An Exercise in Coordination — October 1973

The fifty participants in this conference, the first training project conducted by the Institute, were persons engaged in criminological research and criminal justice administration throughout Australia.

The conference examined research programmes and needs in the Australian States and Territories and brought together representatives of organisations and agencies who had never met in such a way before. Among matters considered were the evaluation of needs and methods, communication (particularly between administrators and researchers, and between academics and government departments), the role played in research by voluntary services and the place of descriptive, analytical and predictive crime statistics.

Special mention was made of the growth of organised crime in Australia and the need for research into the role of strategic intelligence in combating organised crime.

### Modern Developments in Sentencing — February 1974

The thirty-two participants in this seminar were Supreme Court Judges, District Court Judges and Magistrates from the Australian States and Territories and from New Zealand and Papua New Guinea.

Subjects discussed included: 'Everyday Problems of the Sentencing Magistrate'; 'Sentencing Developments Over the Last Five Years with Regard to the Drug Offender'; 'Sentencing Developments in the United Kingdom, New Zealand and Papua New Guinea'; and 'The Bench and the Citizen — Judicial Attitudes and Conduct'. Sentencing alternatives examined included the week-end detention programme in New South Wales, suspended sentence in South Australia, community work in Tasmania, fines, restitution and reparation. A session was spent in consideration of 'The Juvenile Court — Modern Developments and the Need for Understanding'.

The desirability of investigating the utility of as many non-custodial methods as possible, drawing widely on the expertise of other disciplines and encouraging the interest of academics and penal reformers, was advocated.



'Modern Developments in Sentencing' — seminar in session.

### Planning and Policy for Crime Control Personnel — April-May 1974

Forty-six senior officers responsible for the formulation of policies and programmes of training in the fields of law enforcement, corrections, probation and parole participated. There were representatives from each Australian State and Territory, Fiji, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea and Singapore.

The aim of the seminar was to examine current training programmes and to explore the possibility of achieving common and higher standards of training systems.

Subjects of papers presented at the seminar included: 'Police Training for Tomorrow'; 'Law Training for Correctional Personnel?'; 'The Relationship Between Training and Effectiveness'; 'The Selection and Training of Criminal Justice Personnel'; and 'Human Resource Development in the Criminal Justice System'.

Lecturers stressed that at a time when the very foundation of our society is under attack the essential characteristic of an effective training programme is the capacity to relate and adapt to rapid social change. The challenge is to formulate policies which will allow inevitable changes to emerge in a relatively peaceful way.

The failure to deal with the problem of the relatively low social status of police and correctional officers was seen as one of the most serious defects of modern recruitment and training programmes. While it is essential that the correctional

officer or police officer has a thorough understanding of his own and related fields, it is also necessary that he appreciates his own role as an important part of the total system. Key personnel from the various parts of the criminal justice system need to be brought together to study the system as a whole.

The seminar recognised the importance of involving carefully recruited and well trained volunteers in crime control work. There are so many skills necessary for a complex system of crime and delinquency control that in certain areas the work of individuals and community groups may be even more useful than that of professionally trained personnel.

### **Crime Prevention and the Community — Whose Responsibility? — June 1974**

The aim of the seminar was to focus attention on the role of the community in the prevention of crime. The forty-one participants represented a cross-section of the general community. Police and private security organisations, legislators, ex-offenders, women's organisations, correctional and social welfare services, probation and parole services, educators and students were represented. Participants from each Australian State and Territory, from Fiji and from India attended.

The subjects of the four principal papers were: 'Crime Prevention and the Community — Whose Responsibility?'; 'Public Participation in the Work of the Professional Services'; 'The Community and its Values'; and 'Socialisation'.



'Crime Prevention and the Community — Whose Responsibility?' — workshop in session.

An examination was made of public participation in the work of the police, the courts, probation, parole and correctional services, welfare agencies, education systems and private security organisations. It was observed that our criminal justice system could function efficiently only in so far as it was capable of involving the public it served.

The importance of educating the community in the operation of the criminal justice system was emphasised; the community could not be expected to participate in crime control unless it was adequately informed.

### **The Conflict of Security and Rehabilitation in the 1970s — August 1974**

Prison officers and administrators from each Australian State and the Northern Territory and from Fiji, Kenya, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea and Sri Lanka participated in this seminar.

Lectures were delivered on the following topics: 'The Conflict of Security and Rehabilitation in the 1970s'; 'What is the Role of the Prison Officer?'; 'Some Radical Attitudes to Law and Order'; 'Remand Centres — a Look into the Future'; 'Role Conflict in the Prison Welfare Service'; 'Management Plan for Corrective Services'; and 'Penal Reform'.

The seminar expressed the view that to attract applicants of a sufficiently high standard to correctional services, a progressive recruiting campaign is required. Standards for enlistment must be high but should not be exclusively academic. Factors such as good character and the ability to handle men should also be taken into account.

Strenuous efforts must be made to enrich the career structure within the correctional service. These should include the recruitment of welfare and probation and parole staff from within the service.

The respective roles of correctional officers and specialist staff (for example psychologists, probation and parole officers and welfare officers) must be precisely stated and their areas of responsibility defined. Every effort must be made to promote communication between correctional officers and specialist staff.

Correctional training programmes must be realistic in terms of inmates' aptitudes and abilities and oriented towards the realities of post-release job opportunities. Correctional authorities should seek outside recognition of trade training undertaken

in prison. Conditional remission should be applied to encourage inmates to participate in institutional training.

### **Crime and Delinquency in Urban Areas — October 1974**

The objective of this seminar was to examine in detail the problems of urban crime, focusing on symptoms and causes, needs and resources, and proposals for the reduction and treatment of crime and delinquency in urban societies.

The fifty-five participants included town planners, sociologists, psychiatrists, academics and representatives of Australian and State Government departments and statutory authorities concerned with urban development, community welfare and social defence.

Keynote addresses for the seminar were: 'Defensible Space in Australian Urban Areas'; and 'Crime and the Urban Community: Sickness or Symbiosis?'

Specialists in urban planning, social development, health services and law enforcement acted as panelists. Topics of panel discussions were: 'The Relationship Between Urbanisation and Crime Patterns: What Do We Know?'; 'Is Society Delinquent?'; and 'How Do We Plan a Low-Crime Social Environment?'. Panel sessions set the direction for the general discussion and specific issues were considered by participants in workshop groups.

The workshops considered that the problems of crime and delinquency in urban areas are frequently aggravated by a failure in community relations between official bodies, for example law enforcement agencies, and the citizen. Greater emphasis should be placed upon community relations in this area and upon systems of crime and delinquency control developed at the neighbourhood level.

A strong suggestion from the workshops was that governments should encourage the cooperation of organisations such as trade unions and professional associations in developing programmes of social concern which aim to assist in reducing crime and delinquency and to encourage training, employment and rehabilitation of offenders.

Generally the workshops concluded that if crime and delinquency in urban centres are to be effectively reduced, then urban planning and development must become more comprehensive, integrating social, economic and physical planning with more sharply defined goals and objectives.

The most critical element in achieving this will be the willingness of governments at all levels to commit substantial manpower and material resources to socially-oriented urban development programmes. The workshops concluded that without this commitment the current upward crime trend would probably continue with serious consequences for the future of urban society.

### **Youth and Social Control — February 1975**

The fifty-four participants included experts in juvenile justice, youth and community services, educationalists, senior high school students, legislators, judges, magistrates, police, correctional officers, criminologists and sociologists.

The seminar examined the place of youth in society and gave particular attention to ethnic differences and social deprivation. Note was taken of the development within recent years of young people as a distinct social class which cannot be ignored. However, the separation between adults and juveniles in the criminal justice system was somewhat out of step with the growing trend towards youth responsibility.

Consideration was given to different correctional programmes, attitude changes and social control. Particular items mentioned included police warnings, official and otherwise, group home treatment programmes, various levels of supervision under probation orders and the different forms of detention and treatment while in detention.

The question of youth services involving young people was discussed and received much support from the participants. In considering government welfare and social programmes generally, stress was placed on the totality of social legislation and the need for better coordination of services.

Matters covering the effects of the weakening of controls in the family and the greater reliance on education and schools were discussed in some depth.

In the concluding session, which took the form of an open forum, issues considered included policies and procedures concerning the maintenance and use of records, the retention of records of juvenile offences into the offender's adult years, the stigma attached to court appearances and problems arising from cultural and ethnic differences.

## **The Police Role in Juvenile Delinquency — March 1975**

This project brought together representatives from each Australian police force and representatives of the armed services.

The aim of the seminar was to examine the role of the police and their attitude towards juvenile delinquency.

Topics discussed included: 'Delinquency Prediction — Help or Hindrance?'; 'New Directions for Police Work with Juveniles'; 'Police Programmes for Juvenile Delinquents'; and 'Institutional Treatment — a New Approach'.

## **Economic and Social Consequences of Crime: New Challenges for Research and Planning — March 1975**

The Institute convened this seminar to develop material for the Australian delegation to the Fifth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.

Participants included legislators, senior public servants and academics interested in crime and its social and economic consequences. An effort was made to encourage an exchange of experiences and knowledge between economists, statisticians, sociologists, lawyers and those carrying relevant administrative or legislative obligations.

Papers presented included: 'The True Costs of Crime'; 'The Dimensions to be Considered in Assessing the Consequences of Crime'; 'The Administration of Justice'; and 'New Challenges for Legislators'.

## **Women as the Victims of Crime — April 1975**

This special seminar was arranged by the Institute in collaboration with the Secretariat of International Women's Year.

The aim of the seminar was to determine the extent to which women are the victims of crime and to make recommendations for the development of more effective policies and programmes for the protection of women in society.

Participants included representatives of women's groups, social welfare

organisations and criminal justice agencies. Sociologists, psychologists and educationalists also took part in the seminar. Representatives from each Australian State and Territory and from Canada, Hong Kong, India, Japan and Sweden attended.

The seminar incorporated eleven lectures, two of which were delivered at public meetings. Participants discussed in groups the issues raised both among themselves and with the available experts and speakers.

Papers delivered included: 'Women as Victims of Crime'; 'Redefining Rape — Theoretical and Practical Considerations'; 'Reform of the Law Relating to the Investigation, Prosecution and Trial of Rape Cases: Liberationist's Views and Lawyer's Responses'; 'Procedural Difficulties and Alternative Methods of Reporting and Handling Rape Cases'; 'Woman and Deviance'; 'Prevalence of Domestic Assault'; and 'Juvenile Assault'.

## **Planning a Low-Crime Social Environment for Albury-Wodonga — April-May 1975**

The Institute conducted this seminar in Albury-Wodonga in collaboration with the Albury-Wodonga Development Corporation.

The seminar concentrated on planning for community participation in the prevention of crime and examined ways of encouraging alternative social remedies to imprisonment and of locating correctional services to obtain effective community involvement.

Seven workshop sessions related crime prevention and the treatment of offenders to various aspects of the social environment. Topics discussed were: 'The Law and Its Enforcement'; 'Recreation and Leisure'; 'Education and Child Care'; 'The Treatment of Offenders'; 'Alcoholism and Drugs'; 'The Physical Facilities'; and 'The Role of the Media'.

Wide publicity for the seminar aroused a great deal of interest in the whole subject of social and economic planning to prevent crime, the main background for which can be found in the Reports of the Fourth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.

### The Magistrates' Court: 1975 and Beyond — May 1975

This seminar was attended by magistrates from each Australian State and Territory and Norfolk Island. It brought magistrates in touch with each other and with some of the work going on in universities and in the more general areas of forensic studies.

Papers on topical subjects relevant to the magistrates' civil and criminal jurisdictions were presented, including: 'The Role of the Magistrate in the Criminal Justice System'; 'The Factual Basis of Sentencing'; 'Recent Developments in Family Law as They Affect Magistrates'; 'The Courts and Indigenous Persons'; 'No Fault Liability, with Special Reference to the National Compensation Bill and the No Fault Legislation in Victoria and Tasmania'; 'The Expansion of Legal Aid Services: The Effect on the Courts of Summary Jurisdiction'; and 'Drunken Drivers'.

### The Role of the Media in Crime Prevention — May 1975

The purpose of this seminar was to consider ways in which the media could become more effectively involved in the prevention of crime in general and in encouraging greater public involvement in crime control programmes in particular.

Participants included criminologists, criminal justice personnel and representatives of the press, radio and television from throughout Australia and from Bangladesh, Fiji, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

Topics of papers presented included: 'Crime, the Media and Changing Social Conditions'; 'Crime Prevention and the Media'; 'A Police View of the Role of the Media'; 'Mugging, the Media and Moral Panics'; 'The Press and Crime Prevention'; 'Friends and Enemies — The Role of Radio'; and 'Televising the Crime Scene'.

The seminar proved most constructive in fostering closer relationships between those in the criminal justice system and the media. One possible outcome could be a research project sponsored by the media and the Institute to obtain more information than has been possible so far on the relationship between crime and the media.

### Women as Participants in the Criminal Justice System — June 1975

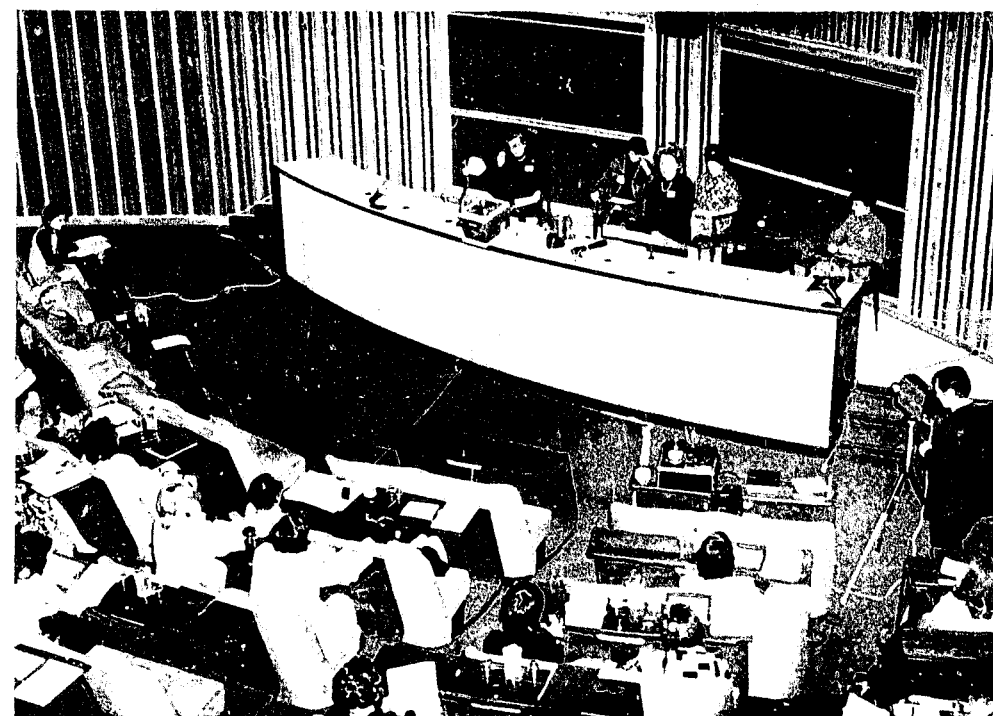
This seminar was the second of two special seminars organised by the Institute in conjunction with the International Women's Year Secretariat.

The purpose of the seminar was to investigate whether there is discrimination in Australia against women involved in the administration of justice or against women

offenders or against women victims.

More than ninety participants from different parts of Australia and from Fiji, Finland, Hong Kong, India, Malaysia, Mexico, Papua New Guinea and Singapore attended the seminar.

Papers presented included: 'Women Offenders'; 'Feminism — The End of Preferential Treatment for Women Offenders?'; 'Can You Legislate for Equality?'; 'Women and the Law'; and 'Is There a Role for Women in a Juvenile Court?'.



Members of the Institute and the Criminal Justice System — participating in a seminar.

### Regional Training Projects

In addition to its national training projects, the Institute has also conducted two regional projects on the topic 'Criminal Justice in a Changing Society'. The first was held in Darwin in December 1974 and the second in Alice Springs in February 1975.

The seminars provided a unique opportunity for the pooling of information and perceptions regarding the criminal justice system in the Northern Territory. Problems such as cultural differences between Aborigines and white Australians, the problem of applying the same law and criminal justice system to both cultures and the provision of rehabilitation, employment and vocational training for prisoners were considered.

## Research Projects

### Principles of Sentencing

Under the direction of the Senior Criminologist (Legal), a sound start has been made on this study, which is based on a detailed analysis of the reasons for sentence enunciated by Australian Appeal Courts. It is expected that this major project will take from three to five years to complete.

### Probation and Parole: Interstate Supervision and Enforcement

The Senior Criminologist (Legal), in collaboration with a Reader in Law at the University of Adelaide, has completed a report on the need for a formal scheme to enable the interstate supervision of probationers and parolees and the enforcement of orders against them.

### Car Stealing in Australia

Under the direction of the Assistant Director (Research), this project is based on a review of facts and figures of the offence of car stealing in Australia.

To date two reports have emerged from this study. The first, 'The Victims of Car Stealing', was published in the *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology*, June 1974, and the second, *Car Stealing in Australia: Facts and Figures*, was published by the Institute in March 1975. This study is continuing.

### Uniform Crime Statistics

In conjunction with the Australian Bureau of Statistics, the Institute is holding a series of conferences on Uniform Crime Statistics. The first of these brought together representatives of all police forces in Australia and was held in Canberra from 10 to 12 June 1975. Under the direction of the Institute's Principal Statistician background papers for the conference were prepared on the general problem of uniform statistics and classification of offences, surveying the statistical schemes operating in Australia, and giving examples of the issues which have motivated other countries to attempt uniform systems.

Considerable progress was made at the conference in identifying some of the problems and obtaining agreement on common classifications worked out by the Bureau in consultation with State police forces. The result of this meeting was a report to be submitted for consideration by a sub-committee of Police Commissioners. Similar work will now need to be undertaken with the other

branches of the criminal justice system.

### Life Sentences in Australia

This project comprises a study of the nature of the life sentence in Australia, its availability and use, the length of detention of life sentence and commuted death sentence detainees, the use of alternative dispositions and includes a review of the law relating to the release of such persons. A substantial report on this study has been prepared.

## Visiting Experts

The Institute has secured the services of leading Australian and overseas authorities as Visiting Experts on criminology and related subjects.

Their consultations with professional staff have been particularly valuable and their contributions to training projects as lecturers and as participants in panel and group sessions have added both depth and direction to the discussion of seminar themes.

When itineraries permit, the Institute arranges with representatives of government departments and voluntary organisations for Visiting Experts to speak at meetings, meet people and observe and comment on criminal justice activities in the Australian States and Territories.

The Institute's Director, Mr W. Clifford, formerly the Assistant Director in Charge of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Section of the United Nations and a Professor of Law at the New York University School of Law, was Visiting Expert and Project Director for the seminar on 'Crime Prevention and the Community — Whose Responsibility?'.  
The Honourable Mr Justice G. D. Speight of the Supreme Court, Wellington, New Zealand, was Visiting Expert for the seminar on 'Modern Developments in Sentencing'.



Dr J. Robson, (above),  
Director, Institute of Criminology,  
Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand,  
was Visiting Expert for the seminar on  
'Planning and Policy for Crime Control Personnel'.

Professor B. S. Alper, (below),  
Visiting Professor of Criminology,  
Boston College, Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts,  
United States of America,  
was Visiting Expert for the seminar on  
'Planning and Policy for Crime Control Personnel'.



(left) Mr Minoru Shikita, Deputy Director, United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Tokyo, Japan, was present at the Institute's opening ceremony and was Visiting Expert for the first training project.



(right) The Honourable Mr Justice G. D. Speight of the Supreme Court, Wellington, New Zealand, was Visiting Expert for the seminar on 'Modern Developments in Sentencing'.



Dr V. N. Pillai of Sri Lanka,  
formerly Commissioner of Prisons, Ceylon,  
and formerly Director of UNAFEI, Tokyo,  
was Visiting Expert for the seminar on  
'Planning and Policy for Crime Control Personnel'.  
Dr Pillai also participated in the seminar on  
'Crime Prevention and the Community —  
Whose Responsibility?'.





Professor P. Scott, (above),  
Pro Vice-Chancellor and Professor of Geography,  
University of Tasmania,  
was Visiting Expert for the seminar on  
'Crime and Delinquency in Urban Areas'.



Professor L. W. McCorkle, (below),  
Chairman, Department of Law,  
Police Science and  
Criminal Justice Administration,  
John Jay College of Criminal Justice,  
The City University of New York, U.S.A.,  
was Visiting Expert for seminars on  
'Youth and Social Control',  
'The Economic and Social Consequences  
of Crime' and  
'The Police Role in Juvenile Delinquency'.



Dr Maj-Britt Bergstrom-Walan, (above),  
Director, Swedish Institute of Sexual Studies,  
Stockholm,  
was Visiting Expert for the seminar on  
'Women as the Victims of Crime'.



Dr Marie-Andree Bertrand, (below)  
Associate Professor, Institute of Criminology,  
University of Montreal, Canada,  
was Visiting Expert for the seminar on  
'Women as the Victims of Crime'.



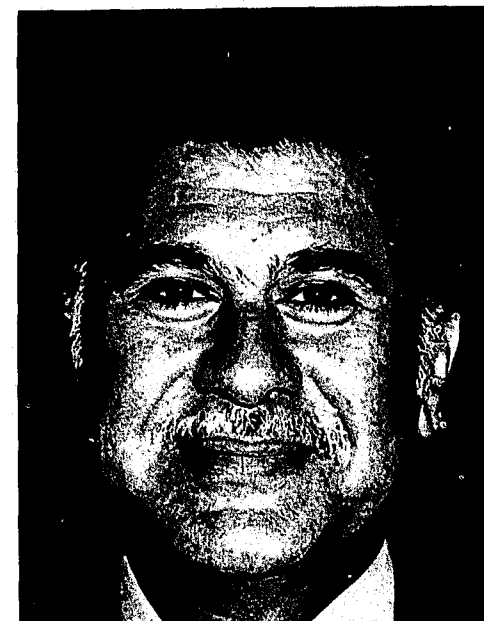
Dr J. J. Panakal,  
Head, Department of Criminology  
and Correctional Administration,  
Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay, India,  
was Visiting Expert for seminars on  
'The Economic and Social Consequences  
of Crime' and  
'The Police Role in Juvenile Delinquency'.



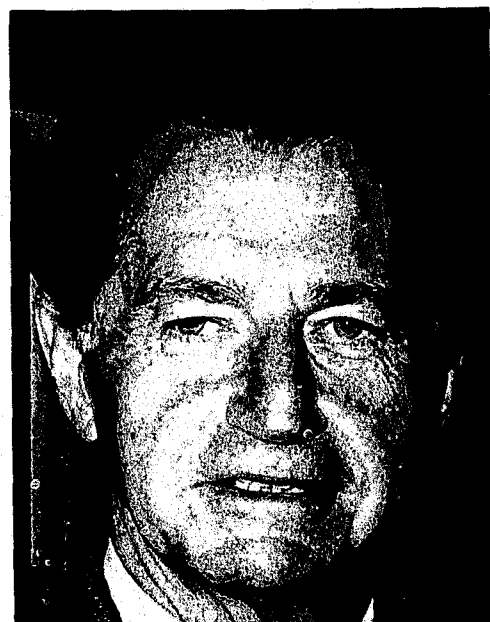
Professor Inkeri Anttila,  
Minister for Justice, Finland, and Director,  
Research Institute for Social Policy, Helsinki,  
was Visiting Expert for the seminar on  
'Women as Participants in the  
Criminal Justice System'.



Dr S. K. Mukherjee, (above),  
Research Expert,  
United Nations Social Defence Institute, Rome,  
was Visiting Expert for the seminar on  
'The Economic and Social Consequences  
of Crime'.



Dr Ahmed M. Khalifa, (below),  
Director, National Center for  
Social and Criminological Research, Cairo,  
was Visiting Expert to the Institute in June, 1975.  
Dr Khalifa met with senior government officials  
concerned with the Australian delegation to the  
Fifth United Nations Congress  
and took part in consultations with research staff  
in addition to participating in training seminars.



Professor Marshall B. Clinard,  
Professor of Sociology,  
University of Wisconsin, Madison, U.S.A.,  
has been invited to take part in a seminar on  
'Crime Prevention in Developing Areas'  
in Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea.



Professor Arturo Jose Rios,  
Professor of Sociology and Dean of the Faculty,  
Catholic University of Brazil,  
has been invited to take part in a seminar on  
'Crime Prevention in Developing Areas'  
in Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea.

## Visiting Scholars

The Visiting Scholars scheme enables individual men and women to join the Institute's staff for short periods to participate in on-going projects as well as to complete particular assignments on which agreement has been reached before arrival. Both the Institute and the organisation from which the scholars come benefit from this scheme which is a further example of cooperative federalism as well as international collaboration.



Professor T. Kawahara,  
Member of the Faculty,  
UNAFEI, Tokyo, Japan.  
Visiting Scholar April-May 1974.



Mr P. Prisgrove,  
Senior Research Psychologist,  
Department of Corrections,  
Western Australia.  
Visiting Scholar August 1974.



Mr C. Wilkie, (above),  
Probation and Parole Officer,  
Attorney-General's Department, Tasmania.  
Visiting Scholar December 1974.



Mr S. D. Gokhale,  
Assistant Secretary-General,  
International Council on Social Welfare,  
Bombay, India. Visiting Scholar February 1975.



Sister Philippa Chapman, (below),  
former Directress of Girls,  
Mount Saint Canice Re-education Centre,  
Tasmania.  
Visiting Scholar January-February 1975.



Mr R. F. Tighe, (above),  
Assistant Manager (Staff and Administration),  
Bank of New South Wales,  
Sydney, New South Wales.  
Visiting Scholar March 1975.

Mrs Kinko Saito Sato, (below),  
Chief of Research Division,  
UNAFEI, Tokyo, Japan.  
Visiting Scholar April 1975.



Mr J. Noble,  
Regional Superintendent,  
Social Welfare Department, Victoria.  
Visiting Scholar April-May 1975.

END

*7. 10. 1975*