

# FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT/1976

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ACQUISITIONS

AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE  
OF CRIMINOLOGY

4th Annual Report  
1976

Further information may be obtained from:

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Australian Institute of Criminology,  
Box 28, Post Office,  
WODEN. ACT. Australia. 2606

Australian Institute of Criminology,  
10-16 Colbee Court,  
PHILLIP. A.C.T. 2606

30 September 1976

Dear Attorney-General,

In accordance with Section 33 of the *Criminology Research Act 1971*, I have the honour to submit to you the Fourth Annual Report of the operations of the Australian Institute of Criminology together with financial statements for the year ended 30 June 1976 in the form approved by the Treasurer.

Yours sincerely,

F.J. Mahony,  
Chairman,  
Board of Management.

The Honourable R.J. Ellicott, Q.C., M.P.,  
Attorney-General,  
Parliament House,  
CANBERRA, A.C.T. 2600

# Australian Institute of Criminology Board of Management

## Appointed by the Attorney-General of Australia

Chairman: Mr F.J. Mahony, O.B.E., Deputy Secretary, Attorney-General's Department, Canberra.

Deputy Chairman: Mr P.R. Loof, Senior Assistant Secretary, Human Rights Branch, Attorney-General's Department, Canberra.

Dr E.E. Davies, Senior Lecturer in Psychology, University of New South Wales.

Mr R.A. Wilson, M.V.O., Q.P.M., Commissioner of Police, Australian Capital Territory.

## Appointed by the Criminology Research Council\*

Mr F.N. Albiez, Executive Officer, Legal Division, Chief Office, Department of Justice, Queensland.

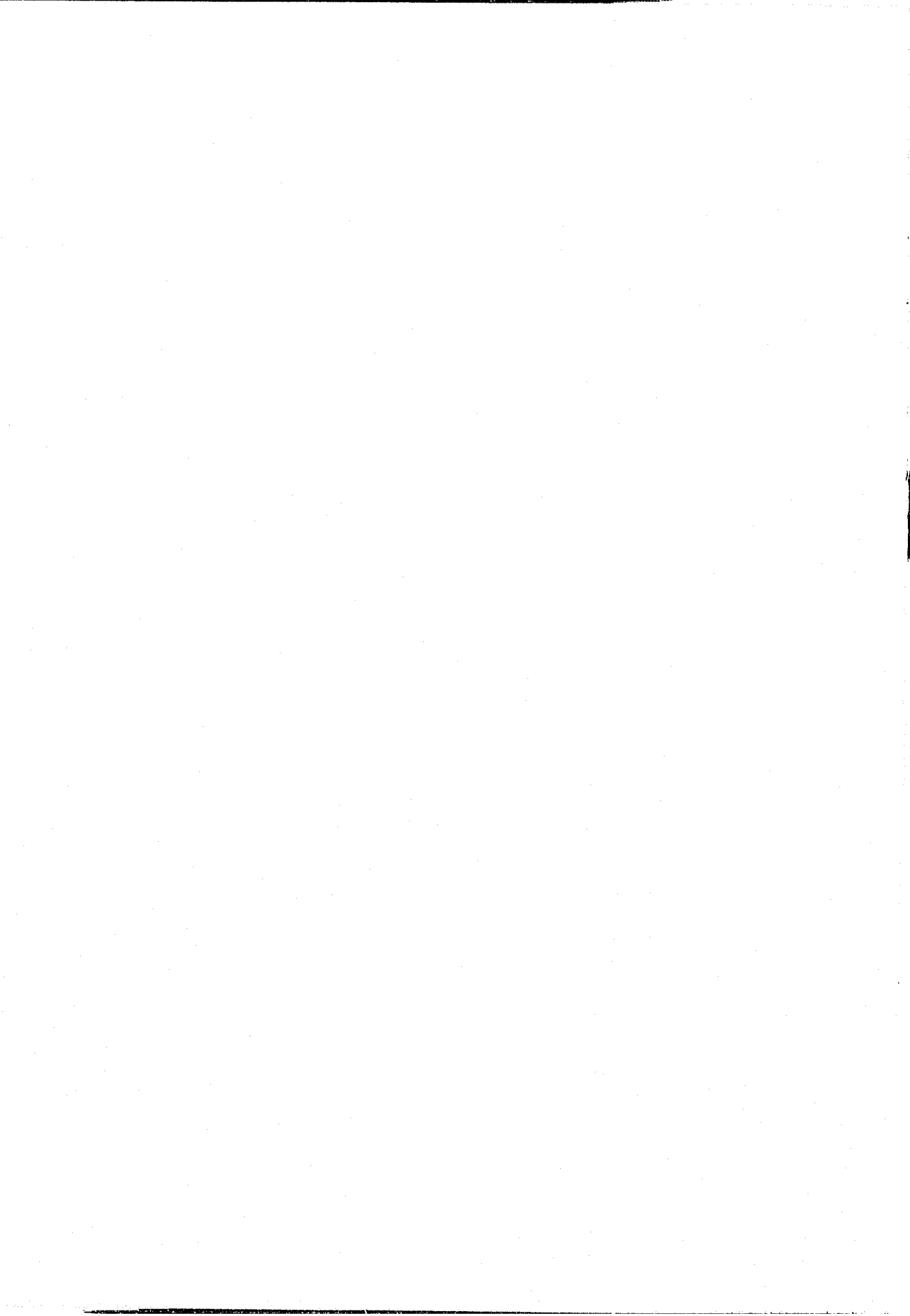
Mr B.D. Bodna, Deputy Director-General, Social Welfare Department, Victoria.

Mr R.M. Christie, Under-Secretary for Law, Crown Law Department, Western Australia.

\* The Criminology Research Council is a body corporate established by the *Criminology Research Act 1971*.

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# Introduction

Despite the restraints, the staff has worked hard to maintain standards this year and, allowing for the fact that everything expected or required should not be achieved because of reductions in funds and the imposition of staff ceilings, it is gratifying to be able to record some significant advances. Not only has the Institute improved its research program and produced more reports than before, but it has also provided more specialised training programs, making the best use of limited resources. It has provided at the same time the on-going information services sought by State and Federal Governments and has continued to provide leadership while acting as a resource centre for the improvement of criminal justice services.

More importantly, the Institute has sought to plough new ground, both nationally and internationally, in crime prevention planning and in preparing some of the work for the Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders to be held in Sydney in 1980.

During a period of financial restraint when costs and benefits are being reviewed, the significance of this Institute has to be seen in economic, rather than accountancy, terms. The costs and benefits have to be reckoned not only in one-year bookkeeping figures but also against the enormous economic and social waste of the problem of crime. Appraisal of the Institute's role should also make full allowance for the development of a new form of cooperative Federal and inter-State collaboration.

The amount spent on an Institute like this has not only tangible returns in the obtaining of full value for money spent by the Federal Government and the States on crime prevention — it has an intangible but no less real value in its development of Federal and State cooperation in a relatively new field. If Australia cannot by Federal and State cooperation contain the vast sums drained from the economy by crime it will have to reckon with corporate, syndicated and conventional crime effects which could be extremely serious not only economically and socially but politically as well.

The Commonwealth Attorney-General, The Honourable R.J. Ellicott, Q.C., M.P., in March 1976 gave an estimate of \$600 million as the cost of crime in Australia. This was an updating of a previous figure of \$350 million produced by the Rural Bank of New South Wales in 1968. The original and updated estimates were based on the kinds of loss and damage which are readily recorded when people are prosecuted. However, if we estimate the enormous cost of that crime which is never recorded, and the ordinary citizens' losses by corporate fraud and while collar crime, it is clear that the total cost of crime to the community is many times higher than the estimates given above.

Recently, the Institute has been trying to determine more precisely the actual amount which is being spent on criminal justice services and administration in Australia. On published information only, this amounts to about \$700 million annually, but, if the proportion of the Rural Bank figure allowed for services and administration is a guide, then the total will amount to \$1,200 million by the year 1977-1978. Nor is this all. Retailers' associations have calculated that of the \$16,000 million worth of goods they handle each year about \$100 million is stolen.

When theft at the wholesale and the production stages is added, the vast sums involved

can be appreciated. And even then we will not have calculated the costs of crime until we add the manhours of labour lost by victims and their families, the cost of keeping their families by different forms of welfare, and the out-of-pocket expenses of witnesses. So, when prices rise and we think about inflationary pressures in our society, it is important not to exclude, as many experts have done, the enormous drain on the economy caused by the amount and variety of crime in our midst.

The cost of maintaining the Institute to investigate crime, study the criminal justice system, keep an eye on social developments and find remedies for some of the deeper issues is a small investment by comparison.

This report comprises mainly details of research, training and information services, and activities which will illustrate the breadth of the Institute's endeavours. The full impact of the Institute's activities will take time to be felt, but already it is believed that there is greater coordination of Federal and State efforts to deal with crime and a greater understanding of Australia's position in the world perspective of crime and its control. The Institute has already established the kind of leadership which it was founded to provide.

## Board of Management

The Board of Management met in Canberra on 30 July 1975, 5 November 1975 and 3 February 1976. It had its first meeting away from the Institute when, at the invitation of the South Australian Government, it met in Adelaide on 4 May 1976. During the year, apart from its routine functions under the Criminology Research Act, the Board has been seeking to develop policy guidelines for both training and research consistent with an evaluative approach to the Institute's work. This is an on-going process but projects approved and implemented show a capacity for the Institute to develop responsiveness and leadership in crime prevention and criminal justice.

## International Relations

The international role of the Australian Institute of Criminology was stressed by the then Attorney-General, the Honourable T.E.F. Hughes, Q.C., M.P., when he introduced the enabling Bill into Parliament in 1971 and has been repeated by successive Attorneys-General. Nowhere has it been better exemplified than in the two great international occasions in which the Institute has been involved this year. These were the Fifth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, which was held in Geneva in September 1975, and the First United Nations Inter-Regional Course on Social Defence Planning held in Sydney in November 1975.

The Geneva Congress was attended by representatives from over 90 countries and the then Attorney-General, the Honourable K.E. Enderby, Q.C., M.P., led an Australian delegation larger than at any previous Congress. Ministers responsible for criminal justice services from four States were included in the Australian delegation. Because Australia had been accepted as the host country for the Sixth UN Congress in 1980 the Australian Attorney-General served on the Steering Committee for the Congress and was Chairman of one of the Congress sections.

The Director of the Institute, Mr W. Clifford, acted as consultant to the delegation and assisted in developing international contacts. He was also unanimously elected an honorary Vice-President of the Congress in recognition and appreciation of his past work in this field. Mr D. Biles, the Institute's Assistant Director (Research), delivered a paper at a special meeting of the Congress and Mr H.G. Weir, the Secretary of the Institute, was elected, in his absence, as President Designate of the International Prisoners' Aid Association. Members of the Institute's Board of Management and of the Criminology Research Council were included by their States in the delegation and were active in all sections of the Congress. They will now form the nucleus of an inter-State policy committee intended to plan the 1980 Congress.

A course was held in Sydney in November 1975 by the United Nations in conjunction with the Australian Institute of Criminology. Funds for participation were provided by the United Nations Development Program and representatives from 15 countries of Asia, Africa and Latin-America were invited. Consultants were also invited from the United States of America, Belgium and Italy. The Director of the Institute, Mr W. Clifford, was Co-Director of the course. He provided the basic documentation and will publish a complete report later. This was the first time in the history of the United Nations that a course on social defence planning had been held — and it was the first time a United Nations course of this type had been held in Australia. The cooperation of the United Nations and the Institute provided a firm basis for future international work on social defence planning.

The following additional international consultancy services have been provided this year:

- (i) The Director, Mr W. Clifford, visited Mexico at the request of the Mexican Government and advised on the setting up of a new Institute of Criminology and Social Sciences. He also prepared a report for the Papua New Guinea Government on crime in Port Moresby.
- (ii) The Assistant Director (Research), Mr D. Biles, visited Egypt for consultations with their National Institute of Criminological and Social Research and also visited the United Nations Social Defence Research Institute in Rome. He conducted a seminar in Papua New Guinea and also advised that Government on the organisation of a system of crime statistics.
- (iii) The Assistant Director (Training), Mr C. Bevan, visited Papua New Guinea to investigate and report on the establishment of probation and parole services in that country.

## Research

Staffing of the Research Division has continued to be a source of concern as many of the senior research positions remain unfilled. For the first half of 1976 professional staff of the Research Division consisted of: The Assistant Director (Research), two lawyers, one sociologist and one computer programmer — a total of five positions. This is far short of the 11 professional positions approved for the Division in 1973. Steps have been taken to fill the existing vacancies and it is expected that the situation will improve in 1976-77.

Notwithstanding the difficulties caused by low staff numbers, considerable progress has been made with research projects, both of a major and minor nature, and a substantial number of publications have been produced.

The research activities of the Institute continue to complement the projects funded by the Criminology Research Council. Institute projects have been generally of a national character dealing primarily with comparisons between criminal justice activities in the six States and the two Territories of Australia. By contrast, projects funded by the Criminology Research Council are generally of a more intensive nature and are localised in particular regions. As the Institute acts as the adviser to the Criminology Research Council, a pattern of integration of the two types of research is readily achieved.

Within the Institute, the integration of research and training activities has reached a higher level than in previous years, with research staff playing an active role in Institute seminars and, in some cases, acting as training project directors. Research staff have also prepared background papers for Training Division seminars where a research input has been required. Personnel of the Training Division have also serviced meetings held in connection with research projects.

Research Division staff have devoted their major efforts to work on projects formally approved by the Board of Management, but they have also been engaged in many minor research tasks approved by the Director. A full list of completed work is given later in this report.

## Major Research Projects

### Principles of Sentencing

This, the most ambitious and far-reaching of the major research projects being undertaken by the Institute, is making very satisfactory progress. The project is essentially a detailed analysis of the reasons enunciated by appellate courts in deciding matters of sentencing, and aims to provide a solid foundation for the more effective operation of this difficult area of the criminal law. It is under the direction of the former Head of the Legal Affairs Branch of the Research Division, Miss Mary Daunton-Fear, who has two senior research lawyers working on particular aspects of the project.

The Western Australian section of the project is complete and a manuscript with the title 'Sentencing in Western Australia' by Miss Daunton-Fear has been accepted for publication by the University of Queensland Press. Publication of this book, the first of a series, is expected in January 1977.

Parallel work in both New South Wales and Queensland is nearing completion.

Work of a similar nature in Tasmania is being undertaken by a solicitor in Burnie under contract to the Institute and this will be completed by February 1977. The South Australian section is being carried out by Miss Daunton-Fear with Criminology Research Council funds. Formal arrangements have yet to be concluded for the Victorian section.

Data collection has commenced so this project can be extended to include the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory.

### Life Sentences In Australia

This research into the time served by persons sentenced to 'life' imprisonment, either directly or resulting from the commutation of death sentences, resulted in an Institute publication which appeared in July 1975. This publication entitled *The Meaning of 'Life': A Study of Life Sentences in Australia* by Mr Arie Freiberg and Mr David Biles was favourably reviewed in the *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology*, Vol.9, No.1, March 1976. An abridged version of this report was also published in the *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology* Vol.9, No.2, June 1976.

Copies of the report were forwarded to all Chairmen of Parole Boards in Australia as it is, of course, primarily in their hands to recommend appropriate release dates for 'lifers'. Some sections of the media have shown considerable interest in the results of the research.

### National Bibliography

Considerable progress has been made on the compilation of a comprehensive bibliography of all criminological work published in Australia or overseas relating to Australian criminal justice. Primary data collection, of over 7,000 items, was undertaken by two graduate students working part-time on a fee-for-service basis. This material has been processed by the J.V. Barry Memorial Library staff and 'key words' have been assigned to each item.

The system is essentially computer-based and considerable work has been undertaken by research staff in the development of computer programs for the storage and retrieval of this material. Assistance has been received in determining the strategy required in implementing the project from a programmer from the University of New South Wales who was attached to the Institute for a short time. The time-consuming and demanding task of entering the information into the computer and checking the accuracy of each item is under way at a rate of approximately 1,000 items per month.

This system is now referred to as 'Computerised Information from National Criminological Holdings', or CINCH, a term which aptly summarises the ease with which researchers in the future will be able to locate relevant materials. It is expected that the system will be fully operational by early 1977. The Institute will then be able to provide services to all researchers, throughout Australia and overseas, who are seeking to identify published material on a criminological problem. The system will be widely used within the Institute.

The Institute's quarterly *Information Bulletin* is an integral part of the National Bibliography. It lists details of current research and recently published criminological work as well as providing information on conferences and seminars and accessions to the J.V. Barry Memorial Library. All relevant material in the Bulletin is automatically incorporated in the National Bibliography, thus providing for continuous updating.

## **Crime Prevention in Papua New Guinea**

An Institute seminar entitled 'Crime Prevention in Developing Areas' was conducted in Port Moresby in July 1975 under the direction of the Assistant Director (Research), Mr D. Biles, and a summary report of the seminar was produced by the Institute shortly after its conclusion. Papua New Guinean authorities, including the Chief Justice and the Minister for Justice, and the local newspaper took a keen interest in this seminar and a number of follow-up activities were undertaken. One of these was a small seminar on crime and criminal justice statistics in Papua New Guinea held in October 1975 and at which Mr Biles presented a paper.

The edited proceedings of the July 1975 seminar together with other contributions by the Director, Assistant Director (Training) and Assistant Director (Research) is currently being prepared for publication in the form of a book under the title 'Crime in Papua New Guinea'. This book will be the second major, high quality publication produced by the Institute.

## **Uniform Crime Statistics**

The Institute's long-term project on uniform crime statistics was continued during the year. Senior officers of all police forces and the staff directly concerned with police statistics made considerable progress at a meeting in Canberra in June 1975 for developing proposals for the expansion of the classification of offences reported by police in the Year Books.

Recommendations from this meeting were considered by the Uniform Crime Statistics Sub-Committee of the Commissioners of Police and are to be finally decided upon at the next meeting of the Australian Commissioners of Police.

Small sub-committees were established by the Institute to investigate the needs in courts and corrections. On the recommendation of these sub-committees, special questionnaires were evolved which would lead to a more uniform reporting of offences and recording of data. Prior to these being used, however, the Australian Bureau of Statistics preferred to conduct a user survey which was carried out between March and June 1976.

To assist and guide with the analysis of the survey and to help with any further work on Uniform Crime Statistics, the Institute has made the services of Professor Leslie Wilkins available to the Bureau. Professor Wilkins is a visiting expert who is an acknowledged expert in this area.

Future action in developing uniform statistics in Australia now depends less upon technical guidance than upon the degree of priority accorded to the project by the authorities responsible for the work of the Australian Bureau of Statistics and the Ministries likely to be involved at the State level. Staff will be required by the Bureau — or else the Bureau's own priorities will have to be redistributed. Under a new law governing the work of the Bureau of Statistics an Advisory Committee is being set up to advise on priorities. Meanwhile, in cooperation with Commissioners of Corrections and Directors of Community or Social Services, returns of persons held in institutions are to be made to the Institute monthly and a consolidated list made available by the Institute to each authority providing the information.

# Minor Research Projects

## Probation

A research report entitled *The Legal Basis of Probation* was completed by a Senior Legal Research Officer, Mr Ivan Potas. Copies have been circulated to Chief Parole Officers in each State and Territory. It is expected that this report will be widely used in the training of probation officers.

## Rape

As an off-shoot from the larger sentencing project and prompted by the enquiries of a judge, a report entitled *Factors Affecting Sentencing Decisions in Rape Cases* was prepared by a Senior Legal Research Officer, Mr John Newton, and published by the Institute in March 1976. A number of researchers, both in Australia and overseas, have expressed interest in this report.

## Computer-Based Indexing

During the year a Senior Research Officer, Mr Anatole Kononewsky, devised a system for speedily and efficiently producing indexes by computer and in March 1976 the Institute published a handbook on this subject entitled *Producing Subject/Author Indexes by Computer*. If this system is widely used it is felt that considerable savings may be made in producing these indexes.

## Crime in Geelong

As a background to a seminar conducted by the Training Division of the Institute in February 1976, the Research Division produced an analysis of crime figures for the Geelong region. Basic data collection for this study was undertaken by local police and computer analysis was carried out at the University of Melbourne. A report was compiled by Mr David Biles and Inspector Alex Copeland, Crime Research Officer of the South Australian Police Department, who was attached to the Research Division for a four-week study period.

## Journal of Drug Issues

Australian material is being compiled for a special edition of this international journal of drug issues to be published in July 1977. This project aims at a comprehensive one-volume collection of expert opinion incorporating a wide range of views.

## Australian Police Research

A paper entitled 'The Nature and Scope of Police and Police Related Research' by a Senior Research Officer, Mr Bruce Swanton, has been completed and distributed for

comment prior to publication. This paper for the first time brings together an analysis of all research work being undertaken in Australia by police forces themselves.

### **Costs of Criminal Justice**

Work has been undertaken by Mr Anatole Kononewsky on public expenditure in the areas of law enforcement, courts and corrections and a substantial report on this subject is in preparation. The work includes trend analyses and predictions of future expenditure in these areas.

### **Police Stress**

A detailed research proposal on occupational stress in police forces was prepared by Mr Bruce Swanton as a basis for research to be conducted elsewhere. This work was undertaken at the specific request of the Australian Police Commissioners' Conference.

During the year the Institute's research staff received numerous requests for advice and assistance on criminological matters from lawyers, police officers, correctional personnel, academic researchers and members of the public. These have been dealt with as promptly and as efficiently as resources allow. Research staff have also met many requests to lecture at universities and schools and to police trainees and service clubs. All research Division staff are active members of the professional or scholarly associations appropriate to their training, such as the Australian Crime Prevention Council, the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology, the Sociological Association of Australia and New Zealand, the Australian Psychological Society, the Australian Academy of Forensic Sciences, the Law Society of New South Wales, the Australian Computer Society, and the Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science.

In addition, Mr W. Clifford is a member of the Council of the Institute of Criminology at Sydney University and of the Academy of Forensic Sciences and Mr David Biles is a member of the South Australian Criminal Law and Penal Methods Reform Committee, a body which under the chairmanship of the Honourable Justice Mitchell published reports during the year on Court Procedures and Evidence and Rape and Other Sexual Offences.

## **Training Projects**

Throughout the year the Institute continued its programming of seminars and training projects. Conference services were provided for meetings of Chief Justices, psychiatrists, Commissioners of Police and District Court Judges. There were also seminars for magistrates, and for experts and other persons interested in such fields as women and crime, Aborigines and the law, crime prevention in growth areas, penal philosophies and practice, and crime statistics.

It was necessary, because of financial and staff ceiling restrictions, to abandon a number



of planned programs. They were: a review of research projects funded by the Criminology Research Council; a crime prevention planning course for Australian graduates; a seminar for police officers entitled 'Law Enforcement Administration'; and an Asian International Regional seminar in planning for crime control. These have been conducted in collaboration with the United Nations and Far East Institute in Japan.

The Training Division conducted or assisted with the organisation of 13 programs, ranging from one day meetings to week-long seminars. Three hundred and forty-six participants were involved. Five visiting experts assisted with the projects and there were two visiting scholars.

## Regional Projects

The Institute has collaborated with Australian and State Government Departments in conducting regional projects. Examples of these are the one day program conducted in July in Launceston, Tasmania on 'Women and Crime' in collaboration with the National Council for Women. Miss Sylvia Blomfield, the Institute's Librarian, conducted this seminar and the Institute provided the services of Dr Ahmed Khalifa, the Chairman of the National Center for Social and Criminological Research, Egypt. The week-long seminar on Crime Prevention Planning organised by the Director was held in Geelong during February 1976. Preliminary arrangements for a similar crime prevention planning exercise to be conducted in Bathurst/Orange during the forthcoming financial year have already begun.

## Reports on the 1975-1976 Training Programs

### District and County Court Judges' Seminar — 30 June to 1 July

Conference services were provided for a meeting of 47 judges from all States. The Chairman of the conference was His Honour Judge J.H. Staunton, Chief Judge of the District Court in Sydney. It was opened by the then Attorney-General of Australia, the Honourable K.E. Enderby, Q.C., M.P. The conference was addressed on 'Developments in Drug Offences Law Enforcement' by Mr Harvey Bates, Special Services Branch, Department of Police and Customs. A paper on 'Sentencing the Narcotics Offender — Importer or User' was presented by His Honour Judge Shillito and His Honour Judge Mylne. A further paper on 'The Intermediate Court — Its Role and Its Problems' was presented by His Honour Judge Loveday for His Honour Judge Brennan. A videotape sentencing exercise was presented by Mr Ronald Francis, Senior Lecturer in Psychology at La Trobe University.

### Regional Project 'Women and Crime' — 2 July

The Institute assisted the Launceston Branch of the National Council of Women to conduct this seminar. A total of 170 participants attended. Miss Sylvia Blomfield, the Institute's Librarian, conducted the seminar. Papers were presented by: the Institute's

Assistant Director (Research), Mr D. Biles, on 'Women Offenders'; the Institute's Secretary, Mr H.G. Weir, on 'Facts, Feelings, Fantasy and Fiction'; Sgt H. Innes of the Tasmania Police on 'The Role of Women Police in Dealing with Women Victims and Offenders'; and Ms Lucy Hunter of Monash University on 'The Reform of the Law Relating to Rape'.

Discussion periods followed the presentation of each paper and two sessions were led by Dr Eric Cunningham Dax, who is Coordinator of Community Health Services, Tasmania and was a member of the Institute's Board of Management. Dr Ahmed Khalifa, Director of the National Center for Social and Criminological Research, Egypt and a former Chairman of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Control Committee, who was a visiting expert of the Institute, took part in the seminar. Dr Khalifa is a member of the United Nations Human Rights Commission Sub-Committee on Discrimination against minorities and has chaired and lectured at various United Nations Congresses.

### **Crime Prevention in Developing Areas – Port Moresby 7 to 11 July**

For this seminar, attended by 92 participants all but five of whom were residents of Papua New Guinea, the Institute provided a conference services team and the services of two visiting experts in addition to its Director and Assistant Director (Research) who was the project director.

The Director, Mr W. Clifford, gave a paper entitled 'Crime Prevention in Developing Areas' and Mr D. Biles, the Assistant Director (Research), spoke on the 'Framework for Crime Control'. Dr A.J. Rios, Professor of Sociology at the Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro Brazil, was one of the two visiting experts for this project. He presented two separate lectures on 'Possible Solutions to the Problem of Unauthorised Settlements in Towns'. The other visiting expert, Dr M.B. Clinard, Professor of Sociology at Wisconsin University, USA, dealt with 'Some Basic Issues in Crime Prevention for Developing Countries'.

Mr M.L. Mackellar, Magistrate, District Court of Port Moresby, presented a paper entitled 'A Research Project for Crime Prevention in Port Moresby'. Other lectures were given by magistrates, police, members of the Law Faculty of the University of Papua New Guinea and of the Department of Social Welfare.

Inspections were made of corrective institutions, the Police Training College, courts, squatter settlements and police stations.

Certificates of attendance were presented at the close of the seminar by the Honourable Sir Sydney Frost, Kt., Chief Justice of Papua New Guinea.

The important recommendations stemming from this seminar included: references to the need for probation and parole services; the establishment of detoxification centres for inebriates; wider use of restitutional compensation for victims; improved statistics on a national basis on the incidence of crime and criminal justice activities; the extension of the village court system into homogeneous settlement areas; and the further development of community centres.

### **The Volunteer in the Criminal Justice System – 3 to 7 October**

The concern of the Institute to demonstrate its commitment to the importance of the volunteer worker to the criminal justice system resulted in this valuable seminar and it is hoped that such a seminar can be an annual event.

The seminar was attended by 39 participants and included six lecturers and panel members. These were: Mr W.C.R. Bale, a barrister from Tasmania; Mr F.D. Hayes, Assistant Director, Department of Youth, Ethnic and Community Welfare, New South Wales; Mr J. Noble, Regional Superintendent, Department of Social Welfare, Victoria; Mr J. Wass, Prisoners' Aid, Victoria; and Mr H.G. Weir, Secretary, Australian Institute of Criminology.

Papers dealt with human relationships, the problem of finding employment for discharged prisoners, community work orders, pre-sentence reports, the support of government departments for volunteers and some new fields for voluntary effort in the Australian criminal justice system.

The need for field training was acknowledged by volunteers. There was a request for the Institute to adopt the role of coordinator of activities of volunteers and to distribute helpful professional information.

### **Meeting of Chief Justices – 16 October**

At the invitation of the Chief Justice of Australia, the Right Honourable Sir Garfield Barwick, G.C.M.G., a meeting of Chief Justices was arranged by the Institute. Sir Garfield Barwick chaired the meeting which was an opportunity for an exchange of views on the Institute's work. The meeting was attended by the Director of the Institute, and the Head of its Legal Affairs Section, Miss Mary Daunton-Fear. Later the Chief Justices inspected the Institute.

### **Police Advisory Council – 30 October**

The Institute invited Police Commissioners to constitute an *ad hoc* Advisory Council for the Institute on Police Research. Police Commissioners, or their representatives, from all States and Territories attended as well as the Principal of the Australian Police College at Manly and the staff of the Institute. A discussion paper was prepared by Mr Bruce Swanton of the Institute's Research Division and the meeting was chaired by Mr W. Clifford, the Director. This was an exploratory meeting to enable members of the Australian police forces and the Institute to exchange views on the Institute's training and research facilities.

### **Social Defence Planning Course – 8 to 14 November**

As mentioned briefly above, in collaboration with the United Nations, the Institute conducted a course in Crime Prevention (Social Defence) Planning for 22 participants from Belgium, Costa Rica, Fiji, Ghana, Honduras, Iran, Italy, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya,

Mexico, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Peru, Singapore and Thailand in methods of crime prevention planning.

The meeting was Co-Directed by Mr G.A. Mueller, Chief of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Section of the United Nations and Mr W. Clifford, Director of the Australian Institute of Criminology. The United Nations invited as consultants to the meeting Dr Freda Adler, Associate Professor of Criminal Justice at Rutgers University, New Jersey, USA, faculty member of US National College and of State Judiciary; Professor S.C. Versele, Directeur de la Justice, Universite Libre de Bruxelles, formerly Juge au tribunal de premiere instance, Belgium; Dr Edward Galway, Senior Fellow, United Nations Social Defence Research Institute in Rome, formerly Director United Nations Social Defence Research Institute in Rome, UN Interregional Advisor for Social Defence and Chief of Social Defence Services of the UN Secretariat; and Professor J.V. Delany, Acting Director, Center for Criminal Justice of the New York University Law School — all of whom delivered papers.

In addition, Mr W. Clifford, Mr G.A. Mueller and Miss Irene Melup (Social Affairs Officer UN Secretariat) contributed papers. Participants were Jorge Arturo Montero, Director, UN Latin-American Institute, Costa Rica; Ikboateng, Director, Social Welfare Department, Ghana; Victor Manuel Donaire Chang, National Board of Social Welfare, Honduras; Gholam Hussein Vafai, Ministry of Justice, Iran; Kareem Hamza, National Social and Criminological Centre, Iraq; Ali Zayed, Director, Family and Child Care Department, Ministry of Social Affairs, Jordan; Victoria Wreh, Director, Social Planning, Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs, Liberia; Mario Camacho, Judge and Professor, Villareal and San Martin University, Peru; Jose Pinto, Judge and Professor, University Villareal (Cost Free), Peru; Colonel Vicente Custodio, Deputy Police Commander, Quezon City, Philippines; Dhavee Choosup, Deputy Director, Department of Corrections, Thailand. New South Wales was the host Government. The Attorney-General of that State invited independent observers from all States of Australia to be present throughout the meeting.

#### **Modern Trends in the Treatment of Sex Offenders — 27 November**

A one-day seminar was conducted to take advantage of a visit being made to Australia by Dr Georg Sturup, the former Director of the Institution for Psychopathic Criminals at Herstedvester, Denmark and a well known authority on the treatment of sex offenders.

Dr Sturup detailed his experimental work among sex offenders in his country. Three consultants, Dr Eric Cunningham Dax, Coordinator of Community Health Services in Tasmania; Miss Nancy Peck, Convenor, Rape Crisis Centre, Women's Community Aid Association, Brisbane; and Mrs Cirrel Greet, feature writer of the *Daily Mirror* in Sydney, formed a discussion panel.

Participants included representatives of police, State and Commonwealth Government Departments, rape crisis centres, health commissions, the magistracy, the Law Foundation of New South Wales and the Men's Consciousness Raising Movement. Educationists, women's counsellors, academics, practising lawyers and probation officers also attended.

## **Crime Prevention Planning and Participation in Geelong — 9 to 13 February**

In collaboration with the Barwon Regional Planning Authority, the Victorian Department of Social Welfare, the Department of Law and the Australian Crime Prevention Council (Victorian Branch) one week's intensive workshop was conducted by the Institute at the Marcus Oldham Farm Agricultural College, Geelong. This workshop was one of a series being organised by the Director of the Institute, Mr W. Clifford, on the subject of Crime Prevention Planning to follow up the Albury/Wodonga project of last year and to develop the ideas evolved at the UN Social Defence Planning Course held in Sydney in November.

Papers were read by Inspector J. Killeen of the Victorian Police; Mr Graham Angus, Director, Barwon Council for Social Development; Mr Peter Hocking, Geelong Regional Planning Authority; Mr D. Biles, Assistant Director (Research), and Mr C.R. Bevan, Assistant Director (Training), Australian Institute of Criminology.

A public meeting chaired by the Honourable W.V. Houghton, Minister for Social Welfare in Victoria was addressed by Mr W. Clifford on the subject of 'Planning and Participation'. Participants were guests of the Mayor of Geelong at a civic reception. A second public meeting held at the end of the seminar to discuss the workshop findings was attended by senior students of a number of Geelong Schools. The 37 participants of this workshop were selected for the contribution they could make to better planning in the area. They included not only the senior officers and administrators responsible for policy decisions but also high school students, housewives, private security officials, police, magistrates, public servants, community development officers, academics, clergy and voluntary workers in the community.

An important feature of the workshop was the determination to devise for each recommendation a definite plan for its implementation, and a determination to institute periodic follow-up investigations as to progress made. The Ministry of Social Welfare in Victoria is in charge of the follow-up investigations.

## **The Use of Customary Law in the Criminal Justice System — 1 to 5 March**

A small expert study group examined the extent to which modern criminal justice systems should accommodate customary law and to what extent people under customary law should be expected to conform to codified penal law. This was the first of the 'think tank' studies of on-going problems in crime prevention and criminal justice which represent a new approach to the training and research policies of the Institute. There were 20 participants who sat under the chairmanship of the Director of the Institute and the Assistant Director (Training).

His Excellency, the Honourable Sir John Kerr, A.C., K.C.M.G., K.St.J., O.C., Governor-General of Australia, opened the study group which was also addressed by the Commonwealth Attorney-General, the Honourable R.J. Ellicott, O.C., M.P. Mr W. Clifford welcomed participants and guests and the keynote address was delivered by the Honourable Sir Sydney Frost, Kt., Chief Justice of Papua New Guinea.

Each participant submitted a record of his or her views and a report of the week's discussion and recommendations was ratified by the participants before their departure.

### **Penal Philosophies and Practice in the 1970s – 24 to 28 May**

This project again represented a new departure in the training policy of the Institute being designed not merely to bring together those with professional interests or social obligations in the field of corrections but to provide for a fuller inter-communication of views from groups likely to be opposed in this area of criminal justice. It proved possible for the Institute to initiate action on goals and standards in corrections on which even divergent groups agreed.

Thirty-five participants attended this seminar. They examined trends in penal practice throughout Australia and assessed philosophies behind modern decision-making in the field.

In order to compare Australian problems, achievements and probable future trends with those in other countries, two visiting experts, Mr J. Braithwaite, Deputy Commissioner, Canadian Penitentiary Service and Mr C. Amilon, United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Section and Head of Department, Swedish Correctional Administration spoke at the seminar. A visiting scholar, Mr W.D. Garrett, Superintendent, Tongariro Prison Farm, New Zealand, also attended.

The participants consisted of prison administrators from all States and Papua New Guinea, prison officers nominated by prison officer associations, ex-prisoners, academics and clergy. There were also representatives of prison reform and prisoners' action groups, Aboriginal legal services, the Royal Commission into Prisons in New South Wales and the Australian Crime Prevention Council.

At the end of the week a special committee on goals and standards was elected. Mr Braithwaite has since arranged for all the documentation of goals and standards in correction being used by similar committees in Canada and the United States to be photocopied and provided to the Australian Committee.

### **Meeting of Psychiatrists – 3 June**

A selected group of psychiatrists from throughout Australia met in a one-day consultancy session under the Chairmanship of Mr W. Clifford with a view to assisting the Director to define the possible role of the Institute in the field of psychiatry, mental health, and, in particular, in the overlapping areas of law and psychiatry.

The Institute sought the guidance of the meeting on its planning for future training and research, and on the Institute's relationships with other organisations prominent in this field.

### **Aborigines and the Law – 7 to 11 June**

A total of 58 people were invited to participate in this seminar which was designed as a more general follow-up of the study group on customary law which had been held in March. Represented were the Aboriginal Legal Service, law enforcement and community welfare agencies, universities, the Institute of Aboriginal Studies, the Australian Law

Reform Commission, the National Aboriginal Consultative Council, the Attorney-General's Department, the Australian Academy of Science, the New South Wales Bureau of Crime Statistics and the Department of Aboriginal Affairs.

The need for this seminar stemmed from the widespread concern at the over-representation of Aborigines among convicted persons and prisoners. There had also been allegations of discrimination against Aborigines within the white man's criminal justice system and complaints of poor relations between police and Aborigines in certain areas.

The conference was opened by the Director and addressed by the Honourable Mr Justice Kirby of the Law Reform Commission.

As much time as possible was given to intensive workshop groups so that participants could express their views and have them recorded for inclusion in the final report. The Institute developed useful inter-changes and liaisons for future action with those who participated. Unfortunately, the divisions exposed sometimes inhibited constructive debate and in particular it was felt that the rural Aboriginal view was inadequately expressed.

## Publications

Throughout the year the Institute continued its program of publishing and disseminating information from the Research and Training Divisions and from the J.V. Barry Memorial Library.

Institute publications are widely distributed, to legislators, administrators responsible for crime control policies and programs, universities, non-statutory organisations, libraries and other institutes in Australia and throughout the world.

During the year acquisition of improved typesetting and platemaking equipment enabled the Institute to produce higher quality publications. As a result the income from the sale of publications will assist to offset production costs.

Regular Institute publications now include: a quarterly Newsletter on the Institute's recent activities and substantive information on developments in Australia and overseas; an Information Bulletin containing national clearinghouse information and other items of interest on criminology and related subjects; reports on and the proceedings of training projects; and the Annual Reports of the Institute and the Criminology Research Council.

Publications issued by the Institute during the year are listed in Appendix 1. The Publications Section is also responsible for the reproduction of material needed for research and training activities so that it becomes an integral part of these operations. Officers of the Publications Section have acted as reporters for seminars and frequently help the Research Division with reports on projects and design of publications.

The Publications Section is also responsible for the public relations side of the Institute's work and in this connection is often in demand to make contacts either for or with the officers of the Institute's divisions.

## J.V. Barry Memorial Library

The building of full library services is inevitably a slow methodical process, particularly in a field relatively neglected in the past. Nevertheless, the J.V. Barry Memorial Library of the Institute is becoming more widely known, more extensively used and more effective in responding to requirements both inside and outside of the Institute.

Recognition of the J.V. Barry Memorial Library as an information source, both by other libraries and by practitioners in the field of criminology, has been a major development of the last year. Requests for information, varying from the retrieval of simple facts and figures to extensive literature searches rose from 140 in 1974-75 to 162 in 1975-76, and of these 45 per cent and 61 per cent respectively were from external sources. The majority of external requests continue to be completed within an hour, 55 per cent in 1974-75 and 64 per cent in 1975-76. An increase of 10 per cent to 15 per cent was recorded in the number of external requests which took from one to three days to complete. External reference requests arose from a variety of sources in Australia and overseas. They included school and university students, teachers, workers in the fields of corrections and social services, and libraries, both departmental and university. A large proportion of reference requests involved the compilation and updating of bibliographies and a total of 24 were prepared in the current year.

The appointment of a Library Officer Grade III brought the staff members to a total number of six and allowed the library to participate in the establishment of a national bibliography of criminological information. This project has been undertaken in conjunction with the Research Division, from which two part-time employees were used in the collection of bibliographic information. The subject indexing for the National Bibliography has been carried out by the library staff and in so doing the library is creating a thesaurus of relevant key words which are being returned to the Research Division for entry into the computer.

As well as continuing to index recently published Australian criminological information for the Institute's *Information Bulletin*, the library is now contributing to it a select list of its acquisitions of books published during the past two years.

Sources for the newspaper cuttings file have been improved by the employment of a press cutting service providing material from many more newspapers. Microfilms of newspaper cuttings are available for loan and an index is published from time to time.

The monograph collection increased by 499 to a total of 3,364. Of the 625 serial titles, comprising year books, annual reports, statistical reports, legislation and journals, 223 are purchased on subscription. Several backsets of important serial titles were acquired and the microfilm collection was increased with the acquisition of items otherwise unavailable. The law collection was enlarged by the addition of further backsets of State reports. A valuable addition was made to the collection by the donation from Mrs Christine Eaton of part of the library of the late Chris Eaton.

The Reference Librarian, Mrs E.P. Bottomley, a senior member of the library staff, attended the 18th Biennial Conference of the Library Association of Australia and a Conference on the Continuing Education for Librarians in Computing Concepts which was held at the New South Wales Institute of Technology.



During the year the library became a member of the International Association of Law Libraries and contributed a review of the Institute's publications to the Association's journal.

## Visiting Experts and Scholars

It is impossible to develop research and training in crime prevention and criminal justice without an interflow between the Institute and similar agencies or organisations overseas. This is a routine in Europe and America where scholars are in daily inter-communication and where travel between countries is relatively easy and inexpensive. Australia is in a very difficult position when it wishes to benefit from or contribute to developments in this or any other field of study and action because of its geographical position. Even the flow of publications is slow and newspapers or other media are of necessity far too selective to permit a reliance upon them for the data which the Institute must have to develop its authority in its own areas of concern.

One part of the answer to this problem has been provided by the Visiting Expert and Visiting Scholar programs. These bring the best available knowledge and expertise to Australia. The development of contacts and relationships by the Director, who was previously with the United Nations, ensures that the Institute can invite the best recognised authorities in each field.

This year the acknowledged expertise of the visiting experts has increased and since they are always made available to States, not only the Institute but the criminal justice services in each State and Territory of Australia benefit from the updating of information and dialogue with the world authorities. As far as the Institute is concerned, the consultations of visiting experts with professional staff have been invaluable. Their contributions as lecturers and participants in discussions to training projects have added depth and direction to activities at the Institute.

Visiting experts have worked hard in Australia, produced papers, addressed meetings, participated in training sessions and advised on administration and research methodology. The Institute arranges with representatives of government departments and voluntary organisations for these experts to speak at conferences, meet people and comment on criminal justice activities in the Australian States and Territories.

In the 1975-76 period the visiting experts during the year were:

Mr Clas Amilon of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Section, who has now returned to his post as Head of Department, National Swedish Correctional Administration.

Mr John Braithwaite, Deputy Commissioner, Canadian Penitentiary Service.

Professor Marshall B. Clinard, Professor of Sociology and Criminology, University of Wisconsin, Madison, USA.

Professor Arturo Jose Rios, Professor of Sociology and Dean of the Faculty,  
Catholic University of Ric de Janeiro Brazil

Dr Georg Sturup, former Director of the Institute for Psychopathic Criminals,  
Herstedvester, Denmark.

Professor Leslie T. Wilkins, Professor of Criminal Justice, State University of New  
York, Albany, USA.

Dr Ahmed M. Khalifa, Director, National Center for Social and Criminological  
Research, Egypt.

The visiting scholars scheme is designed to share the benefits of the training seminars at the Institute with established practitioners. It 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.

Visiting scholars during the year were:

Mr Garry Foley, former journalist, Department of Aboriginal Affairs.

Mr W.D. Garrett, Superintendent, Tongariro Prison Farm, New Zealand.

Mr Chris Doney, Shift Supervisor/Programmer, University of New South Wales  
Computing Services Unit.

## Acknowledgements

The Institute is fortunate to have an efficient and dedicated staff. The Board of Management extends to the staff its sincere thanks for their fine work during the year.

# Finance

## AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY

### STATEMENT OF ASSETS AS AT 30 JUNE 1976

1975		1976	
\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
135,018.54		Cast at Bank	87,646.84
40.00		Cast on Hand	—
261.34		Debtors	327.72
<u>817.32</u>	136,137.20	Prepayments	<u>—</u> 87,974.56
<b>FIXED ASSETS (at cost)</b>			
61,765.85		Office Partitions	72,567.85
130,506.59		Furniture and Equipment	154,567.10
24,505.61		Library Books	29,905.52
2,925.96		Library Shelving	5,664.69
<u>3,140.26</u>	<u>222,844.27</u>	Motor Vehicles	<u>9,132.84</u> 271,838.00
	<u><u>358,981.47</u></u>		<u><u>359,812.56</u></u>

David Biles  
ACTING DIRECTOR

F.J. Mahony  
CHAIRMAN  
BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

**AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY**  
**STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR THE YEAR**  
**ENDED 30 JUNE 1976**

	\$	\$	\$
Balance brought forward 1 July 1975			135,058.54
<b>RECEIPTS</b>			
Australian Government Grant	932,000.00		
Other	3,671.19		935,671.19
		<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
			1,070,729.73
<b>PAYMENTS</b>			
Salaries and Allowances	618,354.17		
Travelling Allowances and Expenses	53,058.04		
Office Requisites, Stationery, Printing and Services	66,226.54		
Postage, Telegrams and Telephone Services	28,148.49		
Motor Vehicle Expenses	1,534.52		
Building Rental, Minor Alterations and Services	76,369.95		
Library Expenses	10,543.34		
Incidental and Other Expenses	5,664.44	859,899.49	
	<u>          </u>		
Seminars	38,033.89		
Seminars -- International Women's Year	9,724.61		
Research Projects	21,504.71		
Consultants' Fees	4,650.00	73,913.21	
	<u>          </u>		
Furniture and Equipment	27,002.04		
Partitions and Major Alterations	10,802.00		
Library Books	5,399.91		
Motor Vehicles	6,066.24	49,270.19	983,082.89
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
Balance carried forward 30 June 1976			<u>          </u> <u>          </u> 87,646.84

Approval was given in compliance with Section 33 of the Criminology Research Act 1971 to vary the form of the financial statements. Comparative figures with the previous year have not been furnished for this reason.

Auditor-General's Office  
Canberra ACT 2600

28 September 1976

The Honourable the Attorney-General,  
Parliament House,  
CANBERRA ACT 2600

Dear Sir,

**The Australian Institute of Criminology**

In accordance with section 33(2) of the *Criminology Research Act 1971-1973*, the Board of Management of the Australian Institute of Criminology has submitted for my report financial statements comprising a Statement of Receipts and Payments for the year ended 30 June 1976 and a Statement of Assets as at 30 June 1976. A copy of each statement is attached for your information.

I now report that the accompanying financial statements are in agreement with the accounts and records of the Institute and, in my opinion —

- (a) the statements are based on proper accounts and records; and
- (b) the receipt and expenditure of moneys, and the acquisition and disposal of assets, by the Institute during the year have been in accordance with the Act.

Yours faithfully,

A. HARRIS  
Acting Auditor-General

# Appendix 1

## PUBLICATIONS ISSUED -- FROM 1 JULY 1975 TO 30 JUNE 1976

Newsletters	Volume 2 Number 4	July 1975
	Volume 3 Number 1	September 1975
	Volume 3 Number 2	December 1975
	Volume 3 Number 3	March 1976

Information Bulletin	Volume 2 Number 1	July 1975
	Volume 2 Number 2	September 1975
	Volume 2 Number 3	December 1975
	Volume 2 Number 4	March 1976

### Reports on Training Seminars

*Crime Prevention in Developing Areas*  
David Biles August 1975

*Women as Participants in the Criminal Justice System*  
Mary W. Daunton-Fear October 1975

*The Volunteer in the Criminal Justice System*  
C.R. Bevan December 1975

*The Magistrates' Court: 1975 and Beyond*  
John Newton October 1975

*Modern Trends in the Treatment of Sex Offenders*  
C.R. Bevan February 1976

*Crime Prevention: Planning and Participation in Geelong*  
Denbigh Richards May 1976

### Proceedings of Training Seminars

*Planning and Policy for Crime Control Personnel* August 1975

*The Conflict of Security and Rehabilitation in the 1970s* August 1975

*Crime and Delinquency in Urban Areas* December 1975

*Planning a Low-Crime Social Environment for Albury/Wodonga* January 1976

### Reports on Research Projects

- The Meaning of 'Life': A Study of Life Sentences in Australia*  
Arie Freiberg and David Biles  
September 1975
- Factors Affecting Sentencing Decisions in Rape Cases*  
J.E. Newton  
March 1975
- Producing Subject/Author Indexes by Computer*  
A. Kononewsky  
March 1976
- The Legal Basis of Probation*  
Ivan Potas  
June 1976

### Miscellaneous

- The Australian Institute of Criminology: A New Venture in Crime Prevention*  
August 1975
- Index to Microfilmed Newspaper Cuttings*  
Volume 2 Number 1    January 1976  
Volume 2 Number 2    January 1976

### Annual Reports

- Australian Institute of Criminology  
*Third Annual Report 1975*  
October 1975
- Criminology Research Council  
*Third Annual Report 1975*  
October 1975

## Appendix 2

### OTHER PUBLICATIONS

In addition to the Institute publications produced by research staff cited above, the following papers were published during the year:

- William Clifford      *Crime Control in Japan*, D.C. Heath, Lexington, Mass. 1976.
- 'New Dimensions in Criminality – National and Transnational', *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology* (June 1975), Vol.8, No.2.
- David Biles            'Violence Due to Over-Population and Over-Crowding – Gang Violence', *The Australian Journal of Forensic Sciences*, Vol.8, No.1, September 1975, pp.7-13.
- 'A Taxonomy of Correctional Objectives', *International Journal of Criminology and Penology*, Vol.3, No.4, November 1975, pp.381-384.
- 'Evaluative Research Without Hard Data', *Evaluation Research in Criminal Justice*, UNSDRI, Publication No.11, Rome, January 1976, pp.77-98.
- 'The Range of Alternatives in Sentencing', *Road Safety and the Law*, Australian Government Publishing Service, Canberra, 1975, pp.84-88.
- Bruce Swanton        'Historical Evolution of Australia's Early Police', *A.C.T. Police Journal*, Vol.2, No.10, November 1975, pp.16-25; also reproduced in *N.S.W. Police News*, Vol.56, No.2, February 1976, pp.48-53.

The following manuscripts were also submitted for publication:

- W. Clifford            'Prospects and Dilemmas', *The Australian Criminal Justice System*, Chappell & Wilson, 1976, Butterworths.
- 'Developmental Criminology and Planning for Shortages', *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology*, 1976.
- 'Criminology of Crimes of Violence', *The Australian Journal of Forensic Sciences*, 1975.
- David Biles            'Prisons and Prisoners in Australia', *The Australian Criminal Justice System* (2nd Edition), Chappell & Wilson (eds), Butterworths.



'Population Movements and Crime', *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology*, 1976.

'Trends in Car Stealing', (abridged version 'Car Stealing in Australia: Facts and Figures'), *Delinquency in Australia*, P.R. Wilson (ed.).

Mary Daunton-Fear  
and Arie Freiberg

'"Gum Tree" Justice: Aborigines and the Courts', *The Australian Criminal Justice System*, Chappell & Wilson (eds), Butterworths.

Arie Freiberg

'Out of Mind, Out of Sight: Disposition of Mentally Disordered Persons Involved in Criminal Proceedings in Australia', *Monash University Law Review*.

Bruce Swanton

'The Police in Australia: A Critique', *The Australian Criminal Justice System* (2nd Edition), Chappell & Wilson (eds), Butterworths.

'The Origins and Development of Police Unions in Australia', *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology*.

## Appendix 3

### PAPERS TO CONFERENCES, COMMISSIONS AND MEETINGS

Apart from papers produced by research staff for internal use, the following papers were presented to conferences, commissions and meetings or were prepared for outside use:

WILLIAM CLIFFORD – Planning Crime Prevention, UN Social Defence Planning Meeting in Sydney, November 1975.

Developmental Criminology and Planning for Shortages, Criminology and Forensic Sciences Section of ANZAAS Congress, Hobart, May 1976.

DAVID BILES – Research and Law Reform, Symposium on Psychology and the Law, Annual Conference of Australian Psychological Society, La Trobe University, August 1975.

Population Movements and Crime, Criminology and Forensic Sciences Section of ANZAAS Congress, Hobart, May 1976.

Crime and the Security Industry, Second Pacific Security Exhibition and Convention, Melbourne, April 1976.

CEDRIC BULLARD – Uniform Crime Statistics in Australia, Annual Conference of Sociological Association of Australia and New Zealand, Hamilton, New Zealand, August 1975.

Uniform Crime Statistics in Australia: A Progress Report to the Standing Committee of Attorneys-General, October 1975.

MARY DAUNTON-FEAR – Probation and Parole – Inter-State Supervision and Enforcement, Annual Conference of Stipendiary Magistrates of NSW, Sydney, July 1975.

ARIE FREIBERG – Disposition of Persons Involved Under Proposed Mental Health Ordinance for the Australian Capital Territory, seminar 'Proposed Mental Health Ordinance for the ACT', Canberra, September 1975.

BRUCE SWANTON – Resolution of Complaints Made Against Police Persons, submission to Australian Law Reform Commission, August 1975.

The Police, Police Unions, and the Future, Annual Conference of Police Association of Tasmania, Hobart, November 1975.

Police and Future Issues, Annual Conference of Police Association of New South Wales, Sydney, April 1976.



**END**