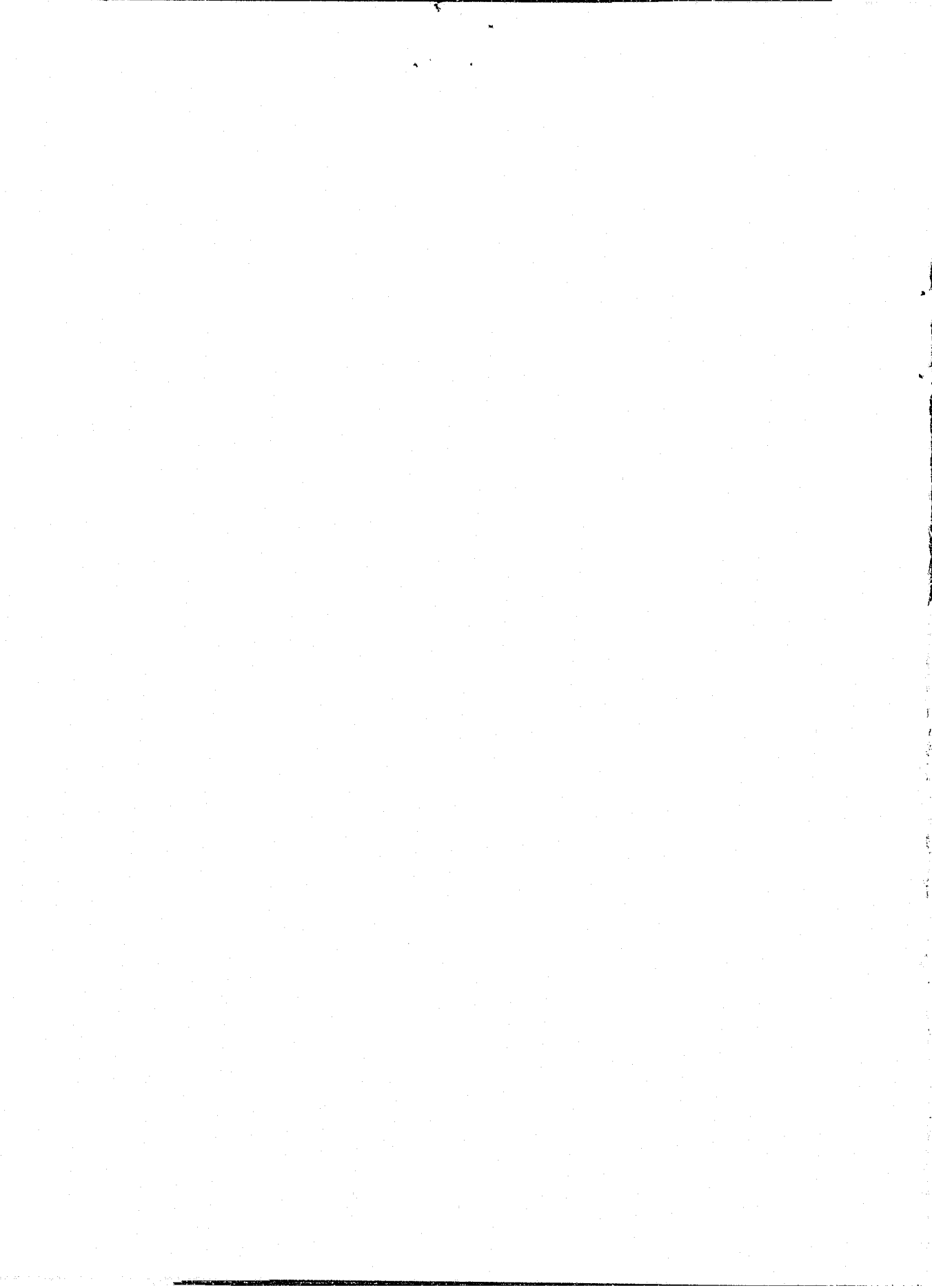


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Third Annual Report 1975

AUSTRALIAN
INSTITUTE OF
CRIMINOLOGY



NCJRS

FEB 22 1978

ACQUISITIONS

**Australian
Institute of
Criminology**

3rd Annual Report 1975

Further information may be obtained from:

The Secretary,
Australian Institute of Criminology,
Box 28, Post Office,
WODEN, A.C.T. Australia. 2606

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

10 October 1975

Dear Attorney-General,

In accordance with Section 33 of the *Criminology Research Act 1971*, I have the honour to submit to you the Third Annual Report of the operations of the Australian Institute of Criminology together with financial statements for the year ended 30 June 1975 in the form approved by the Treasurer.

Yours sincerely,

F. J. Mahony
Chairman
Board of Management

The Honourable K. E. Enderby, Q.C., M.P.,
Attorney-General of Australia,
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, A.C.T. Region, Australia Police.

Appointed by the Criminology Research Council*

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

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

Dr E. Cunningham Dax, Coordinator in Community Health, Mental Health Services Commission, Tasmania.

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

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Introduction

The Australian Institute of Criminology continued during the year to consolidate its position as a centre for study and action in crime prevention both nationally and internationally. Its role is one for which there is no precedent because, as a statutory authority, this organisation is quite unique reflecting as it does the determination of the Australian and State Governments to seek new approaches to the prevention of crime. Most institutes of criminology across the world are to be found either within universities or as part of government departments. The concept of an independent body seeking to combine both an academic and an administrative contribution is something which has not been tried in any country before. The patterns of work which would suit an academic institution within a university setting are, therefore, not entirely appropriate to the Institute any more than the procedures and the patterns of work typical of a government department are suitable for indiscriminating adaption. This has raised a number of important issues for resolution on the methods and styles of the Institute's operation.

In addition, an Institute of this kind — established within a federal structure but governed by a Board of Management, the members of which are drawn from all States and the Australian Government — is itself a recognition of the need for an institution sensitive to the requirements of all States, dedicated to interstate cooperation and prepared to respond to local as well as central problems. The former Attorney-General of Australia, now the Honourable Mr Justice Murphy, referred to the Institute at its opening ceremony as 'an excellent example of cooperative federalism'. This suggests that the Institute may now need to provide a service which can be of value to researchers and to administrators at all levels of government and academic work, and to involve itself in giving practical aid where this is required. The Institute must simultaneously conduct its own programmes of training and research which fulfil its obligations under the law and which provide the latest in knowledge on crime and its prevention.

The concept of crime and its efficient prevention, however, cannot possibly exhaust this obligation of an institute of criminology. There is the equal concern with criminal justice which ensures that the most effective crime prevention measures (which could be the harshest or the most liberal treatment or a combination of both), do not ignore fundamental human rights, the rights of minorities and the claims of justice. The Institute at both central and local levels has to have a lively interest in the equitable and just formulation and application of law. Finally, an institute of this kind must be firmly committed to the evaluation of existing policies and programmes and especially to the concept of planning for less crime in the process of development with the cooperation of responsible Australian and State authorities.

All of which means that the Institute of Criminology is at the confluence of many different streams of thought and at the conjunction of many different lines of action in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice. It has amongst others, the task of increasing the flow of information, identifying the bottlenecks in the system and keeping both researchers and policy makers

aware of the possibilities which exist for improved work and an increased impact on the quality of life.

With the arrival of the Institute's first permanent Director, Mr William Clifford, on 20 January 1975, the prospect was opened for dealing with many fundamental issues of policy and organisation which had had to be postponed for nearly a year. The Director and the Board of Management have already instituted an approach to an evaluation of the Institute over the next five or six years which will call for a clear definition of the research and training policies and for the adoption of criteria by which the results can be measured — at least, to some extent. The internal administrative and executive structure of the Institute has been strengthened during this year and the training services expanded. There will be a need for similar expansion on the research side as more projects are undertaken, but by its nature research takes more time to develop, and thought is being given to the way in which an ongoing programme of research can be balanced by a capacity to respond quickly to the needs of the Australian States for both information and special studies appropriate to the planning of future developments in their criminal justice systems.

Board Meetings

The Board of Management met in Canberra on 13 August 1974, 13 November 1974, 19 February 1975 and 27 May 1975. A meeting scheduled for 24 March 1975 was cancelled because of an airline strike.

Appointment of Director

On 14 October 1974 the then Attorney-General of Australia, Senator the Honourable Lionel Murphy, Q.C., announced the appointment of Mr William Clifford as Acting Director of the Australian Institute of Criminology. Mr Clifford took up his appointment on 20 January 1975 and on 5 June 1975 he was appointed as the Institute's first permanent Director for a period of seven years.



Mr William Clifford, Director.

At the time of his appointment, Mr Clifford was Director of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Section of the United Nations. Concurrently he was a Professor of Law at New York University School of Law where he taught International Criminal Justice Planning and Reform. Mr Clifford has had a long and distinguished career in social development planning and crime control activities in various parts of the world and he has written regularly on the international and national problems of crime.

The Board expresses its thanks to Dr Evan Davies for the contribution he made as the Acting Director of the Institute from 22 November 1974 to 17 January 1975, pending the arrival of Mr Clifford.

Staff

The Attorney-General of Australia, the Honourable K. E. Enderby, Q.C., M.P., approved a new staff structure for the Institute in April 1975.

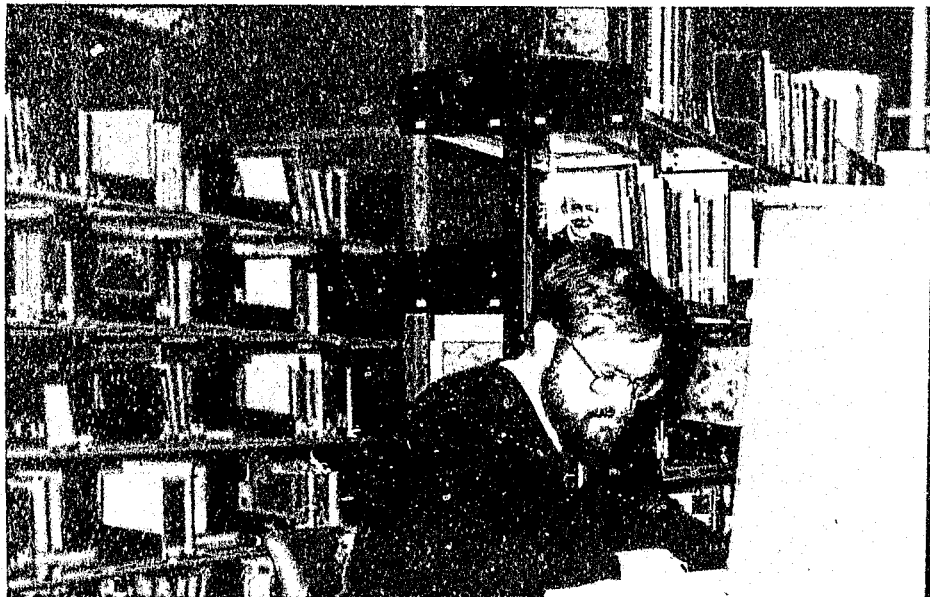
The Institute, with its substantial research and training programmes, is fortunate to have a dedicated staff. To the staff, the Board extends its sincerest thanks.

Institute Premises

In April 1975 the Institute expanded its accommodation by acquiring premises at 18-20 Colbee Court, Phillip, A.C.T., which adjoin the Institute's main building.

J. V. Barry Memorial Library

The J. V. Barry Memorial Library continued its development during the year and now has a useful basic collection of criminological literature containing 2,865 monographs and 150 serial titles.



Study carrels are placed close to shelves in the J. V. Barry Memorial Library to allow readers easy access to materials.

Valuable additions were made to the collection by the donation from Dr Pierre Gorman of part of the library of the late Sir Eugene Gorman, Q.C., and by the purchase from the University of New South Wales of some of the library of the late Honourable Sir John Barry. Monash University donated a part of Sir John Barry's collection.

Newspaper cuttings on criminology were made into two microfilms during the year and the index to the first film was published.



Microfilm can be viewed on the library's reader-printer. Microfilm is used extensively to store newspaper cuttings and other printed materials.

Demands on the library's services are increasing constantly, with requests for information coming from throughout Australia and from overseas. Library staff prepared bibliographies on specific topics, reading lists for seminar participants and answered more than 140 reference questions during the year.

National Clearinghouse

In recognition of the need for a central source of information and data for researchers and practitioners in the field of criminology, the Institute has established a national clearinghouse of criminological information. Information concerning completed and ongoing research has been collected and catalogued by the J. V. Barry Memorial Library. The clearinghouse establishes an effective channel of communication between researchers and practitioners.

The Institute's *Information Bulletin* now provides a means of disseminating information concerning Australian or Australian-related publications and research of criminological significance. The Bulletin includes information on recent statutory developments and details of forthcoming conferences and seminars. Correspondents in each Australian State and the Northern Territory provide information for inclusion in the Bulletin.



Meeting of the *Information Bulletin* Editorial Committee in the Institute's boardroom.

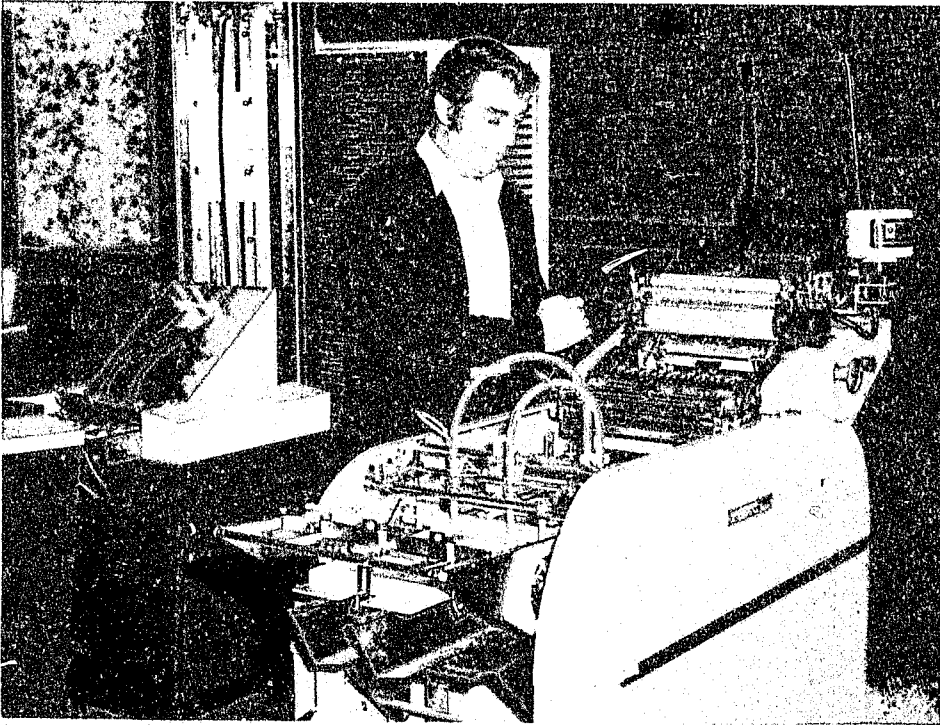
It would be useful to include in the *Information Bulletin* details of past research and to give some information on research in other countries. However, the *Bulletin* already absorbs a considerable amount of its Editorial Committee's time and any development of this service would require additional staff.

Publications

The Publications Section disseminates information from the Training and Research Divisions and from 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 in Australia and 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 national clearinghouse information and other 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.



Modern printing and collating equipment is used in the production of Institute publications.

Research

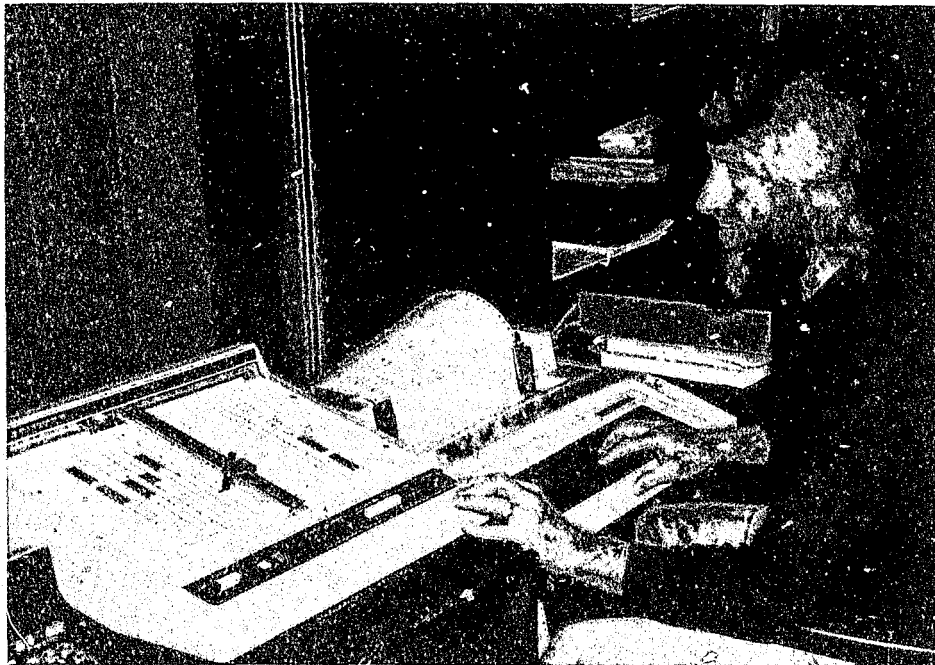
The Research Division of the Institute has expanded during the year. Some professional research positions remain unoccupied due to the difficulty in obtaining suitably qualified and experienced staff. Nevertheless, considerable progress has been achieved in the conduct of criminological research.

Research activities undertaken by the staff of the Institute complement those funded by the Criminology Research Council. Institute projects are generally of a national character and are concerned with comparisons of statistics of criminal justice practices between the six States and two Territories of Australia. Projects funded by the Criminology Research Council are generally intensive studies of local phenomena concentrated within particular geographical areas. The Director and his staff cooperate with the Criminology Research Council in assessing applications for grants from the Criminology Research Fund for programmes of criminological research.

In addition to their research projects, all senior staff of the Research Division have actively participated in seminars arranged by the Training Division of the Institute. Many papers have also been presented to other conferences.

The Statistics Section of the Research Division has established computer facilities at the Institute. A plotter has been connected to a Hewlett Packard programmable calculator and two computer terminals have been connected to CSIRONET — one of the most advanced computer systems in Australia. The computer terminals provide a hard copy printout or a video display as

required. They provide access to a text-editor, various programming languages and statistical packages. The plotter will alleviate the burden of producing detailed histograms and other graphs by hand.



Computer terminal and graph plotter in the Institute's Statistics Section.

Research Projects

Principles of Sentencing

This project has progressed at an increased rate with the appointment of two Senior Research Officers early in 1975. The study is based on a detailed analysis of the reasons for sentence enunciated by Australian Appeal Courts and it is being undertaken on a State by State basis. The major part of the work for Western Australia has been completed and a substantial report on this section is in preparation. Work has also been commenced for New South Wales and Queensland.

Probation and Parole: Interstate Supervision and Enforcement

The Institute, 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. A copy of this report was forwarded to the Standing Committee of Attorneys-General and to the Australia Law Reform Commission.

Car Stealing in Australia

This project aims to bring together the known facts about car stealing rates, offenders, victims and the effectiveness of preventive techniques. 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*, vol. 7, no. 2, 1974, and the second, *Car Stealing in Australia: Facts and Figures* was published by the Institute in March 1975. Copies of these reports have been sent to all police forces in Australia and other interested parties.

Survey of Federal Prisoners

With the cooperation of the Criminal Law Branch of the Attorney-General's Department, data continues to be collected on all persons imprisoned for federal offences, but only partial analysis of these data has yet been undertaken due to lack of professional staff.

Life Sentences in Australia

This study incorporates a detailed analysis of the law and administrative procedures applied in relation to persons upon whom a life sentence is imposed in Australia. It also includes a detailed statistical analysis of the time served in detention by those persons in all Australian jurisdictions. A substantial report on this study has been completed.

Police Research

Preliminary work has commenced on the gathering and analysis of basic information relating to the structure and functioning of all Australian police forces. This information includes details of recruiting practices, training procedures and the distribution of ranks.

Uniform Crime Statistics

In conjunction with the Australian Bureau of Statistics the Institute conducted a seminar in Canberra in June 1975 which brought together representatives of all Australian police forces. The seminar surveyed the problems associated with the institution of uniform statistical systems in Australia. The report of the seminar is being considered by a sub-committee of the Australian Police Commissioners' Conference.

Training

During the year the Institute conducted ten training projects involving some 425 participants. Overseas participants attended some of the projects. Ten Visiting Experts and seven Visiting Scholars assisted with lectures, workshop leadership and report writing.

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

Organisational changes made to the Training Division during the year provided a Conference Services Branch consisting of two teams, each under the supervision of a Senior Training Officer, with a Conference Services Officer providing overall coordination and direction. The teams conduct training projects and carry out preparatory work and follow-up action.

The Training Programmes Branch defines the objectives of each training project, prepares course documentation and evaluates the effectiveness of training courses.

The Training Aids Branch provides teaching aids, including audio-visual aids required for training projects. It prepares and distributes video tape, a recognised part of the Institute's information programmes. Officers in this Branch keep in close touch with modern developments in training aids.

Training Projects

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'.

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?'.

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.



'Crime and Delinquency in Urban Areas' — workshop in session.

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.

Papers delivered included: 'Urban Youth and Formal Control'; 'The Adolescent Girl: Problems in Social Control'; 'Accessibility of Urban Youth to Treatment'; 'To Court or to Warn?'; 'The Role of the Welfare Department'; and 'The Role of the Youth Worker in the Prevention of Adolescent Delinquency'.



'Youth and Social Control' — seminar in session.

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 International Women's Year Secretariat.

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.

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'.

The Magistrates' Court: 1975 and Beyond — May 1975

This seminar, conducted by the Institute at the request of the Chief Magistrate of the Australian Capital Territory, 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 being done 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'.

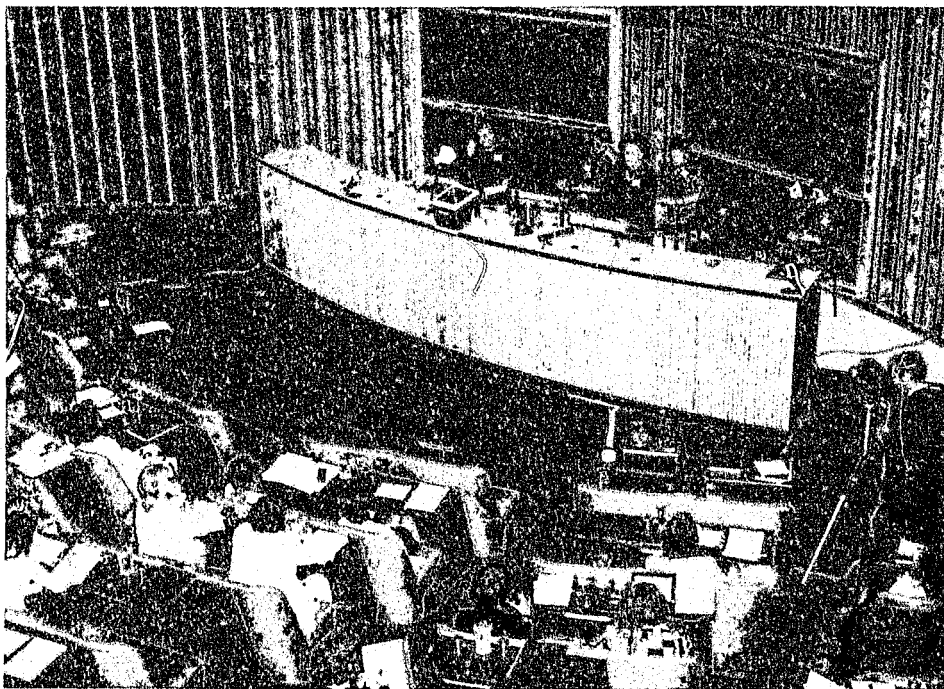
Women as Participants in the Criminal Justice System — June 1975

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 primarily to investigate whether there is discrimination in Australia against women involved in the administration of justice. It also provided for a sharing of experiences by women engaged in this work.

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?'.



'Women as Participants in the Criminal Justice System' — seminar in session.

Regional Training Projects

In addition to its national training projects, the Institute 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.

Consultancy Services

During the year, members of the Institute's staff acted as consultants for other bodies and for State and Australian Government Departments.

In December 1974 the then Minister for the Northern Territory, the Honourable Rex Patterson, M.P., with the concurrence of the then Attorney-General, Senator the Honourable Lionel Murphy, Q.C., appointed an officer of the Institute, Mr H. G. Weir, as chairman of a committee to make recommendations on corrective services in the Northern Territory. The committee's terms of reference empowered it to examine and make recommendations on changes which should be effected in correctional processes, practices and facilities for adults and juveniles in the Northern Territory; to recommend priorities in the implementation of such changes as may be considered necessary; and to recommend ways in which greater community involvement can be achieved in correctional services.

Following the Darwin disaster, the Institute kept in close contact with the responsible officers in the Northern Territory and recommendations have been made for emergency accommodation for persons awaiting trial, for day attendance centres for juveniles in Darwin and other types of corrective facilities. The Institute has also worked closely with the relevant authorities on plans for basic training courses for prison staff in the Northern Territory.

In October 1974 the Minister for the Capital Territory, the Honourable Gordon Bryant, E.D., M.P., with the concurrence of the then Attorney-General, requested that an officer of the Institute visit Norfolk Island and report on the possibility of developing a locally based corrective service. A comprehensive report was submitted to the Minister at the beginning of December 1975 with a number of recommendations, including the wider use of discretionary powers by law enforcement and judicial services.

The Department of the Capital Territory sought the Institute's advice on the development of a correctional service for Canberra. The Institute also arranged for the New South Wales Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research to provide aid with statistics to the Queensland Police in April 1975 and engaged the New South Wales Bureau to complete a statistical survey of crime in the Albury region for use during a seminar held in Albury-Wodonga in April-May 1975.

In March the Chief Minister of Papua New Guinea sought the help of the Attorney-General in making available to Papua New Guinea the services of Mr Clifford. Mr Clifford made a brief visit to Port Moresby and at the request of the Chief Minister prepared a preliminary report on crime in that city. This led to a continuing relationship between the Institute and the Government of Papua New Guinea. Papua New Guineans had of course been included in the invitations extended to attend courses at the Institute from the time of its inception.

Other Professional Activities

All the Institute's professional officers are encouraged to take an active part in the professional associations to which they belong, and to be involved in other organisations associated with crime control and research.

Mr Clifford, the Institute's Director, is a member of the Steering Committee for the Fifth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders to be held in September 1975. He and Mr H. G. Weir, the Institute's Secretary, are members of the Australian Academy of Forensic Sciences. In addition, Mr Clifford is an Advisory Council Member of the University of Sydney's Institute of Criminology.

Mr David Biles, the Institute's Assistant Director (Research), is a member of the Criminal Law and Penal Methods Reform Committee of South Australia, a Council Member of the Australian Academy of Forensic Sciences and National Vice-President of the Australian Crime Prevention Council.

Miss Mary Daunton-Fear, the Head of the Institute's Legal Affairs Section, is an Executive Member of the Australian Crime Prevention Council, a member of the Australian Academy of Forensic Sciences and a member of the International Law Association.

Mr Cedric Bullard, the Head of the Institute's Statistics Section, is a member of the Sociological Association of Australia and New Zealand, a member of the Australian Computer Society, a member of the International Sociological Society and of that Society's Futures Research Committee. In addition, he is taking part in an international study of newspaper headlines in association with the University of Hamburg and is a member of an international team directed from Harvard University on the development of computerised content analysis.

During the year senior officers acted as guest lecturers in a variety of training projects arranged by various arms of the criminal justice system and educational institutions. The Institute also had representatives at significant conferences and seminars on subjects related to the Institute's work.

The Institute played a major role in the organisation and conduct of Section 27A (Criminology and Forensic Sciences) of the 46th ANZAAS Congress held in Canberra in January 1975. Mr H. G. Weir, the Institute's Secretary, was Secretary for Section 27A of the Congress. Two joint symposia were also arranged with the Sociology Section of the Congress. A representative committee for Section 27A met in Canberra on a number of occasions before the Congress to draw up a programme consistent with the overall theme —

'Science, Government and the People' — and which gave some indication of the present interests and activities of persons working in criminology, forensic sciences and related disciplines. Subsequent to the Congress the *Australian Law Journal* reported that:

'All participants in the Section would agree that the papers, addresses and discussions, which constituted the Section programme, provided a wider horizon as to criminology and the forensic sciences than they had previously experienced.'

The Institute's Director, Mr William Clifford, presented a paper on 'New Dimensions in Criminality'. Professor L. W. McCorkle, a Visiting Expert to the Institute, presented papers on 'Public Policy, Correction, Administration and Research' and 'Expanding Probation Opportunities'. Sister Philippa Chapman, a Visiting Scholar to the Institute, presented a paper on 'Re-education Programme for Acting Out Adolescent Girls in a Residential Setting'. Mr David Biles, the Institute's Assistant Director (Research), presented a paper on 'The Second Mitchell Report — Criminal Investigation' on which Miss Mary Daunton-Fear, Head of the Institute's Legal Affairs Section, presented a commentary.

Branch Offices

Following a seminar held in Albury-Wodonga at the end of April 1975, arrangements were made with the Albury-Wodonga Development Corporation for the Institute to open a branch office in the Albury-Wodonga region. The corporation will provide office facilities and the Institute will provide a research officer to live and work in the region. This office had not been opened at the end of the year with which this report is concerned.

The Attorney-General has also approved plans for the Institute to establish a branch office in the Northern Territory. Discussions regarding the establishment of this office are currently taking place.

International Relations

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's international involvement was emphasised by the appointment of Mr William Clifford as its first permanent Director. Mr Clifford has had wide experience in formulating international measures for crime control and is a recognised authority on international cooperation in crime prevention and treatment.

During April 1975 Mr Clifford visited the United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Tokyo, Japan, for consultations on regional cooperation with the Director and senior officers of UNAFEI. During June 1975 he visited New Zealand where he delivered two lectures at Victoria University and consulted with senior officials in Wellington. As a result of his New Zealand visit some joint projects are being considered.

In June 1975 the Secretary, Mr Weir, visited Indonesia to follow up discussions between the Director and the Chief Justice of Indonesia on an Asian regional seminar on crime prevention planning.

The Institute collaborates with the United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Tokyo, with United Nations Institutes in Rome, Cairo and other parts of the world, with the Institute of Criminology in Helsinki, the Tata Institute of Social Sciences in Bombay, and the International Council on Social Welfare as well as in the technical aid programmes conducted by the Australian Government for developing countries. Distinguished international experts are invited to attend the Institute's training courses. Programmes for the exchange of scholars and collaborative research are being actively pursued.

In preparation for the Fifth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders planned for Toronto in September 1975 (but subsequently held in Geneva), a Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Australian and South Pacific Region was held at the Institute from 28 to 31 January 1975. The meeting was attended by representatives of Australian and State Government Departments and representatives from Fiji, New Zealand and Papua New Guinea. Participants also included academics, representatives of the Australian Crime Prevention Council and the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology. Observers from Japan, Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand — countries in the Asian Region — also attended. The Institute was represented by its Director, Secretary, Assistant Director (Research) and its Head of Legal Affairs. In discussing the agenda for the Congress, participants considered the variety of cultures represented in the South Pacific Region. On each item note was taken of different cultural levels and of the greater potential of less complex societies to provide some of the answers to the growing problems of crime.

The Institute was also represented at the Seventeenth International Conference on Social Welfare held in Nairobi, Kenya, in July 1974. The Secretary, Mr H. G. Weir, was a leader of an international exchange group studying 'Non-Institutional Treatment of Young Delinquents' and the Institute assisted with the preparation and distribution of the study group's report. Negotiations are proceeding with the Secretary-General of the Australian Council of Social Service, Mr E. Pennington, and with the Assistant Secretary-General of the International Council on Social Welfare (South West Pacific Region), Mr Sharad Gokhale, about collaborative research and training projects in Australia, Asia and the Pacific Regions. These projects are also related to the other organisations and individuals in the regions with which the Institute is in close contact.

At the request of government authorities in Papua New Guinea, the Institute has 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, have been 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 are to be made available for the project.

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 and since the Director has been the United Nations organiser for two previous Congresses, the Institute has been closely involved in preliminary planning with the Attorney-General's Department.

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.

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, 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, 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'.

Mr 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'.

Dr MAJ-BRITT BERGSTROM-WALAN, Director, Swedish Institute of Sexual Studies, Stockholm, was Visiting Expert for the seminar on 'Women as the Victims of Crime'.

Dr MARIE-ANDREE BERTRAND, Associate Professor, Institute of Criminology, University of Montreal, Canada, was Visiting Expert for the seminar on 'Women as the Victims of Crime'.

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, 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, 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 on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and took part in consultations with research staff in addition to participating in training seminars.

Dr J. ROBSON, Director, Institute of Criminology, Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand, held consultations with research staff in January 1975.

Visiting Scholars

The Visiting Scholars scheme enables individual men and women to join the Institute's staff for short periods to participate in ongoing 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.

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

Mr C. WILKIE, Probation and Parole Officer, Attorney-General's Department, Tasmania, was Visiting Scholar in December 1974.

SISTER PHILIPPA CHAPMAN, former Directress of Girls, Mount Saint Canice Re-education Centre, Tasmania, was Visiting Scholar in January-February 1975.

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

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

Mrs KINKO SAITO SATO, Chief of Research Division, UNAFEI, Tokyo, Japan, was Visiting Scholar in April 1975.

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

Acknowledgements

During the year the Institute received gifts from: Mr Andrew Saikwa, Commissioner of Prisons, Kenya; Mr J. M. Muturi, Deputy Commissioner of Prisons, Kenya; Mr J. P. Delgoda, Commissioner of Prisons, Sri Lanka; Mr J. J. Panakal, Head, Department of Criminology and Correctional Administration, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay, India; Mr H. Charman, M.B.E., Founder and Organiser of Charman's All Races Club, Fiji; Mr K. G. Sarwar, Radio Pakistan, Peshawar, Pakistan; and Miss R. Vora, Research and Documentation Officer, International Council on Social Welfare, India. The Institute gratefully acknowledges each of these gifts.

The Institute expresses its thanks to participants in the training project on 'The Conflict of Security and Rehabilitation in the 1970s' who presented an oil painting to the Institute.

Special thanks are also extended to Dr Pierre Gorman for his presentation to the Institute of books and furniture from the estate of his late father, Sir Eugene Gorman, Q.C., and to Monash University for its donation of books from the library of the late Honourable Sir John Barry.

Finance

AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 JUNE 1975

1973/74			1974/75		
\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
LIABILITIES					
158,263.65		Accumulated Funds	349,256.86		
		Sundry Creditors			
		Special Minister of State Grant for International Women's Year	30,000.00		
		Less Expenditure on Women's Year Seminars	<u>20,275.39</u>	<u>9,724.61</u>	<u>358,981.47</u>
<u>363.78</u>	<u>158,627.43</u>				
ASSETS					
FIXED ASSETS					
28,010.85		Office Partitions at cost	61,765.85		
		Office Furniture & Equipment at cost	83,562.22		
47,422.16		Library Shelving at cost	2,925.96		
999.92		Training & Research Equipment at cost	46,944.37		
19,126.11		Motor Vehicles at cost	3,140.26		
3,056.60		Library Books at cost	<u>24,505.61</u>	<u>222,844.27</u>	
<u>15,533.75</u>	114,149.39				
CURRENT ASSETS					
2,075.80		Debtors	261.34		
1,414.07		Prepayments	817.32		
40,761.04		Cash at Bank	135,018.54		
<u>227.13</u>	<u>44,478.04</u>	Cash on Hand	<u>40.00</u>	<u>136,137.20</u>	
	<u>158,627.43</u>			<u>358,981.47</u>	

F. J. MAHONY
CHAIRMAN
BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

H. G. WEIR
ACTING DIRECTOR.

AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1975

1973/74			1974/75		
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
INCOME					
486,073.83			Australian Government Grant	892,916.65	
<u>—</u>	486,073.83		Other Income	<u>758.76</u>	893,675.41
LESS EXPENDITURE					
178,187.74			Salaries and Allowances	394,618.12	
			Administrative Expenses		
45,018.32			Travelling Allowances & Expenses	90,031.83	
23,787.58			Office Requisites, Stationery, Printing & Services	51,045.05	
11,246.01			Postage, Telegrams & Telephone Services	11,809.26	
1,310.51			Motor Vehicle Expenses	2,139.77	
46,255.06			Building Rental, Alterations and Services	71,878.35	
722.97			Library Services	6,283.45	
36,124.79			Seminar Expenses	56,555.60	
<u>—</u>			Research Projects	13,752.84	
<u>2,838.92</u>	<u>167,304.16</u>	<u>345,491.90</u>	Incidental & Other Expenses	<u>4,567.93</u>	<u>308,064.08</u>
					<u>702,682.20</u>
		<u>140,581.93</u>	SURPLUS TO ACCUMULATED FUNDS		<u>190,993.21</u>

8 October 1975

The Honourable the Attorney-General,
Parliament House,
CANBERRA. A.C.T. 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 Income and Expenditure for the year ended 30 June 1975, and a Balance-sheet as at 30 June 1975.

The statements are in the form approved by the Treasurer under section 33 (1) of the *Criminology Research Act 1971-1973*. Copies are attached for your information.

In accordance with section 33 (2) of the Act, 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 of assets, by the Institute during the year have been in accordance with the Act.

No assets were disposed of during the year.

Yours faithfully,

D. R. STEELE CRAIK
Auditor-General



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