



# AUSTRALIAN CRIME PREVENTION COUNCIL

*A just society through crime prevention.*

- [Home](#)
- [About the Council](#)
- [National Executive](#)
- [Constitution](#)
- [History of ACPC 1960 to 1980](#)
- [History of ACPC 1980 to 2000](#)
- [History & Activities of ACPC Post 2000](#)
- [Newsletters](#)
- [ICPC Colloquium Report](#)
- [Media Enquiries](#)
- [Contact Us](#)
- [Links and Resources](#)
- [Crime Prevention 2011 & Beyond Forum Interim Report](#)

## Newsletter of 10<sup>th</sup> May, 2010

*President*

Admiral Chris Barrie AC Retired

*Chairman and Vice President*

Master Peter Norman OAM

## AUSTRALIAN CRIME PREVENTION COUNCIL CELEBRATES 50TH BIRTHDAY

### Prisoners' After-Care

*The concept of after-care of prisoners was part of the work of protecting the State, and each individual in it, from those who would harm it or its members, Mr. Justice McClellens, of the Supreme Court of NSW, said last night.*

Addressing the opening session of the first Federal conference on Prison After-Care at the University of Adelaide, Mr. Justice McClellens said that, though not every man was a suitable subject for after-care, those who were willing to try had a right to be helped.

**Suitable Work**  
"If men are to be placed in employment, it is necessary to see that those who work alongside former prisoners accept them as workmates on equal terms, at least while they are at work, and that employers are prepared to take on former prisoners."

The ACPC celebrates its 50th anniversary this month.

It was formed in Adelaide in May 1960 during a conference held at the University of Adelaide and attended by members of the judiciary, prison after care workers and representatives of Government, church and voluntary agencies from across Australia.

On 20 May 1960 the conference, organized by the then Prisoners Aid Association of South Australia as the first federal conference on prison after-care, voted to form what was then known as the Australian Prison After-Care Council. Judge Rainbow was elected President and Professor Norval Morris and Mr R. Ince as Vice Presidents.

The name was subsequently changed to the Australian Crime Prevention, Correction and after Care Council and later to its present name.



But after-care was a community effort in which men must have help if they desired to leave their spiritual problems.

**Suitable Work**

"It may be to be placed in employment, it is necessary to see that those who were alongside former prisoners accept them as workmates on equal terms at least while they are at work, and that employers are prepared to take on former prisoners in suitable work," he said.

"It is my belief that the better the after-care the more the recidivism."

"If that be true, after-care by an effective parole system, assisted by the churches and voluntary organizations, represents, not an add-on to the system of criminal justice, but an integral part of it.

"We need in addition co-operation and the whole Australian community," he said, "and above all we need to realize the importance of the preservation of peace and order."

He believed that a strong deterrent was the existence of the "machinery of the law" — the police and courts.

"An ideal, the aim should be to ensure that by the end of his sentence the prisoner is able to keep any sort of job for which he is fitted, no matter how laborious or monotonous, without disposition to throw it up as soon as he gets out of it."

At present there were 219 men and women in NSW gaols and 640 in BA gaols.

Year to the SA Prisons' Aid Association, the Government was expressing its concept of the co-operation essential between the Government and voluntary agencies for after-care.

Sir Geoffrey Hood, a judge of the SA Supreme Court, proposed the vote of thanks to Mr. Justice MacLennan.

The president of the SA Prisons' Aid Association (Mr. H. O. Pratt) introduced the chairman of the meeting, the president of the Prisons' Aid Association of NSW (Judge A. E. Blatman).

# ACPC Activities

## CHAIRMAN'S VISIT TO THE EUROPEAN CRIME PREVENTION NETWORK

In October 2009 I visited Mr Jukka-Pekka Takala, a representative of Finland, and Mr Juan Carlos Garrido Iglesias, now Chair of the Board, and Mr Eduardo Juez, representative of Spain, of the European Crime Prevention Network.

They kindly briefed me on the activities of the Network and their work in crime prevention in their respective countries.



Left to right: Mr Takala (Finland), Mr. Juez (Spain) and Mr. Iglesias (Spain)

The Network was established in May 2001 to promote crime prevention activity in member States across the European Union, and to provide a means through which valuable good practice in prevention crime, mainly "traditional" crime, could be shared. The main aims of the EUCPN are to identify good practices in crime prevention and to share knowledge and experience gained between member countries; accumulate and evaluate information on crime prevention activities improve the exchange of ideas and information within the Network develop contacts and facilitate cooperation between Member States contribute to developing local and national strategies on crime prevention; promote crime prevention activities by organising meetings, seminars and conferences. The Network achieves these aims through implementation of an agreed Work Programme, which consists of projects or activities relating to specific areas of crime prevention.

The Network provides a European Crime Prevention Award (ECPA), a contest which aims to reward the best European crime prevention project.

The 2009 Award was won by **Finland** for the development of KiVa program, a research-based anti-bullying program for national use in Finnish comprehensive schools. The main objective of KiVa is to help schools to prevent peer-to-peer bullying, to provide school personnel effective strategies to intervene in it and consequently, to increase school well-being more widely. From the perspective of crime prevention, KiVa can have both immediate and long-term impact. Some bullying taking place among peers at schools clearly fulfils the criteria of crime (violent attacks, threats, insulting material spread in the Internet, etc.), and KiVa has been shown to reduce these problems. Second, children doing the bullying have a higher likelihood than others to end up as antisocial and criminal young adults. Third, the tragic school shootings, although rare, have been shown to be preceded by prolonged victimization by peers.

**Spain** has made a conscious move in attempts to control crime towards a preventative approach based on understanding and the involvement of municipal administrations and communities.

Crime prevention in Spain is the result of co-ordinated work between the national, regional and local administrations, although most activity and resourcing occurs at local and regional levels where prevention programmes are implemented in response to specific social problems.

Crime prevention in Spain operates in three different ways:

- Deterrence, including the treatment and the analysis of crime. The focus here is on the police and justice intervention;
- Situational prevention which aims to make crimes more difficult to commit. The focus here is on opportunity reduction;
- Social prevention, including work with young people and specific groups of the population who face a higher risk of developing criminal behaviours.

**Peter Norman**  
**ACPC Chairman**

## **MEETING WITH THE NATIONAL CRIME PREVENTION COUNCIL OF SINGAPORE**

On 19 August 2009, Judge Andrew Wilson AM, former National President of ACPC attended a meeting with the National Crime Prevention Council of Singapore.

Judge Wilson wrote:

I was pleased to represent the Australian Crime Prevention Council during a recent visit to Singapore, where I met the Chairman and office-bearers of the National Crime Prevention Council of Singapore. The purpose of the Meeting was to discuss crime prevention in the Asia Pacific Region.

The Chairman Mr. Tan Kian Hoon and the Vice-Chairman Mr. Eric Low hosted a Banquet arranged in my honour and attended by members of Singapore's Executive Committee and their Executive Director Mr. Chua Chuan Seng. It was immediately apparent to me that the National Crime Prevention Council of Singapore not only is an active organisation but also performs a leadership role in the Region. My hosts were interested to hear of recent initiatives taken by ACPC in the Region and of our plans for the future. I feel confident that any future Regional Forum to be attended by crime prevention "practitioners" in the Region will be supported and attended by our colleagues from Singapore.

The spirit of goodwill that was made apparent and the level of co-operation that was shown were such as to provide me with a feeling of confidence that our two organisations can work together in the future in a spirit of partnership. There is undoubtedly scope for maintaining a network of crime prevention operatives in the Asia Pacific Region and for the sharing of good practices.

**Andrew Wilson AM**  
**Former National President of ACPC**

## **ACPC SESSION AT THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION ON AGEING 10TH GLOBAL CONFERENCE**

The ACPC hosted a session at the 10th Global Conference on the International Federation on Ageing which was held in Melbourne, Australia, between 3rd - 6th May 2010. The Session was Chaired by Master Peter Norman. Judge Andrew Wilson A.M., a past National President of ACPC, will present a paper "Elderly Prisoners: Issues for the Community" and Mr Geoff Glanville of Prison Fellowship SA, a former SA Branch secretary of ACPC, also addressed the conference, on the issue of elderly child sex offenders.

## **RESIGNATION OF ANDREW PATERSON FROM THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE AND WELCOME TO MR JOHN MURRAY**

**Andrew Paterson**, who has been ACPC's Secretary and Public Officer for nearly 10 years, has given notice of his resignation, as he has taken up a fulltime position at Flinders University. The ACPC is very sorry to say goodbye to Andrew who has been a tireless worker for the ACPC and for crime prevention generally. We are indebted to Andrew for his contribution to the ACPC and wish him well for the future.

We are delighted, however, to welcome **Mr John Murray** who will replace Andrew as Secretary and Public Officer. John is an educator and advisor in justice related issues and has worked in every state in Australia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Hong Kong, The Middle East, South Pacific and Macau (Special Administrative Region of China). He served over thirty years in the South Australia Police before resigning as Assistant Commissioner to take up the position of Associate Professor and Head of the Australian Graduate School of Police Management, Charles Sturt University, New South Wales. For these three years he was retained as an advisor and consultant to the Hong Kong Police. Following further academic work with the Open University of Hong Kong he rejoined policing as a Deputy Commissioner of the Federal

Police in 2000 where he was the Chief Police Officer of the Australian Capital Territory for four years. In conjunction with the Australian National University and other institutions he superintended major reforms including community policing philosophy and multiculturalism. In 2004 as a private consultant he conducted several reviews in legal and health areas of government. A regular contributor to public debate he has maintained a keen interest in justice issues.

## **REPORTS FROM MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE**

### **MICHAEL COE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA**

Executive Manager from the Office of Crime Prevention Western Australian Police, Michael Coe, a 2008 Churchill Fellowship recipient, has recently returned from overseas after completing his fellowship on what he describes as an amazing experience. Michael was awarded his fellowship to study best practice in designing out crime and CCTV in public places in the USA, Canada, UK, Amsterdam and Belgium.

He also attended an International Crime Prevention Conference in Las Vegas and met with representatives from police agencies, universities and consultants to discuss aspects on crime prevention techniques and he delivered a speech about CCTV in WA to a conference in Amsterdam.

Meeting people in so many different countries and learning the way other agencies apply the methods and application of designing out crime in practice, and how CCTV in public places has evolved and used around the world, were highlights of his trip. "I'm confident we can move forward to higher levels in the field of designing out crime by taking some of the best practice methods used around the world, particularly from the UK," he said.

"I've also discovered that different forms of CCTV in public places is being used for a variety of purposes with mixed results and we can learn from others' experiences."

### **CCTV in public places – is it effective ?**

In 1998 the UK government introduced the Crime and Disorder Act which Section requires all local authorities to exercise their functions with due regard to their likely effect on crime and disorder, and to do all they reasonably can to prevent crime and disorder.

To support this move of crime prevention and local government involvement the Central Government provided £170 million over 3 three years for the capital outlay of CCTV installations. However, there were no money streams provided for the monitoring of CCTV, particularly by Police.

On the question of whether CCTV does reduce crime I am informed and convinced that on a whole CCTV reduces crime in target hardening areas such as car parks, but not necessarily in public places.

CCTV in public places such as town centres and entertainment precincts may work if the offender is thinking rationally. The problem is though that those individuals who are intoxicated generally do not think rationally.

Evaluating a CCTV system in a public place is almost impossible as to conclude positive or negative in reducing crime is very difficult. There is a lack of good research on CCTV which is long overdue.

### **DESIGNING OUT CRIME**

Designing Out Crime (DOC) or CPTED which is an acronym for Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design is an approach to reducing crime and the fear of crime to create safe surroundings within our constructed environment. It has been in use around Australia and many parts of the world since the 1970's but is relatively new in Western Australia and we have much to learn from other countries on the application and use of DOC.

DOC was formally introduced in WA in 2006 with the development of the first Designing Out Crime Planning Guidelines which were developed jointly by the Office of Crime Prevention and the Western Australian Planning Commission. Since then the Office of Crime Prevention has provided training and consultancy on DOC to a wide variety of local and state government agencies to increase the knowledge and promote the cause and benefits of practicing and implementing designing out crime principles.

The United Kingdom demonstrated advanced progress in the implementation and management of designing out crime in their Police Constabularies both an operational and strategic level. This in turn is proving to have long term benefits for many areas in the future.

The USA and Toronto have also taken significant steps in progressing with designing out crime practices through Police and stakeholder involvement that are proving to be beneficial in reducing the opportunities for crime to occur.

**Michael Coe, WA**  
(08) 9222 9751

## **GARNER CLANCY, NEW SOUTH WALES**

I was fortunate to attend the 15th anniversary symposium of the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime in Montreal in December 2009. The title of the symposium was: Crime Prevention Across the World: Taking Stock, Evaluation and Future Perspectives. This event brought together an array of interesting and diverse speakers from around the globe. While it is difficult to briefly summarise the themes from such an expansive event, it was clear that many of the crime prevention concepts deployed in the developed world need to be revised for use in developing nations. Access to crime data, notions of fear of crime, lighting as a crime prevention measure and various other taken-for-granted concepts were shown to have different meanings, utility and possibilities in developing nations. Challenges for capacity building were also noted in numerous jurisdictions. Overall, it was heartening and inspiring to hear about many positive initiatives, involving an array of interventions, including improving the confidence in police, enhance criminal justice responses to domestic violence and the involvement of civil society organisations in the prevention of crime.

While this was an important event to foster international cooperation and the exchange of ideas, the upcoming 12th United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, taking place in Brazil 12-19 April 2010, will be even more important. It will be interesting to follow this event and to consider the relevance of any key decisions for crime prevention practice in Australia.

At a local level, the Sydney Institute of Criminology has had a recent focus on supporting crime prevention practitioners. On 29 March 2010, the Institute hosted a Crime Free Housing seminar. This seminar brought together in excess of 85 policy makers, academics and practitioners and considered attempts to prevent crime in housing estates. The interesting exchange of ideas was aided by the diversity of agencies represented by the speakers (state housing authority, private developers and academics).

Audio recordings of the main presentations will be made available on [the Institute website in coming weeks](#).

Further to this event, the Institute is also hosting a Crime Prevention Seminar on 10 May 2010.

The two keynote speakers secured for this event are:

- Jackie Fitzgerald (Deputy Director, NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research). Jackie will discuss recent NSW crime trends. With 2009 NSW crime data to be released in late April 2010, Jackie will be discussing the latest crime trends across NSW.
- Peter Homel (Research Manager, Crime Reduction and Review Program, Australian Institute of Criminology). Peter will discuss contemporary crime prevention trends across Australia. Having worked across many Australian jurisdictions in recent years, Peter is in a good position to describe the latest crime prevention approaches being adopted in other States and Territories.

Following the keynote speakers, interactive panel sessions will be conducted. These panel sessions will seek to explore current NSW crime prevention policies and local crime prevention strategies. Particular attention will be paid to the steps involved in developing a successful crime prevention intervention, drawing on practical experiences of crime prevention practitioners. These panel sessions will promote dialogue between audience members and the panellists.

It is hoped that this focus will continue, due to the ongoing need for professional development amongst crime prevention practitioners.

### **Garner Clancy NSW**

## **MESSAGES FROM OVERSEAS FRIENDS**

The ACPC has received greetings from some of our friends from the Townsville Forum.

### **GREETINGS FROM SAMOA**

From Afamasaga Toleafoa of Samoa:

Here are a couple of crime prevention related activities in which the writer has been fully involved in recent months:

#### **1 Men Against Violence**

The Samoa Men Against Violence advocacy group was finally launched to coincide with International Day for women this year, March 8. Men Against Violence was set up a year ago to mobilize men to combat the incidence of violence, often gender based, in the homes and communities. Gender based violence is the



primary focus, but it includes all forms of violence.

Evidence suggests men and boys are the main perpetrators of violence and mobilizing men and boys to eliminate violence is a new approach. Men Against Violence has special significance in societies such as Samoa where men are traditionally the heads of families, the breadwinners, the community leaders, and the law makers and politicians. Up to now, combating gender based violence has been the domain of women groups and individuals. Men Against Violence aims to shift the focus to men leading the fight.

After a period of capacity building during which members were familiarized with violence in all its forms, the group has started moving to the community, targeting men and boys, in particular those who are in village governing councils, village mayors, and community leaders. Direct contact, public meetings, small focus groups and television and radio have been the mean of delivery. The objectives are to raise awareness in the first place, and then for the communities themselves to implement sanctions against violence.

Last month, Men Against Violence took a leading role in a public march organized to raise awareness and to enlist community support against gender based violence. The march was led by Samoa's Head of State, Tuiatua Tupua Tamasese Efi. The writer's involvement has been as founding chairman of Men Against Violence.



Men Against Violence Advocacy Group marching



Head of State and wife leading March Against Violence

## **2 Governance and Capacity Building for Village Governing Councils.**

Samoa has two systems of government, a modern Westminster based parliamentary democracy, and a tradition based village or local administration. The latter system is based on Samoan custom and operates at village level where traditional village leaders govern according to village traditions and usage. This is Samoa's own indigenous form of political and social administration. Up to now, it has withstood all attempts at change and continues to operate very much as it did before.

Understandably, conflict between the two systems, each with its own values and institutions occur, with increasing frequency as globalization and modernization impact on traditional communities today. Development imperatives for rural communities also requires that the two systems are harmonized, both in terms of values and practices but also with regard to capacity to govern and to manage modern styled development initiatives.

The result has been a renewed focus on governance and management capacity in the rural areas and at local government or village government level. The challenge of harmonizing traditional and modern systems is no doubt commonly shared throughout the region. But for Samoa, it has led to a programme of governance and capacity strengthening to start harmonizing its two systems of political administration. Considerable interest has been shown in the exercise, because of the potential for replicating any lessons learned elsewhere.

The governance and capacity programme is managed by the Ministry of Internal Affairs with support from UNDP and the Commonwealth Local Government Fund and with the writer as governance advisor.

Best wishes to all from Samoa.

Afamasaga Toleafoa  
20 April 2010

## **GREETINGS FROM LAO PDR**

On the 21 to 30 April 2010 at the people's Supreme Court has opened the training course. We invited all of the vice president court of the country include people's court of the regions, Vientiane capital, provinces and parts, the total 60 trainees

The topic is administrative Court

The agenda of the course we focus on how are administrator to manage the cases in court. President of the people's Supreme court given speeded which he introduces to trainees have to give the comment and method to manage cases in court, especially it is a good method and able restrict the cases go on to the supreme court, as the main objective remit crime because if the low court has sufficient and good service to the party exactly the party have to accepted the decision of court and will be comfortable to work.

In addition we still have the many laws has amended include new law to enacted, but there many judges still not understand or understand to many way that it one reason to judge who decide the cases, the party might not believe court as judges. From the reason above the people's supreme court has to opened this training court in order open to the trainees have chance to share idea and comprehensive exchange method to manage cases. So that I am a vice president of the people's court of the middle region try to study new reason to improve my duty in the future.



Judge Somsack at training course

Somsack Taybounlack

## **GREETINGS FROM NEW ZEALAND**

Hello Everyone

One of the major projects being worked on in my office at present is the extension of a Council reserve.

Over a year ago, Council on undertaking a review of its open space strategy, identified a shortfall of green-field areas to provide the recreation needs in a particular community area. In response to public submission, Council review its existing reserve holdings within the general area and determined that an existing central park area could be expanded to provide a larger area.



I undertook a CPTED review of the existing park, which identified major issues. These involved poor sight lines, entrapment areas, poor pedestrian access and safety of the users was compromised because there was no provision for convenient and safe movement. There was also restricted passive surveillance limiting opportunities to moderate anti-social behaviour. From this review, coupled with the need to provide more reserve open space, Council resolved to purchase 8 houses surrounding the perimeter of the park, which when removed will allow direct street access on two new frontages of the park.

Following acquisition, Council embarked on a process to remove all residential dwellings and outbuildings and had the surface contoured and grassed to incorporate it into an existing reserve holding.

Next we held a community consultation process in the part which identified a number of local community aspirations for this area. These have been assessed under basic CPTED guidelines to determine a development programme.

I have attached several photos of the community consultation. We had the local community patrols provide a free BBQ, two tables of maps for the community to attach "post it" notes of options they wanted. A designated table was for children. We also had the Council Recreation Manager providing a sporting activity for the local children.





At this time we have yet to acquire two of the existing homes and when this is completed we will undertake development of the park.

I hope all is well with everyone.

Carol Dickson

## **OTHER COUNTRIES**

We have not received messages for this Newsletter from our friends in other countries but if any news is provided this will be forwarded in a further Newsletter.

Graham Leung from Fiji Islands at the Townsville conference is now working in Africa. He will be visiting Adelaide later in the year.

## **FURTHER ASIA PACIFIC CRIME PREVENTION FORUM**

Following the highly successful 2007 Townsville Forum , ACPC is investigating a proposal to convene a similar Forum in Adelaide in 2011. Preliminary meetings have been held and members and friends will be advised as soon as there is any news.

**PETER NORMAN  
NATIONAL CHAIRMAN  
ACPC**

**GPO Box 2465  
Adelaide  
South Australia 5001  
Telephone: (08) 8204 0288  
peter.norman -at- courts.sa.gov.au**