

NEWSLETTER

May 2014

**REPORTS ON YOUNG PERSONS INITIATIVES
IN SINGAPORE AND SOUTH AUSTRALIA**



CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE

SINCE August 2008 ACPC has published a Newsletter to its members and friends.

Through the Newsletter, friends and colleagues from Australia and the Asia - Pacific region provide details of what they have been doing and news and information of past or forthcoming events, projects or initiatives, so as to maintain contact with each other.

We are grateful to all those who have provided reports and photographs and I personally thank all those who have contributed.

Although we come from different jurisdictions and cultures we have a common interest in reducing crime and enhancing community safety. It is interesting to see that not only do we share many of the same problems, but also many similar solutions. It is pleasing to know that many people from many places are

actively working to reduce crime and the fear of crime.

This Newsletter commences with contributions on two important issues: the importance of community involvement in crime prevention (Lee Lam Thye, NCPD Malaysia) and the need for intervention in the justice mix (Ray Carroll, NMVTRC Australia). Then there are accounts of two worthwhile young persons initiatives – football teams in Singapore and tall ship sailing in South Australia. Reports from various jurisdictions in the region and from Australia then follow, concluding with news of forthcoming conferences.



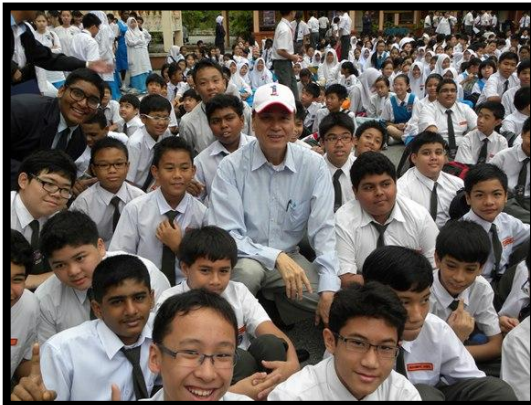
With best wishes to all,

PETER NORMAN
ACPC CHAIRMAN

THE IMPORTANCE OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT IN CRIME PREVENTION IN MALAYSIA

TAN SRI LEE LAM THYE

Tan Sri Lee Lam Thye is Vice-Chairman of the Malaysia Crime Prevention Foundation. He was the elected State Legislative Assemblyman for Bukit Nenas, Selangor from 1969 to 1974 and served as Member of Parliament for Kuala Lumpur Bandar Bukit Bintang[1] from 1974 to 1990. He has served as a Member of the Special Royal Commission to enhance the operations and management of the Royal Malaysian Police.



CRIME and criminal activities have become an issue of major concern to all Malaysians. The daily crime occurrences and the trauma felt by the victims of crime bear testimony to this.

We cannot recall a single day without killings, rapes, robberies, snatch thefts and etc from happening in our society! Crimes and the threat to our public security has indeed become a very serious problem confronting us. Many of these crimes and violence are committed by young criminals and the cases have been increasing.

With the present economic uncertainties, poverty and unemployment, the aggravating drug problem and the criminal behaviour of those who crave for ill-gotten gains as well as the presence of illegal immigrants, the crime scenario is obviously not going to get better.

This is a challenging time for the Police as a law enforcer and it must use every means at its disposal to fight crime and protect the public.

The MCPF wishes to accord recognition to the Police in its recent success to reduce street crime rate by 35% and the general index crime by 15% in its first year of implementation of its transformational approach to address crime and safety. However in terms of the public's fear of becoming a victim of crime, there is still work to be done as a recent independent survey indicated that some 52.9% of those surveyed are still fearful of crime.

Despite its success the Police should relentlessly pursue its anti-crime agenda and put in greater efforts to fight and prevent crime.

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The occurrence of crime is a reminder that the people must never take their safety and security for granted.

That crime still remains the biggest concern among Malaysians is not surprising given the fact that those involved in the survey could have at some time been the victims of crime or whose relatives or close friends had been the target of criminals. Reading daily crime news in the media could also have resulted in shaping that perception.

We should not look at this development negatively from the point of crime prevention. On the contrary it must be viewed positively.

The fact that crime is a major concern for Malaysians is a reflection of the growing public consciousness of the need to fight crime and to adopt a zero tolerance approach towards crime.

It also indicates that Malaysians want to see more efforts to tackle crime and that they are not taking crime lightly.

The MCPF welcomes this development and wishes to see this growing concern for crime translated into greater public participation and involvement in crime prevention programs and activities organised by our foundation.

More Malaysians of all races could and should be actively involved in crime prevention activities in their communities and neighbourhood.

More and more crime conscious Malaysians should come forward to participate in crime-prevention programs and activities initiated by either their own residents associations, trade organisations or any other NGOs to increase their awareness about what could and should be done to prevent crime.

The ultimate objective is to instil or inculcate a crime-prevention culture among members of the community so that no one will take safety for granted.

The fact that crime is still a major concern among Malaysians proves that we can by no means rest on our laurels.

On the contrary continuous and relentless efforts must be made in the days ahead to address and fight crime on all fronts, and to reduce crime occurrences.

As crime eradication is the core business of the Royal Malaysian Police it has to continuously strengthen its capacity and resources and show outstanding performance based on its 4P Approach (i.e people-oriented, performance-oriented, people's protector and proactive) to fight crime.

What the Police require is to achieve a higher crime solving rate through better performance and improved, intelligence and information gathering to zero down on their targets.

In the area of crime, public perception is important. Frequent media reports about crime occurrences are not going to help to prove public perception.

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We have to be constantly conscious of how the public perceive crime and ways in which we can help not only to build positive public perception but also for the police to earn public trust and confidence by proving that our Force is truly professional and discharge its role with integrity.

In short the public must always be VIGILANT, never take safety for granted, do not provide opportunities for crime to occur and heighten awareness about crime prevention.

As crimes continue to occur and given the fact that the law enforcement alone is inadequate to tackle crime, the government also needs to promulgate effective social policies and programs to prevent and control criminal activities.

However, the government also requires other stakeholders such as the traders, residents, professionals and the public to assist them to prevent crime.

The occurrence of crime affecting the safety of our citizens and the fear of crime is a threat to the well-being of our respective community.

Crime today affects all races and does not distinguish race and gender. As such it is time for all Malaysians to stay focused in their determination to fight crime. Fighting crime begins with crime prevention awareness, and the need to be always sensitive to our surroundings.

Hence, policymakers, academicians and the various strata of society need to stand up to this challenge and make their cities, towns and villages safe and liveable for everyone.

In this connection, continuous efforts must be made to reduce crime, lessen the fear of crime and create safer cities and towns where economic enterprises and community alike can flourish.



INTERVENTION NEEDED IN THE JUSTICE MIX**THE BENEFITS OF INTERVENTION INITIATIVES****RAY CARROLL**

Ray Carroll is a member of the Executive of ACPC and the Executive Director of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Reduction Council (NMVTRC) which is a joint initiative of Australia's States and Territories and the Insurance Industry.



IN February, the ACT Coroner delivered his findings on a tragic incident where a young man trying to evade police drove a stolen car through a red light at high speed and caused a collision that resulted in the death of a family, including a three month old baby. The young man paid the ultimate price for his actions by losing his own life as well as leaving a young woman passenger with life threatening injuries from which she will most likely never fully recover. This tragedy reminds us that all too often car theft can have consequences that far surpass the economic costs of car crime.

Inevitably these stolen car incidents re-ignite public and media debate on police pursuit policies and criminal justice penalties; a debate that ignores the potential benefits of social programs that can play a major role in preventing young people from causing similar tragedies in the future.

The 23 year old driver in the ACT incident had a long history of car theft and traffic offences dating back to when he was fifteen years old. He had experienced the entire range of penalty options including bonds, suspended sentences and two periods of incarceration.

At the time of the incident he was on bail in both New South Wales and the ACT for car theft and related offences. Incredibly, he was still suffering physical impairments and suspected brain damage sustained in a stolen car he had crashed ten months earlier.

This offender's reported history may appear to be at the extreme end of the spectrum but by no means is it unique. Except perhaps for the tragic consequences of the ACT incident, his story is played out many times over in the lives of repeat offenders. Add to this the mix of drug and alcohol addiction, emotional disorders and long term unemployment that seem to be defining features of these young men and the dimensions of the problem can be almost overwhelming.

If we are serious about trying to minimise the potential for these types of tragedies in the future, then young men who repeatedly put the public and themselves at such horrendous risk need to truly understand the potential consequences of their actions and to take personal responsibility for the way they conduct their lives.

There is no single answer to this challenge. The threat of ever greater legal sanctions will always feature heavily in our system of criminal justice and the stark reality of a detention centre will give many young offenders cause for regret; but it is debatable just how much deterrence these potential sanctions have in the moment of an adrenaline fuelled rush that comes with the sight of flashing blue lights in the rear vision mirror.

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Programs that highlight the physical and emotional scars that road trauma can inflict on victims and their families have deterrence value, especially for young people at risk of offending, but we know that many recidivist offenders have such low self esteem and feelings of alienation from established social norms that they readily accept that their own death may be an inevitable consequence of their actions.

While not claiming that it is the only intervention program that can make a difference, the NMVTRC's U Turn model which is based on automotive skills training, has a proven track record of addressing the underlying motivations of persistent car theft offenders. The program is able to use the offender's fascination with all things

Independent evaluations of the program demonstrate that it has achieved high standards of participation, completion and relapse prevention. Despite this it has proven difficult to convince central agencies and service planners to see the program as a genuine alternative to the more traditional justice responses. Governments around the country are adopting an increasingly tough on crime response; focusing on police, courts, penalties and corrections as their priority. Securing and maintaining government funding for crime related intervention programs in this environment is almost impossible.

In 2003, the NMVTRC in partnership with the Commonwealth's Crime Prevention Unit funded the establishment of three U Turn pilot programs. At the end of the three year joint funding period, the Queensland and Western Australian programs closed due to their inability to attract recurrent government funding. The Tasmanian program survived has now been successfully operated by Mission Australia for over a decade thanks to the financial support of Tasmania's police service and other key agencies. In other areas of their work Mission Australia has developed



automotive as the hook that allows program staff to maintain the participants' interest and engagement for sufficient time for many of them to see the potential that a different life style may offer. In the process, life skills are learned, health and social issues addressed and employment prospects improved.

considerable expertise in the design and operation of self-funding transitional labour market programs for socially disadvantaged groups. Known as social enterprises these programs operate as a commercial business whose income is re-invested to train participants who require additional support above and beyond that which is available in traditional vocational training or labour market programs.

In an Australian first the NMVTRC has established a partnership with Mission Australia and Suncorp Insurance to implement a U Turn styled program for young offenders to operate as a social enterprise in inner Melbourne. Under the supervision of qualified tradesmen, the program's participants will be trained in automotive body repairs in a fully commercial workshop environment. They will also participate in a specifically designed TAFE program to assist them to obtain a recognised certificate qualification. During the course of their one year training period Mission Australia will also provide participants with intense support services which on a needs basis may include,

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assistance with housing, drug and alcohol intervention and numeracy and literacy education. In addition to Suncorp's participation, a range of motor trades businesses have also thrown their support behind the program offering not only donations of workshop equipment but also their expertise to assist in managing the commercial aspects of the business. Importantly, these small business operators are also providing a network for potential job placement for successful trainees with the possibility of advancing to an apprenticeship scheme.



In the noise of the public debate following tragedies such as the one in the ACT, intervention programs are not only overlooked but sometimes criticised as a soft option. Those who have had close contact with the program including police, youth justice workers, magistrates, offenders' families and victims of car crime all come away with the belief that the program offers a viable option for intervention in a young person's downward spiral into a criminal lifestyle.

A formal launch took place in April.

For information on the Council's work go to www.carsafe.com.au

**SINGAPORE'S DELTA LEAGUE
CHANGING LIVES THROUGH FOOTBALL
A CRIME PREVENTION INITIATIVE FROM SINGAPORE**

TAN KIAN HOON

Mr Tan Kian Hoon JP BBM, PBM, is Chairman of Singapore's National Crime Prevention Council. He attended the Adelaide 2011 Asia Pacific Crime



Prevention Regional Forum. He shares NCPC's experience in working together with the Singapore Police Force to organise Singapore's local youth engagement programme, Delta League.

Introduction

Delta League is built around a football competition that aims to engage youths who are in danger of falling into delinquency if not given the proper guidance. Organised by the NCPC and Singapore Police Force (SPF), the League uses football as a hook to reach out to the young and vulnerable, and keeps them meaningfully engaged during the long school holidays (which in Singapore, fall in the months of June and December). Off the pitch, the youths are drawn into a series of self improvement and crime prevention activities to harness their youthful energy positively. The League has also given the youths an opportunity to interact with police officers who act as mentors throughout the League seasons.

Delta League started life in June 2011 as an idea by police officers in Clementi Police Division (also known as "Delta" Division, hence Delta League) to keep the kids in their neighbourhoods out of trouble when school was out. NCPC saw the potential of the program to expand and reach out to more youths. Thus, in 2012, at SPF's invitation, we readily accepted the opportunity to help expand the league to a national level.

The project has touched the lives of some 4,000 youths since it first started. Delta (Δ) is used as a symbol in mathematics and the sciences to represent "difference" or "change" – aptly encapsulating the League's mission of changing the lives of youths.



Harnessing the Energy of Youth

Unlike conventional football programmes organized at the grassroots level (which normally last only one or two days), Delta League is spread over the entire length of

Singapore's month-long school holidays. This means that the energy and focus of the youths is kept on football and healthy activities, away from delinquent and criminal acts.



Winners of Delta League and banners created by participants

Steering Youths Away from Crime

On the crime-fighting front, Delta League participants were also given the opportunity to become crime prevention ambassadors. By helping to spread useful messages to the public, the youths also learn more about preventing crime.

In June 2012 for example, the youths got together to “Say No to Gangs”. A few of them had “gang-related” tattoos but were keen on turning over a new leaf. Thanks to our volunteer dermatologist Dr Benjamin Yum, free tattoo removal treatments were offered.



Participants became crime prevention ambassadors



Winning design of Anti-Crime Slogan Banner Competition

Delta League also nurtured the creativity of the youths by encouraging them to craft anti-crime messages for a young audience. The participants were challenged to come up with

fresh anti-crime slogans in a banner competition which were proudly put on display after the competition.

Developing Sense of Social Responsibility

Helping to inculcate a sense of social responsibility and promoting self-worth in the youths are two key objectives of Delta League. Through working with community partners, our participants were also able to interact with the less fortunate.

Over the last few seasons of the league, our youths went around the neighbourhoods to collect used items for charities and distributed goodie bags to needy families.

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Encouraging Personal Development

Delta League participants are able to interact with and seek advice from police officers who act as mentors. After each match, reviews are carried out to highlight learning points and

areas of improvement. Talks by ex-convicts, counsellors and motivational speakers all help to open the minds of the youths and expose them to new possibilities.



Coaching clinic by professional football players

Delta League also aims to strengthen the bonds of the youths with their families, as family support is key to keeping the youths away from crime. We encourage the youths to bring along their family members to events

so that they can give moral support and see the benefits of Delta League.

Delta League has proven to be a success with total youth crime in 2013 falling by more than 10% compared to 2012

Moving Forward

The good word about Delta league has spread across Singapore and it will be expanded in 2014 to accommodate 96 teams, doubling the current capacity and taking in close to 2,000 youths per edition. Football can help to change lives. Through the tournament, the youths collectively showed a definitive red card to crime. With the support of various partners, sponsors and volunteers, Delta League has made a difference to its young participants and

it is a fine example of the NCPC working closely with the police, community and stakeholders to tackle crime in an ever-changing security landscape.

While Singapore enjoys one of the lowest crime rates in the world, our programme and the role of NCPC have evolved over the decades, as there is a need to consistently review and relook our approach and involvement.

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About National Crime Prevention Council

Since its inception in 1981, the National Crime Prevention Council has worked actively alongside the Singapore Police Force and various community partners to achieve its vision of “Making Singapore Safe and Secure for All”. The Police will not be able to fight crime effectively on its own. The Council views crime prevention as the responsibility of everyone - the Police, the various businesses/organisations and public alike. Through its messages and programmes, it is hoped that individuals would be made aware of their responsibility and role in the fight

against crime. Working together as a community is the best way to ensure that Singapore remains a safe and secure home for all.

NCPC is a non-profit organisation committed to promoting public awareness of and concern about crime and to propagate the concept of self-help in crime prevention. The NCPC is incorporated as a charity and depends entirely on donations and sponsorships to run its programmes and activities. For more information, please visit www.ncpc.gov.sg or or [www.fb.com/ncpc.sg](https://www.facebook.com/ncpc.sg)

From 2013 annual crime statistics released on 14 Feb 2014.



**THE TALL SHIP “ONE AND ALL”
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM
A SOUTH AUSTRALIAN INITIATIVE FOR YOUNG PEOPLE**



Peter Norman and Astrid Macleod on the One and All

The ‘One and All’ is a 1985- launched sailing ship based on the classic brigantines of the mid-nineteenth century, but fitted with the most advanced safety, navigation and communication technologies approved by the Australian Maritime Safety Authority. It is owned by the South Australian Government and supported by “The Friends of the One and All Sailing Ship Inc.” a not-for-profit community organisation whose members are dedicated to the support of the ship. Its aim is to support the continued operation of the ship and maximise the benefits it brings to people of South Australia and Australia.

The One and All undertakes adventure sails and sail training voyages. The adventure sails include day and twilight sails and two or three day voyages, “Pirate Open Days” and the ship is available for corporate events, wedding groups etc.

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The sail training voyages are the core of the 'One and All' Youth Development Program which provides an opportunity for young people between the ages of 15 and 23, including at-risk youth, to acquire new motivation and skills in an 'adventure-learning' environment aboard a traditional sailing ship. Each voyage provides participants with challenging and inspirational experiences that can lead to increased self-awareness, develop teamwork and leadership skills, and create a strong sense of responsibility.

The ship's Youth Development Voyages allow young people aged 14+ to experience a unique, challenging and inspirational adventure. These voyages typically run for 7 days and are designed to increase self-awareness, develop communication, teamwork and leadership skills, and create a strong sense of community. The ship operates under the principle of "challenge by choice." Participants are expected to be involved in different aspects of ship operations from steering, navigating and cleaning the ship to climbing the masts to set sails. More able participants are able to experience real responsibility in the later phases of a training

voyage when they have the opportunity to assume the roles of the Watch Leaders (under supervision) for the last few days. The level of challenge is up to each participant. Our many years of operation clearly demonstrate that the more each participant is willing to challenge themselves, the more they take away from the experience.

Each trainee leaves the voyage with life skills learned from living in a small community in challenging circumstances. This includes learning to live with different personalities and cultures. It is also a time when trainees make new friends and achieve goals by working through personal challenges. The benefits of the program directly impact the individual's peers, their school, family and community. These benefits are also transferable as young people phase into adulthood as future employees and as responsible citizens in our communities. Over 6,000 young South Australians had benefited from the *One and All* voyages.

Website

<http://oneandall.net.au/>



REPORTS FROM THE REGION

**A NEW INDONESIAN CRIMINAL CODE AND
CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE**

**THE END OF YEAR SEMINAR OF THE NATIONAL LAW
COMMISSION OF INDONESIA**

PROFESSOR MARDJONO REKSODIPUTRO

Professor Mardjono Reksodiputro is a senior Indonesian lawyer and is currently a Professor of Law at the University of Indonesia and was the Chairman of the Postgraduate Program in Police Science. He has also served as Consultant to the National Law Development Agency of the Department of Justice, Chairman of the Drafting Committee for the Indonesian Criminal Code and Chairman of the Consortium on Legal Sciences at the

Department of Education. In 2000, he was named Secretary of the National Law Commission, a newly established body responsible for the design of a national law reform agenda. He is a law graduate of the University of Indonesia and holds an M.A. degree in criminology from the University of Pennsylvania.

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*Left to Right -Mardjono Reksodiputro, Justice Gayus Lumbuun,
Frans Winarta*





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On the 26 and 27 November 2013, the National Law Commission of Indonesia (NLC-*Komisi Hukum Nasional Republik Indonesia*) held their year-end Seminar by discussing the drafts of the new Criminal Code and the new Criminal Procedure Code. The drafts have already been discussed for a year in Parliament and there is a slight chance that it can become a law at the end of 2014. The aspects discussed in the NLC Seminar were, among others, a proposal to include in the substantive Criminal Law Code, a provision on *adat* (common law) crimes, and in the Criminal Procedure Code a process (chaired by an “investigation judge”) to examine the legality of the pre-trial procedure (arrest, detention, search, and confiscation). The two-day Seminar was opened by Justice Prof Dr Gayus Lumbuun of the Supreme Court (*Mahkamah Agung*) and attended by legal practitioners (advocates, police officers, prosecutors, judges) and academics from Jakarta and other cities (more than 100 persons in total).

The NLC was established on February 18, 2000 by President Abdurachman Wahid (nick named *Gus Dur*) by Presidential Decree No.15/2000. The tasks of NLC are to provide opinions at the request of the President concerning various legal policies, and to assist

the President by acting as a Steering Committee in designing a general plan for reform in the field of law.

In order to fulfil its first task, the NLC gave legal opinions to the Cabinet Secretary and directly to the President and Vice President on a number of occasions. And with respect to its second task, the NLC has conducted programs in Jakarta and other cities around the country: a) to improve the administration of justice; b) on good governance and administrative law reforms; c) to improve legislative capabilities; d) to improve advanced legal training, testing and discipline of lawyers; e) to conduct discussions with respect to law and economics recovery programs; and f) to improve the integrated criminal justice system.

As the basis of planning its programs, the NLC used the Report and Recommendations of a study undertaken for the World Bank and *Bappenas*/National Planning Agency in 1996-1997 entitled *The Diagnostic Assessment of Legal Development in Indonesia*. In order to ensure the widest public acceptability of the law reform programs proposed, the NLC held public hearings, seminars and work shops in close cooperation with the civil society organizations (NGOs) and the law schools in the different regions in Java and outside Java. NLC also published its reports and has a Newsletter which is published 10 times in a year. Its budget comes mainly from the State Budget, however it is considered as an independent organization to play a decisive role in bridging the various legal reform programs undertaken by the executive and legislative agencies.

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Members of the Governing Board of NLC (2014) are Prof J.E.Sahetapy (Chairman), Prof Mardjono Reksodiputro (Secretary), Dr Frans Hendra Winarta and M.Fadjrul Falaakh,LLM .Its Consultants are Suhadibroto, LLM and Prof

Harkristuti Harkrisnowo. It has a staff of 25 lawyers/researchers and administrative support staff. It is located at Jalan Diponegoro 64, Jakarta , Indonesia.

Website <http://www.komisihukum.go.id>

THE NATIONAL INDONESIA POLICE COMMISSION 'KOMPOLNAS'

A REPORT BY PROFESSOR ADRIANUS MELIALA



Professor Adrianus Meliala (sixth from left)

Professor Adrianus Meliala is a prominent Indonesian criminologist. Possessing two master degrees in social psychology and legal/criminological psychology, he obtained a Ph.D in Criminology from the University of Queensland, Australia. In 2006, he was appointed as full Professor in Criminology at the Faculty of Social & Political Sciences, University of Indonesia, Jakarta. He is a specialist in legal-judicial, security & police reform issues as well as forensic psychology. Besides working as an academic staff, he closely engages other institutions such as the Indonesia National Police and the Crime Prevention Foundation in Indonesia, either as lecturer or consultant. Professor Meliala attended the Adelaide 2011 Asia Pacific Crime Prevention Regional Forum.

Since we met few years ago, there were many new situations had occurred around me. One

which seems to be the most important and having connection with your newsletter is the fact that I have been a commissioner of the National Police Commission (or Kopolnas). I was inaugurated by the President of Republic of Indonesia at 2012 for four years working period.

There are 9 commissioners of this commission, 3 of them are state minister while the other 6 representing various elements of civil society. I represent the police expert community. The main function of this commission is to determine the basic document for the Indonesia National Police (INP) as well as to nominate a new police chief to the President. Besides that, we also have a role to process public complaint regarding the police.

INP has 410,000 officers making it the largest police organization in the world. The large

numbers are needed to secure thousands of islands as Indonesia is an archipelagic country.

In December last year, we hosted two New Zealand researchers to study Kompolnas. They were a lecturer from Auckland University of Technology, Auckland, Assoc. Professor Sharyn Graham-Davies and Dr. John Buttle. Together

with me, those researchers investigated the power of the commission as well as obstacles and limitations. It is expected that one or two journal articles may appear in good international journals. At the end of their research period in the office, a simple ceremony was handled and tokens exchanged.

NEWS FROM BRUNEI

SENIOR SUPERINTENDENT PG HAJI ABU BAKAR



Senior Superintendent Bakar represented Brunei at the Adelaide 2011 Asia Pacific Crime Prevention Regional Forum. He sends his greetings and reports that in 2013 he was promoted to Acting Director of Logistic Department of the Royal Brunei police which means he is no longer directly involve in Crime investigation but he is now responsible to provide the necessary equipment and tools for investigation and crime prevention.

NEWS FROM THAILAND

JUSTICE PONGDEJ WANICHKITTIKUL



Justice Pongdej Wanichkittikul who attended the Adelaide 2011 Asia Pacific Crime Prevention Regional

Forum sends his greetings. He has been promoted to the important position of Secretary General to the President of the Supreme Court of Thailand. He is mainly responsible for taking care of the work and appointments of the President. He hopes that he can contribute to Crime Prevention in the future.

LEGAL DEVELOPMENTS FROM LAO PDR

JUDGE SOMSACK TAYBOUNLACK



Judge Somsack Taybounlack is from the Court of Appeal of the People's Supreme Court of Lao PDR. He is involved in judicial training and is a teacher at the National University of Lao PDR. Judge Somsack attended ACPC's Townsville Forum in 2007.



Judge Somsack Standing, 18th from left and seated, 8th from left

In line with the Laos PRD government policy to develop law enforcement, four important organizations in the country- namely the Ministry of Justice(MoJ), the Peoples' Supreme Court (PSC), the Peoples' Supreme Prosecutor Office (OSPP) and the National University (Faculty of law and science) have entered into an agreement with the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) to undertake a project involving human resource development within the legal sector.

There are four targets involved in the implementation of this project, firstly the writing of a civil theory handbook, secondly a civil procedure handbook, and thirdly a criminal procedure handbook. The project will involve a drafting of the civil code of the Lao PRD.

All of these activities are very importance for the Lao PDR because many people including teachers and students will be able to use this handbook for their research or study.

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The Lao PDR will enact a civil code in the near future, most likely in 2015. The working group from the four organization listed above will continue in their work and will they need to complete three handbooks and publish these in March 2014.

Judge Somsack is involved in a leading group responsible for drafting the civil procedure handbook and in a group to draft a Civil Code. He is involved in collecting information to add

to the book. He is also continuing to research overseas Civil Codes to obtain information to include in the drafting of the Civil Code.

Judge Somsack reports that there are laws to enact in Laos for the security and benefit of the Lao people and foreign investors. The Laos PDR National Assembly has passed five new laws recently. There is a juvenile procedure law being established so that a juvenile court will be set up in the future.

NEWS FROM SAMOA DEVELOPMENT OF A SAMOAN NATIONAL CRIME PREVENTION POLICY

INCREASING COMMUNITY SAFETY THROUGH CRIME PREVENTION

A project to support a Samoan National Crime Prevention Policy is being undertaken by the Crime Prevention Taskforce, which is made up of representatives from the six Sector agencies and SUNGO. The Crime Prevention Taskforce is supported by the Crime Statistics Review Subcommittee, which collects and

collates relevant data. The purpose of this project is to develop a National Crime Prevention Policy. Statistics entered in the Sector-wide statistics database will inform this Policy and ensure that it addresses priority issues.



Website: http://www.samoaljs.ws/english/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=172:national-crime-prevention-policy&catid=59:current-projects&Itemid=95

**NEWS FROM THE SOLOMON ISLANDS
A REPORT BY THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC PROSECTIONS****MR RONALD BEI TALASASA JNR**

Mr. Ronald Talasasa is the Director of Public Prosecutions for the Solomon Islands. Mr Talasasa visited ACPC's Townsville Forum in 2007. He reports on the work of the Solomon Islands DPP.

First, I have been enormously privileged to be given the opportunity to serve the People of Solomon Islands as the Director of Public Prosecutions. I found the role of DPP a challenging one and I believe the position is one of great importance in the legal system. I was fortunate to take over from my predecessor, Mr John Cauchi, our second ever expatriate DPP who served in the office for almost two years, 2005- 2006. His great legacy was to establish the independence of the office on a sure basis.

I have been fortunate to have had a very dedicated and competent management team in the office and to have been supported by a loyal, hard-working, conscientious and innovative staff, both on the legal side and among the administrative staff whose

contribution is vital to the functioning of the Office. The popular perception of public servants as tied to tradition, resistant to change and lacking in imagination is certainly not one I would recognize as applying to the staff of the ODPP SI. I acknowledge the immense contribution of the RAMSI Law & Justice Program and SRSF in building a strong and vibrant ODPP. The same is said of international advisers, past and present, who have served and are serving the ODPP with zeal and enthusiasm. It is highly commendable.

The last twelve months have been a time of change and innovation. The Office I entered in 1990 (as a legal trainee) and 1991 (as fully employed) was seriously under-resourced and not well equipped to meet the challenges of the new century. Fortunately through the Institutional Strengthening Program at the turn of the century and the RAMSI LJP in 2003 onwards and the Exit Report of the Deputy DPP of Queensland who was assigned to do an organizational survey of the ODPP SI in 2008, which had recommended sweeping changes in the structure of the Office, a new vibrant ODPP was given birth to.

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Of course, the expansion of the Office from a staff of less than 10 to nearly 22 necessitated extensive organizational change. During the same period the Office successfully implemented the general civil service reforms in such areas as performance management and business planning and also established an IT case management system, which has transformed the way we do business. Since that time, of course, there have been major changes in the practice of prosecutions, the criminal law and the operation of the courts; with prosecuting a more complex task than it was a quarter of a century ago. The fundamental principle behind the creation of the DPP, however, remains the same: that decisions to prosecute – and, equally, decisions not to prosecute – should be made free from political interference and considerations.

The Office has invested considerable effort in trying to provide more general information about its work, in particular through the use of its website (yet to be set up), information booklets, as well as participation in seminars and conferences and maintaining links with other organizations which play a role in the criminal justice system.

Going forward, and looking ahead, we envisage our public prosecutions service to enjoy a national and International reputation for excellence. That reputation is built upon the dedication of the Crown Prosecutors and staff of the Office of the DPP. Without a doubt, our justice system has benefited from having prosecuting barristers and support staff of the highest caliber – people who have valued and protected the independence of the office, and who have applied the law impartially and in the public interest.

SIODPP have not only served the interests of justice, they have also served and protected the Solomon Islands community. It is an impressive record and important tradition – providing a strong foundation for Solomon Islanders to enjoy a fair and independent

public prosecutions service well into the future.

On that note, the opening of a second ODPP Branch in Gizo, the capital town of Western province, is another milestone worth mentioning; this, among other objectives, is in keeping with the Justice Sector business plan – justice delivered locally.

Ronald also reports that the DPP's office delivered training at the Royal Solomon Islands Criminal Investigators' Training on Penal Code provisions and contributed views in open forums on Women leadership. In addition, it provided training on Court reporting was attended by journalists and journalism students and assisted the Ministry of Finance, Inland Revenue Depart (IRD) to deliver training in Prosecution at a workshop. It has also has been part of the HIV Legislation Working Group, and involved with in Juvenile Court training together with the Save the Children, Australia.

The DPP is also involved in the training and development of professionals Professional staff members are encouraged to attend workshops and courses in Honiara and elsewhere to improve their professional skills and to enhance their knowledge base, as well as to improve delivery of services. In-house training on the law and practice is conducted every Friday afternoon. Local professionals are encouraged to deliver training, and are supported when they do as part of the capacity building program.

Professional officers of the DPP attended workshops and conferences held both locally and overseas. This included the Victoria Bar Readers held between the 29th August and 25th October 2012, covering courtroom advocacy and pre - trial skills, legal analysis and writing. Staff attended meetings and seminars on other issues in New Zealand, PNG, the USA, Australia Thailand, Vietnam and the Fiji Islands.

NEWS FROM VIETNAM

A JOINT VIETNAM - CAMBODIA CRIME PREVENTION INITIATIVE

AN AGREEMENT TO STRENGTHEN MARKER PLANTING AND CRIME PREVENTION BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES

Dinh Manh Cuong is from the International Cooperation Department of the Ministry of Public Security in Vietnam. He arranged the meeting between ACPC Chairman Peter Norman and Secretary Astrid Macleod and representatives of the Ministry in 2012. Cuong sends his greetings.

The Vietnam News Agency reported on 26 February 2014 that the governments of Vietnam and Cambodia have agreed to strengthen marker planting and crime prevention between the two countries.

The southern province of Tay Ninh and three Cambodian provinces signed an agreement on February 18 to enhance border marker planting and cross-border crime prevention.

Under the agreement, Tay Ninh and Cambodia's Kompongcham, Prayveng, and Svairieng provinces will this year continue to maintain security in their shared border areas and intensify their fight against armed crime, illegal immigration and trafficking of weapons and drugs.

The two sides have also pledged to continue their collaboration setting up border markers, at the same time raising awareness of legal issues to residents in common border areas in order to facilitate trade between them.

According to Vice Chairman of the Tay Ninh provincial People's Committee Tran Luu Quang, the areas adjoining Cambodian localities have seen positive socio-economic and cultural development.

Living standards of local people have gradually improved while defence security and crime fighting activities have been reinforced, creating an environment of peace, friendship, stability, and cooperation for mutual development.

Both sides have mapped 97 out of 109 markers and over half of their 240km shared border line has been delimited.

In 2013, the two sides' armed forces worked together to tackle cases of robbery, human trafficking and drug smuggling, seized 21kilograms of amphetamine and 1.1 kilograms of heroin.





NEWS FROM PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

THE PAPUA & NEW GUINEA - AUSTRALIA LAW AND JUSTICE PARTNERSHIP -SUPPORT FOR A JUST, SAFE AND SECURE SOCIETY FOR ALL

The PNG–Australia Law and Justice Partnership (PALJP) supports PNG Government-led programs aimed at achieving a just, safe and secure society for all.

The Partnership supports PNG law and justice agencies to achieve measurable progress against PNG sector goals to achieve ‘a just, safe and secure society for all. The goals of the PNG Law and Justice Sector Strategic Framework involve improved policing, safety and crime prevention, improved access to justice and just results, improved reconciliation, reintegration and deterrence, improved accountability and reduced corruption, and improved ability to provide law and justice services.

PALJP has provided funding and technical advisory support to eight law and justice agencies and the legal training institute, with a strong focus on organisational development, public administration and legal policy, and change management, and funding for service delivery such as greater sub-national and community engagement, partnerships with Australian legal institutions (twinning programs), and procurement of goods and services (including infrastructure).

The results to date include helped to establish community-based crime prevention initiatives in Port Moresby, such as Yumi Lukautim Mosbi ('Let's look after Port Moresby'); providing approximately 1500 young people 'at risk' with given community service in return for training or work placements; and helping to expand access to justice for the people of PNG.

This has included constructing nine new or expanded court houses; increasing legal aid services available across the country;

increasing the number of permanent judges and court circuits to 35 locations; and improving the conditions for female prisoners.

Support has been provided for professional skills development of Government lawyers, magistrates, ombudsman, police and corrections officers, including placements with relevant Australian agencies and the development of competency-based nationally accredited curriculum. There has been an increase of women village court magistrates to over 900 (up from 700 in 2011 and 10 in 2004) and the numbers of female staff through support for gender equality and organisational strengthening across the range of PNG law and justice agencies.

Support and services has been provided to over 19,000 survivors of family and sexual violence through specialist police in 11 Family and Sexual Violence Units around PNG with support to victims and witnesses through the court processes.

Efficiencies and improvements within agencies have led to financial savings and improved data collection, and this has improved agency resourcing allocations. In Bougainville, there has been provision of technical assistance and training for the police force and other law and justice officials, including village court officials. New courthouses have been constructed in Buka and Buin, a temporary courthouse in Arawa, and community justice centres have been built to facilitate greater community access to a variety of law and justice services.

For further information see Australia's DFAT website at

<http://aid.dfat.gov.au/countries/pacific/png/Pages/law-justice-init1.aspx>

AUSTRALIAN PARTICIPATION IN TWO MAJOR CRIME PREVENTION EVENTS IN LATIN AMERICA

A REPORT BY PROFESSOR PETER HOMEL



Professor Peter Homel an Executive member of ACPC is a Principal criminologist at the Australian Institute of Criminology and an Adjunct professor at the School of Criminology and Criminal Justice and Key Centre for Ethics, Law, Justice and Governance at Griffith University, Queensland, where he has established the Asia Pacific Centre for the Prevention of Crime. His expertise includes Crime prevention research, strategic policy, and program development and the implementation, evaluation and review of social policy programs, particularly involving multi-sector crime reduction and prevention initiatives.

During 2013 Peter presented papers at two major events in Latin America.

At the Inaugural Meeting of the Permanent Latin American Committee for Crime Prevention held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil on 21-22 October 2013 he addressed the committee on the crime prevention processes of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the preparations for the 13th UN Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to be held in Doha, Qatar in April 2015:

“The Permanent Latin America Committee for Crime Prevention is composed of a wide range of crime prevention and criminal justice

specialists from across all Latin American countries and has been established under the auspices of the International Penal and Penitentiary with significant support from the Government of Brazil. The Committee’s purpose is to elaborate on the Report “*Urban Crime Prevention Practices in Latin America*” to be presented at 13th United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to be held in Doha, Qatar, from 12 to 19 April 2015.

The Report will be a contribution to Agenda Item 6 and Workshop 4 of the 13th Crime Congress on public participation in strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice. I am leading the development of Workshop 4: *Public contribution crime prevention and raising awareness of criminal justice – experience and lessons learned* on behalf of the Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC) together with the UNODC and a number of partners from the Network of Programme Institutes (PNI). The AIC is also assisting the UNODC in the development of Agenda Item: *National approaches to public participation in strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice.*”

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Peter participated in the Committee's discussions in order to assist them in the formulation of their submission to the 13th UN Crime Congress. He travelled as a fully supported guest of the Brazilian Government who are the main sponsors for the Committee's work.

The inaugural session of the Committee involved the participation of Brazil's Minister of Justice, José Eduardo Cardozo, and the Secretary of Public Security of the State of Rio de Janeiro, José Mariano Beltrame, and other high-ranking authorities including the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Attorney General.

The Committee is constituted by the President: Ricardo Lewandowski, Brazil, Minister of the Supreme Federal Court of Brazil; Chancellor: Elías Carranza, Costa Rica, Director of the United Nations Latin America Institute for the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders (ILANUD), Vice-President: Eugenio Raúl Zaffaroni, Argentina, Judge of the Supreme Court of Justice of Argentina. Other Members of the Committee are judges, magistrates, criminologists and researchers from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Mexico, Nicaragua and Paraguay. The Committee was scheduled to meet again in São Paulo, Brazil in March 2014 and again in Belém, Brazil in November 2014. Peter will be attending the meeting in Belém.

Peter also addressed the International Seminar on Good Practice Approaches to the Prevention of Crime, held in Santiago, Chile on 24 October 2013. This event was organised by the Chilean Ministry of the Interior and Public Safety and Peter gave the keynote address on the issue of how to best use evidence bases for the development and

implementation of crime prevention programs and policies. The seminar involved presentations by representatives of the Governments of Chile, Mexico and Panama as their respective national crime prevention plans have been developed through a regional cooperation agreement. It also involved presentations from a number of Chilean academics, including Professor Franz Vanderschueren, who is an expert consultant to UN HABITAT's Safer Cities Program, and the leaders of significant non-government organisations, including Catalina Mertz, who is the Executive Director of Chile's Foundation for Safe Communities. The Director General of the International Centre of the Prevention of Crime, Daniel Cauchy also addressed the seminar. The audience was a mixture of government, local government, private sector and non-government crime prevention professionals from across Chile.

Peter addressed the issue of how to best use evidence bases for the development and implementation of crime prevention programs and policies.

Through Peter's work at the Asia Pacific Centre for the Prevention of Crime at Griffith University he has established a close working relationship with the Thai Institute of Justice (TIJ), which is part of the Thai Ministry of Justice. A delegation of senior officials from the TIJ paid a visit to Griffith University on 9 September 2013 and arrangements are now in place for an Memorandum Of Understanding between Griffith University and the TIJ to be signed in 2014. This MOU will facilitate a program of cooperation and collaboration between both institutions.

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For past two years Peter has been the Community Safety Consultant to the Geneva Council for the Democratic Control of the Armed Forces (DCAF). DCAF is a non government centre for security, development and the rule of law (<http://www.dcaf.ch/>). DCAF operates as both a policy think tank and a technical assistance program for the

promotion of security and safety in conflict zones and communities recovering from conflict. His role with DCAF has been to provide expert advice assist them to develop community safety plans and programs for communities in The Palestinian Territories, specifically the West Bank communities of Hebron and Jenin.

**THE INTERNATIONAL CPTED ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE 2013
CREATING SAFER COMMUNITIES
MORE THAN DESIGN
A WORLD WIDE FORUM HELD IN CALGARY IN JULY 2013 TO
DISCUSS CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE DESIGN OF SAFER
COMMUNITIES**

TONY LAKE



Tony Lake is the International Chair of the International CPTED Association (ICA) and attended a major CPTED Conference in Calgary, Canada in July 2013. Tony reports on the conference:

On 3-4 July 2013, the International CPTED Association (ICA) welcomed almost 100 delegates to Calgary, Canada, for the 12th International CPTED Conference. We brought the conference back to Calgary to coincide with the Calgary Stampede, ensuring that our western hospitality is spread to our participants and speakers from around the world. The conference featured nineteen speakers from ten countries and the cream of the crop of CPTED practitioners and professionals.

The ICA was formed in Calgary in 1996 and has grown steadily ever since. We are the only organization in the world that offers a

competency based certification program for CPTED Practitioners. This program was developed over many years with consultation from around the globe. We recognized that the program would have to be competency based to allow for regional differences in application and direction. At its core our program relies on a strong understanding of the concepts of CPTED and a demonstrated ability to put those concepts into action.

As International Chair of the ICA, I was particularly pleased to announce that five of the speakers at the conference were from the Asia-Pacific region, with three from New Zealand, one from Australia and one from Singapore. Other speakers travelled from South Africa, Chile, Denmark, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, the USA and Canada. It is through exposure to these types of international experts that delegates can return to their own communities with new and creative tools to combat the growing fear of crime and social disorder.



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Presentations were considerably varied, ranging from the application of CPTED in a prison context (New Zealand) to Crime Prevention Through Recycling and Solid Waste Management in Latinoamérica and the Caribbean Region (Chile). Other presentations included Revisiting crime prevention in neighbourhoods: the HONC model (Healthy lifestyle, Online technology, Nature, CPTED) and CPTED without boundaries - a critical examination of walls as security measures (South Africa); Safe & Secure Cities through Urban Planning and Design: Standardising the terminology and process (Netherlands); CPTED, But Not As We Know It: Investigating the Conflict of Frameworks and Terminology in Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (UK); Three Decades of Community Partnerships in Crime Prevention-The Singapore National Crime Prevention Council Story (Singapore) and CPTED in Scandinavia - 1985 TO 2013 - Results, Problems AND Prospects (Denmark).

John Maynard from the City of Sydney Council presented on Apartment Living in the 21st Century – CPTED Challenges in Putting the Neighbour into the Neighbourhood. Fleur Knight from Murrays bay Primary School in Auckland, New Zealand spoke on her achievements in teaching CPTED to ten year old children in CPTED for Children: Instilling

CPTED values and attitudes in our youth to shape the communities of tomorrow and Sue Ramsay from Christchurch City Council updated the group with CPTED and Post Earthquake Reconstruction in Christchurch New Zealand.

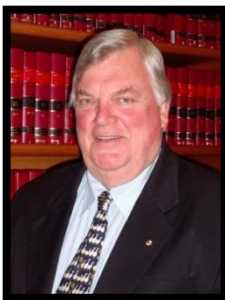
Mayor Jacques Roy and Greg Saville outlined the success of a crime prevention initiative in Alexandria, Louisiana, in the presentation CPTED all grown up – Cutting crime citywide with SafeGrowth and Safe Alex. Other presentations from the USA included Designing Safe Communities: A case study of cross training of CPTED in South Florida, Blurred Lines – Where does CPTED begin and end? And Reengaging Communities: What Democracy Looks Like At Best.

Presentations from the host country Canada included Re-invigorating CPTED in British Columbia Communities policed by the Royal Canadian mounted Police, Community Safety Through the Eyes of our Youth, The difference between FEELING and BEING safe and Shedding Light on CPTED: Achieving Quality Visual Environments.”

The International CPTED Conference is held biennially, with the next conference to be held on a date to be fixed in September 2015 in Calgary, Canada. For more information check out the website www.cpted.net or contact Tony Lake at tony.lake@amtac.net.

**PACIFIC REGIONAL CONSULTATION FOR JUDGES AND
MAGISTRATES ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND CONTEMPORARY
PACIFIC ISSUES
A MEETING OF JUDGES FROM THE ASIA PACIFIC REGION**

JUDGE ANDREW WILSON AM



Judge Wilson AM is a Past President and Chairman of ACPC. He has served as a judge in Australia, PNG, Samoa and the Fiji Islands.

The Regional Rights Resource Team of the Secretariat of the Pacific Community played an active part in the organisation of a Pacific Regional Consultation for Judges and Magistrates on Human Rights and Contemporary Pacific Issues. The Consultation was held in Brisbane, Australia, between 3rd and 5th June 2013.

The countries represented at the Consultation included the Solomon Islands, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, Papua New Guinea, Palau, Nauru, the Marshall Islands, Kiribati, India, the Federated States of Micronesia, the Fiji Islands, the Cook Islands, New Zealand and Australia.

Senior representatives of the judiciary, past and present, who participated in the working sessions of the Consultation, were Chief Justice Sir Albert Palmer of the Solomon Islands, Justice Lesatele Rapi Vaai of Samoa, Lord Chief Justice Michael Scott of Tonga, Chief Justice Geoffrey Eames QC of Nauru, Chief Justice Sir Salamo Injia of Papua New Guinea, Chief Justice Arthur Ngiraklson of Palau, Ratu Joni Madraiwiwi and Justices Mere Pulea and Andrew Wilson AM of the Fiji Islands, Chief Justice Ajit Prakash Shah of the

High Court of Delhi, India, Associate Justice James Plasman of the Marshall Islands, Justice Kent of the Family Court of Australia and Justice Logan of the Federal Court of Australia.

Although the prevention of crime and the attainment of peace and reconciliation were not topics that received specific consideration at the Consultation, such topics emerged from time to time when threats to judicial independence were identified and challenges to the rule of law were perceived to exist and there was need to protect constitutional government in times of political crisis.

The diversity of topics considered included "the challenge of disability rights" by Commissioner Graeme Innes of the Australian Human Rights Commission, "court compliance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child" by the Chief Justice of Tonga, "maintaining a workable balance between democratic principles and traditional governance" and "judicial responses to gender-based violence".

A key organiser of the Consultation was Mr Graham Leung of the Fiji Islands, who attended ACPC's Townsville Forum in October 2007. Much credit for the success of the Consultation is due to him. He is not only a human rights activist but also he is one who is keen to see dialogue established and maintained between crime prevention organisations and personnel.

CRIME PREVENTION IN NEW SOUTH WALES**GARNER CLANCEY**

Garner Clancey is the Vice President of ACPC and a Crime Prevention Consultant / Adjunct Lecturer at the Sydney Institute of Criminology.

Any discussion about crime prevention in NSW needs to be contextualised with reference to some very significant falls in crime in the last 12 years. Falls of between 60 and 75% have been witnessed in NSW since 2001 in burglary, motor vehicle theft and robbery offences (amongst others). These significant falls in crime have implications for ongoing crime prevention and criminal justice work.

The Sydney Institute of Criminology (University of Sydney) continues to contribute to crime prevention activities, largely through the delivery of professional development events. In October 2013, Institute staff delivered a training session on residential security to Staying Home Leaving Violence (SHLV) workers from across NSW. The SHLV initiative aims to keep the victims of domestic violence in their own homes, which requires consideration and attention to home security. The training helps workers to better understand design and security principles, so that they can advise their clients on methods to increase residential security. In November 2013, the Institute hosted a very successful seminar on Alternative Education, Diversion

and Young People. With over 130 registrants, this event showcased local programs aimed at keeping young people out of the criminal justice system. A training course was also organised by the Institute (and delivered by Dr John Howard) on Drugs, Crime, Young People and Brief Interventions in November 2013. This session was part of a continuing education program being delivered by the Institute to provide criminal justice practitioners with professional development opportunities.

Further to these activities, colleagues and I have been involved in various crime prevention research projects. Some of these have resulted in the following publications:

- Monchuk, L., Clancey, G. (2013) Safer Communities: Designing out Crime - Voices from the Fields. *Safer Communities*, 12(4).
- Lee, M., Clancey, G., Fisher, D. (2013) Risky Reports: Crime Risk Assessments and Spatial Governance. *Critical Criminology*.

Clancey, G.; Fisher, D. and Rutherford, A. (2014) An Exploratory Study of Crime Risks and the Planning Process, *Crime Prevention and Community Safety: An International Journal*, Vol. 16, No. 1: 1-19.

NEWS FROM NEIGHBOURHOOD WATCH AUSTRALASIA

A CHAT WITH **INGRID STONHILL, CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER**



With 30 years of community engagement under its belt, is Neighbourhood Watch meeting the needs of today's society?

It's a question I am often asked, which always leads me down a path of reflection. I first became aware of Neighbourhood Watch in my early 20's as a "fresh out of university", working professional, flatting for the first time. We were burgled. I remember clearly the indignation I felt by the invasion of my home and theft of my property. (can I just add here it was money, jewellery and small items, the TV and DVD in those days far too heavy to hoist quickly and none of us had dreamt, or even imagined, about something called a laptop).

The lovely community police officer who attended our call out recommended that I consider starting a Neighbourhood Watch group. A what? Whilst I could not recall his response to that specific question I do recall his explanation as to why Neighbourhood Watch groups had taken off in the city. About a year earlier a woman had been bashed in her own home. Her screams for mercy and help had gone unaided. Her neighbours had heard her but had done nothing. That story had a profound and long lasting effect on me.

I have always held the belief that Neighbourhood Watch started as the mechanism to give permission for neighbours to go next door and meet one another. It is based on the principle that people need to be connected to people to survive. Perhaps the original sharing of crime statistics or details of some heinous crime may have been a little scaremongering to encourage involvement. However the basic fundamental intent has always been there. We all want to feel safe in our homes, streets and communities. So knowing who is right next door to us is important in achieving that.

I took for granted what I had growing up. As a kid I did a paper round, I also did a Sunday morning papers and fresh bread run for our elderly neighbours. That's how I earned my pocket money. The local store owner knew me by name, where I lived and who my parents were. I walked to school, was part of the local youth club and played sport. All of these activities lead to natural interaction within my local community. It's that natural interaction, that local network and knowledge that is an essential component to making Neighbourhood Watch a success.

So let's fast track 40 years, what have we got today? I don't have a local store I frequent anymore. I've done a lot of driving of my kids to and from school and sports events. I drive to the gym to exercise! Whilst I pride myself on knowing almost everyone in my street by sight and many by name, I very rarely walk the local streets.

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We are a society reliant on the car. We drive everywhere. Departing and returning from our internal garages, we live in gated communities, we don't have to see, speak or wave to anyone in our street if we don't want to. To keep in touch with friends I text or use Face Book, Instagram or Messenger or even the good old email, I don't Twitter. I'm a typical statistic, a 40 something female, on-line communicator. It's fun, quick and easy.

No one can ignore the enormous effect advancing technology has had and will continue to have on the makeup of our family and community communication structure. Where can you go these days to escape the mobile phone? Our obsession with being on our phones is all consuming. I don't read the paper anymore, I read the news on-line. I love Google, how did I live without it? (my husband feels he has now become redundant - no more questions to ponder). I have instant access to anything I want to know. Mobile phones are banned from meal times in my home, so we can actually converse with one another. I notice that my teenagers never really plan anything in detail in advance, no need, it's all instant communication. I am the same, guilty as charged!

Neighbourhood Watch has developed on-line, it has had to, to stay relevant. We have had to advance our crime prevention messaging delivery and knowledge to stay current. Being safe in your own home is not all we have to think about. I can get burgled on-line! If you are on-line, then you could also be a sitting target to new types of crime. Identity theft, relationship scams, lotteries scams, business scams - in fact there are hundreds of scams we probably don't even know about yet. We are constantly developing and updating our website information to share quality examples and knowledge through both traditional communication methods and on-line methods. You can join a Neighbourhood Watch group on-line. Whether engaging with your geographical community or your community of

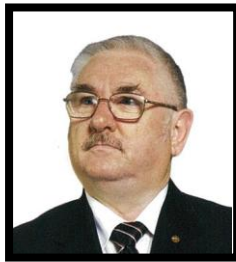
interest. It's fast and efficient, but it begs the question - is it enough?

It seems life is so much more fast paced with a drive for instant gratification. We need instant access to almost everything because we are so time poor. So we develop a greater reliance on the technology that can give us what we require. But are we forgetting the most important thing here, it's not about the technology; it's about people, people, people.

There are some sobering lessons to be learned from our consuming dependency on technology. None closer to home for me than the 2011 Christchurch earthquake. All forms of technological communication failed. In survival mode, people turned to people for help. It was the traditional Neighbourhood Watch (Neighbourhood Support in New Zealand) phone tree system that came to the fore, neighbours knew neighbours and they knew who to check on.

Neighbourhood Watch is about creating communities that are safe and vibrant. Are we relevant? Absolutely. Neighbourhood Watch today is based on that first and foremost underlying principle - *People need to be connected to people to survive*. Now more than ever in our fast paced, technology driven society, our greatest asset as an organisation is we promote and connect local community networks. We make no apology for understanding and maintaining the value of "connectedness".

Like so many other companies, governments and organisations we strive to stay abreast of emerging issues and trends. We value technology as we work to achieve the very best in information and knowledge sharing through the latest methods. But as I reflect back, I am left with the conundrum, if I fall in my home, if I am faced with a situation that requires me to scream for help at the top of my lungs, it won't be my computer that comes to my aid - it will be my neighbour. So where should I invest my time?

TWO NEW MEMBERS OF THE ACPC EXECUTIVE**RAYMOND ANDERSON
(NORTHERN TERRITORY)**

Ray is a Corporate Security Adviser located in Darwin, and responsible for the provision of security advice and support; identification and treatment of security

risks, assisting in the implementation of protective security policy and procedures, including security related training, for Human Services sites located in the Kimberley region of West Australia, the Northern Territory and Far North Queensland.

Ray reports on the international Society of Crime Prevention Practitioners (ISCPP) Crime Prevention Specialist Course.

Established since 1990, the International Society of Crime Prevention Practitioners has been awarding Crime Prevention Specialist designation as recognition to crime prevention practitioners around the world who possess in-depth knowledge and demonstrated expertise in the field of crime prevention. This is achieved through testing, based on the Crime Prevention Specialist curriculum which was written by crime prevention professionals from around the world.

This course is provided to US public and private sector crime prevention practitioners by the ISCPP in the US, and with an Asia

Pacific Chapter of the society opening up in Singapore, the training has been rolled out and undertaken by public and private crime prevention practitioners from Australia, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, the Philippines and Singapore. Recent training in Indonesia, in 2013, was supported and attended by Indonesian police, along with crime prevention practitioners from the private sector. The curriculum and testing covers 15 core subjects and 4 electives.

The course allowed for discussions on crime prevention solutions from both a public policing and private security perspective that reinforced the need for proactive solutions to criminal activities, involving cooperation by both public and private agencies.

This course would be invaluable for local government management involved in community crime prevention projects as well as corporate security managers. The sharing on new ideas and concepts can only enhance the ability for crime prevention practitioners to develop effective strategies to reduce crime. Police attendance would enhance the sharing of knowledge and enhance networking to allow better cooperation between police and the private sector in managing crime in Australia.

Further information is available from <http://www.iscpp.org/>.

AMANDA WHEELER
(WESTERN AUSTRALIA)

Amanda is the new CEO of Outcare, Western Australia's only specialist non government provider of crime prevention services and programs.

Prior to this appointment, Amanda held the position of General Manager Service and Centre Development at Lifeline Australia (Canberra). She has held CEO/Executive roles and Board positions across a broad range of health and community service organisations. She has had considerable experience in the not-for-profit arena and is very familiar with many of the social justice and disadvantage issues that contribute to offending behaviours. Her experience includes CEO or Executive membership of WA Netball, Mercy Hospital, MercyCare, Lifeline WA, Lifeline Australia, Notre Dame University and she has been a Consultant in Change Management/Business Improvement/Risk Management/Organisational Development/Strategic Planning/Governance and a Board member of WA Institute of Sport, MercyCare Pty Ltd, Edmund Rice Centre for Social Justice, and WA Netball.



In 2014 the Board and staff of Outcare will be undertaking a strategic review in order to set the agenda for the next five years of Outcare's service to the community. During this period it will consider what it needs to do to respond to the emerging trends regarding what is/not working within its sector and will be reflecting on questions such as how it will know it is successful, how it will better address the risks of re-offending, what programs successfully reduce recidivism and what can it learn from them, and can it 'scale up' the known protective factors that reduce offending behavior. Its overarching aim will be to strengthen its social impact by creating programs that increase the opportunity for its clients, and their families, to live meaningful lives without crime.

Further information is available from <http://outcare.com.au>.



FORTHCOMING EVENTS AND CONFERENCES

MELBOURNE - CRIME PREVENTION AND COMMUNITIES: BUILDING BETTER LOCAL SOLUTIONS JUNE 2014

A *Crime Prevention and Communities: Building Better Local Solutions* Conference will be held in Melbourne on 10/11 June 2014. This conference is being organised by the AIC and the Victorian Department of Justice, in collaboration with Victoria Police. Among the keynote speakers are Prof Nick Tilley (Director of UCL's Security Science Research Training Centre) and Prof Richard Catalano (Communities That Care). The conference will be both practice and research focussed, and the conference registration fee will include workshops to assist community practitioners with improving practice, policies and evaluation.



Further details can be found at <http://www.aic.gov.au/crimeprevention2014>

SYDNEY--AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY (ANZSOC) CONFERENCE- OCTOBER 2014

Amongst other plans for 2014, the Sydney Institute of Criminology is pleased to be hosting the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology (ANZSOC) conference in 2014. This conference brings together criminologists, and criminal justice practitioners and policymakers from Australia, New Zealand and beyond. This conference will be held between 1 and 3 October 2014. Further details can be found at



<http://sydney.edu.au/news/law/457.html?eventcategoryid=35&eventid=10300>.



PALERMO- ITALY- ICPC 11TH COLLOQUIUM

The International Centre for the Prevention of Crime (ICPC), in association with the city of Palermo and NOVA Onlus - Consorzio Nazionale per l'Innovazione Sociale, is organizing its 11th Colloquium from November 17 to 19, 2014 in Palermo, Italy.



<http://www.crime-prevention-intl.org/en/welcome.html>

ACPC EXECUTIVE

- Admiral Chris Barrie AC RAN Rtd President - ACT
- Master Peter Norman OAM Chairman - South Australia
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