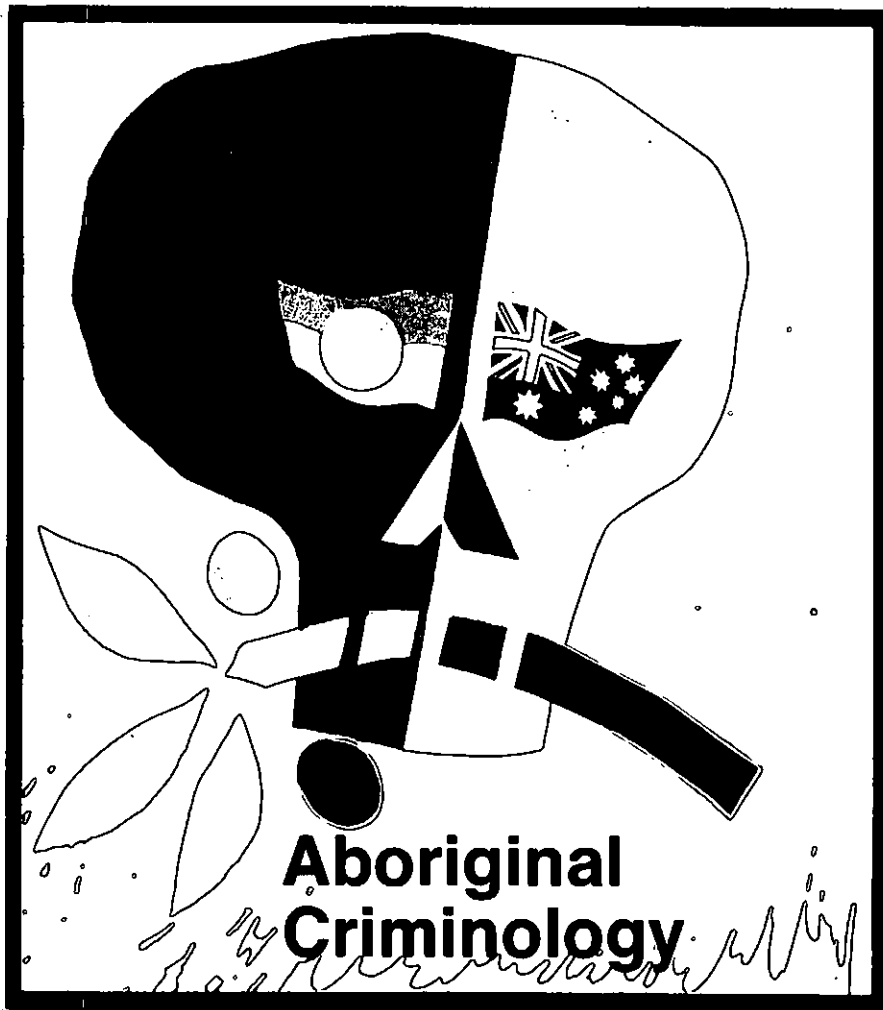


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(Publications continued inside back page)

COVER PHOTOGRAPH: 'Aboriginal Criminology' was the subject of the John Barry Memorial Lecture delivered at the University of Melbourne on 30 September 1981 by Mr William Clifford, Director of the A.I.C. See story, Page 6.

reporter

Beware - the boardroom criminal

'More people are impoverished by unscrupulous operators working with funds supplied by banks than are ever victimised by conventional criminals', said the Director of the Australian Institute of Criminology, Mr William Clifford.

'Crime is only fractionally represented by the unsuccessful criminals who make their way through Australian police stations, courts and prisons every day', he said.

In an address, 'Banking and Crime' to the Canberra Branch of the Bankers Institute of Australasia recently, Mr Clifford said, 'The glamour of crime carefully planned and meticulously executed is to be found in boardrooms and the inner recesses of the banks' computer centres.'

At the same time Mr Clifford stressed the seriousness of conventional bank robberies and the risks being run by bank employees.

'It is a serious problem which is likely to increase in the short term but will change radically as banks move to self-service computers and away from the direct use of money', he said.

He questioned how long it would be before professional offenders discovered the value of inside information and began to exert pressure on key personnel, and said that it was important when looking at crime that banks looked inwards as well as outwards.

'In protecting banking against conventional crime on the one hand, we should not lose sight of the moral obligation of bankers to avoid allowing themselves to become criminals of a kind which the ordinary citizen is beginning to recognise and deplore.'

Mr Clifford said that a worrying feature of banking philosophy was the principle of lending only to those able to afford to borrow. 'This inevitably contributes to the gap between the haves and have-nots', he said.

'In criminology we are very conscious that crime is generated less by poverty or unemployment as such, but by the disparities in life-styles.'

Mr Clifford concluded his address by warning that the costs of criminal justice services in Australia, currently estimated at 2,000 million dollars a year, represented a sizeable slice of the total national product, and that to go on ignoring it or trying to find ways of accommodating it was economic myopia.

Mr Clifford said, 'We have to wake up to the long established reality that development and crime have been venerable bed-fellows.'

'In this process banking is involved in ways yet to be properly researched. I believe that responsible bankers will want to get to the bottom of this and in so doing make a positive contribution to crime prevention and the quality of life', he said.

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William Clifford

DIRECTOR'S DIGEST

Scarcely a day passes without some pertinent reminder of a very basic fact of life – that economics and crime are closely linked. Exports are threatened by the meat substitution rackets; land and property speculation increase prices artificially and these tempt the unscrupulous to illegally exploit the trusting; money laundering schemes cover the various ways in which the economy is being milked by organised crime on the one hand and by the criminal entrepreneur on the other hand. There is not only the cheating of income tax, the criminal penetration of some unions and frauds on social security and Medibank to drain off the nation's substance, but illegal gambling and vice, the various conspiracies to raise or maintain prices, corporate and white collar crime, not to mention the enormous costs of providing criminal justice services – all combine to distort any account of the economic health of the nation which ignores crime. Resource exploitation, the availability of supplies, production, wages, profits, overseas earnings, capital inflows and all the other terms used in economics, mean little for the quality of life if we do not really know the extent to which the benefits are being distributed illegally – the extent to which the returns are flowing to those who have not earned them honestly.

Obvious as this connection between crime and the economic system may seem, there is still an even more conspicuous reluctance of the authorities to find crime in business or business in crime – a reluctance which continues to distort conceptions of reality in both our public and private sectors. And this persists in most countries despite reminders

at the United Nations level that crime prevention has to be incorporated into broader economic and social planning. Taxes, prices, fares, rents and interest rates – even exchange rates – are affected by the extent of crime. Hijacking and shopstealing alone have led to investments in security for which the ordinary traveller or shopkeeper is paying dearly.

Why then do not economists and criminologists get together at the planning stages? One reason is that, until adequate education in each discipline is available to the other, they have difficulty crossing their specialist boundaries. They are still learning to speak each other's languages. Another problem in a federal state – particularly Australia – is that there is no coordinated national planning to speak of. Of course, there are forms of federal, interstate cooperation in different fields and there are cabinet committees with advisers who take a broad national view, but in Australia there is no experience of national planning as this term is used in the literature and even the experience of regional or city planning is limited. So, there is a long way to go before the logic of combining investment (and development) with crime prevention begins to enlighten our national consciousness.

From a reverse angle, the need to keep economics in mind when planning criminal justice systems is being emphasised with each stage of financial constraint. The N.S.W. Attorney-General's judicially criticised attempt to reduce court circuits is an economy measure dictated by dwindling resources. Police claim that they no longer have the resources to provide the protection which citizens once enjoyed.

Doing justice – if carried to the extremes of its possible interpretation – can be beyond the means of any taxpaying community. Already police costs per taxpayer are proportionately about three times what they were in 1900 and the costs of imprisonment have risen five times. Providing legal aid for all cases to be carried to the highest courts, then paying enough magistrates and judges to hear all the protracted cases originally and/or on appeal, can spawn huge bureaucracies.

A litigious populace, able to charge the public purse, can make life exceedingly difficult for all its members. Justice to some may work out as a rank injustice to those who have to find the money. Similarly, since criminals can no longer be disposed of on the gallows or by transportation, imprisonment is a costly alternative.

The United States is discovering the hard way that a 'get tough' policy with criminals which overcrowds the prisons, rapidly exhausts the public funds. The enormous amounts required for expensive new penal institutions cannot always be raised; and in some places the overcrowding is so serious that persons convicted of very serious offences are simply released on a court order after serving only a fraction of their sentences.

So, just as penal policy can never ignore its economic strait-jacket, economics can never divest itself of its criminal shadow. The more this is appreciated, the more will State and Federal Governments think less in terms of purely investigative crime commissions and instead give them the wider ranging powers to plan and develop, which were described in the June 1978 issue of this newsletter.

National Victimology Symposium

Over 80 of Australia's top crime experts gathered in Adelaide recently for a national symposium on victimology.

The symposium, which was held at the State Government Convention Centre from 15-17 September was organised by the Australian Institute of Criminology and the Government of South Australia.

The symposium comprised panel discussions which dealt with specific topics such as criminal procedure, evidence and the crime victim, educating actual and potential crime victims, the media and the crime victim, victims of sexual assault and domestic violence, and the role of the community in assisting victims of crime.

It followed the release of Australia's first Victims of Crime Report in March. The report, by a Committee of Inquiry into Victims of Crime established by the South Australian Government in 1980, made a total of 67 recommendations.

In his keynote address, the South Australian Attorney-General, the Honourable K.T. Griffin M.L.C. said that the symposium reflected the Government's concern for the victims of crime whose plight was gathering interest in the community.

Giving examples of the concern being shown for victims and witnesses in South Australia, Mr Griffin said that special waiting rooms for distressed persons would be provided to avoid the harrowing experience of coming face to face with the accused before the trial.

Changes in procedure now relieved most sexual assault victims of having to testify at committal proceedings and the law of evidence had altered which made it more difficult to discuss the victim's previous sexual history in the presence of a jury.

More sensitive police investigative procedures including mixed patrols and a specialised Rape Enquiry Unit had also been

established.

On the victim's right to compensation, Mr Griffin said that although some states had schemes in hand, little had been done by legislators to seek out a systematic philosophical basis for compensation schemes.

'Ultimately the changes which are required to significantly reduce the suffering of crime victims must occur in the hearts and minds of all Australians concurrently with changes in the criminal justice system and the substantive law', he said.

In his welcoming address to participants, the Director of the Australian Institute of Criminology Mr William Clifford said, 'It is sobering to reflect that after so many thousands of years, after landing on the moon, mining the seas and exploring Saturn, and despite all our centuries of applied human wisdom, we are still unable to stop Cain or to protect Able.'

Mr Clifford said that he believed the national symposium responded to a ground swell of public concern for victims of crime who had been relatively forgotten in the systems of criminal justice.

This had to be corrected. 'Obviously there are crime situations in which our sympathy is more attracted to the offender than to the victim, and sometimes it is not clear who is the victim of the system', he said.

WHO IS AT RISK?

Addressing the symposium on the topic of 'Who faces the greatest risk of becoming a crime victim', the Assistant Director (Research) of the Australian Institute of Criminology Mr David Biles, said that people who were most fearful of crime were generally those people who were least likely to become victims.

He said that evidence taken from a national survey conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics in 1975 showed that for virtually every category of crime, men were many times more likely

to be victims than women. Mr Biles said that apart from rape and other specifically heterosexual offences, men were more likely than women to be the victims of all types of theft, breaking and entering, fraud and forgery, and robbery with violence.

Men were more than four times as likely to become the victims of assault than women.

The survey showed that young persons under the age of 19 years and people of 60 years and over were significantly less likely to become victims of all types of crime than were the age groups in between.

Mr Biles said that within the broad age range of 20-60 years the risk patterns seem to vary according to different types of crime.

A surprise finding which emerged from the survey was the fact that low income people and the unemployed, and not the middle-class and wealthy, were very highly likely to become victims.

Mr Biles explained that similar results from American studies showed that the poor and unemployed were more likely to spend more of their lives in public places than in the private security of their homes or places of work.

Another surprise finding was that for virtually every category of crime, persons who were separated or divorced were much more likely to be victimised than those who had never married, or were married and were now widowed.

'Persons separated or divorced were from three to four times more likely to be the victims of breaking and entering, and were more than twice as likely to be the victims of theft than any other group', he said.

Mr Biles said, 'The evidence was quite clear that people who moved their place of residence frequently were more likely to be crime victims than those who were more settled in their lifestyles, which may be associated with the fact that long-term residents were

likely to gain a sense of security from their neighbours and local shopkeepers.'

In summary, Mr Biles said that the typical crime victim was male, relatively young, probably of very low income or unemployed, probably separated or divorced, highly likely to have changed his place of residence two or three times within the past five years, was less likely than average to be a member of a church, and was more likely to live in a major city than a rural area.

POLICE ROLE

'Police resources are insufficient to cater for all the needs of victims of crime, and look to a joint approach from other organisations and community bodies.'

Outlining the role of the police in informing crime victims, the Officer-in-Charge of the Policy Section of the South Australian Police Force, Inspector John Murray, explained that a call to the public at large to join in police-initiated crime prevention programs was not a shirking of responsibility by the police.

'Quite clearly the police, as the first body with whom a victim is likely to come into contact has the major responsibility towards the victim', he said.

He said that generally, victims of serious crimes were not only advised of the outcome but were visited regularly by the police throughout the investigation. Inspector Murray said, 'In well known homicide cases, relations of homicide victims have publicly acclaimed police for their sensitivity and service.'

'Unfortunately the same cannot always be said for those offences lower in the seriousness scale such as a break and enter victim who may not hear another word after the matter has been reported to the police.' Explaining the fears held by crime victims, Inspector Murray said that the courtroom experience was the most traumatic event to the victim after the crime

itself.

'Meaningful information and attention to victims must be preceded by an understanding of what they actually require and the study of such needs and the maintaining of the effectiveness of authority or community services attempting to meet them, should be ongoing', he said.

Speaking of the special needs of victims of crime, Research Officer with the Policy Planning Division of the Victorian Department of Community Welfare Services, Mr M.K. Rook, told the symposium that the paucity of services to crime victims had reflected a lack of awareness both at a professional and community level.

He said that the needs of victims of crime had been sorely neglected over the past couple of decades while the reforming zeal had been directed more towards improving the offender's lot.

Mr Rook said that victims had not been 'vocal' in bringing their needs to public attention because of the desire of many of them to dismiss unhappy experiences from their minds.

'Unlike offenders they did not have any association or organisation to turn to for assistance, and this further limited the likelihood of organised campaigning for reform', he said.

'Significantly, the impetus for establishing victim assistance programs has typically come from prominent community leaders gathering local community support. The challenge for victims' services and indeed for other services stemming from this community involvement is to harness and direct the concern in a positive way to be most helpful to those in need of support', he said.

SEXUAL ABUSE

Discussing the rights and options available to sexual assault victims, Mr Lee Henry, Senior Social Worker attached to the Child Sexual Abuse Unit of the Western Australian Department for Com-

munity Welfare, said that social attitudes had been very destructive in the treatment that victims of sexual assault had received from society.

He said that not only did victims suffer the physical and emotional reactions associated with the assault, but also from society's reactions which tended to disbelieve or blame them.

'These social attitudes are often based on myths and misinformation concerning sexual assault', he said.

Mr Henry said that over the past 10 years increasing attention had been focussed on the treatment sexual assault victims had been receiving which had resulted in improving society's awareness about sexual assault.

This in turn had influenced medical and legal treatment received by victims, development of services for victims such as sexual assault centres, and had brought about some law reform.

Examining the rights and options open to sexual assault victims, Mr Henry said, 'As society's awareness continues to increase so do the rights and options of sexual assault victims.'

He said that the victim's choice of action would be influenced by her perception of society's views of sexual assault, her own attitudes about sexual assault and sexual assault victims, whether or not the victim knew the assailant, physical injury and the age of the victim.

MEDIA

On the topic of 'The Media as a Cause of Crime and Fear', the former Chairman of the N.S.W. Corrective Services Commission Dr Tony Vinson told the symposium that whether watching television led to aggressive attitudes and behaviour, or that being aggressive in nature led one to view more violent television shows, was pure conjecture.

'All that really can be said is that there does appear to be a

relationship between viewing violence on television and violent behaviour. But the exact nature of this relationship has yet to be elucidated', he said.

Dr Vinson said that one promising theory which was being revived proposed that the stress experienced by some disadvantaged people was due to the frustration they felt because they lacked the means to attain socially approved goals.

'Everyone is told that they should acquire a splendid home and car but some people lack the resources of money, education, contacts and even attitudes like perseverance to achieve these goals by legitimate means.'

'It has also been argued that the continued promotion of expensive material goods in television advertisements may unrealistically increase viewers' expectations ultimately leading to frustration and later violent behaviour. Thus television may obliquely cause violence', he said.

Speaking of the mass media and fear of crime, Dr Vinson said that a community's fear of crime was in some ways more important than the objective risk of becoming a crime victim.

He said, 'The reason most commonly cited by Sydney people for their belief that the crime rate was increasing was media publicity given to crime. It has been argued that heavy television viewing tended to alter adult viewers' perceptions of the world and to overestimate their chances of being involved in some type of violence.'

Dr Vinson said that a recent Australian study reported that adolescent heavy viewers were more likely to see the world as 'mean' and 'violent'.

Finally he said, 'The study of the effect of media presentation of crime and violence is fraught with the most severe methodological difficulties. While these technical problems are being unravelled the media's arousal of fear of crime has a profound effect on public morale.'

'Political and social progress in dealing effectively and decently with crime and lawbreakers requires intelligent public discussion of the media's role in generating fear of crime. Future social research could play an important part in fostering such discussion.'

On the portrayal of violence in the electronic media, the News Director of ADS Channel 7 Adelaide Mr Stuart Joynt, said that he believed television accepted undue blame for the violence in the world.

'To uncover the major causes of violence, researchers should turn their attention to economic, developmental and cultural factors as well as further television studies', he said.

'I would like to suggest investigations into the connection between violence and unemployment, racial prejudice, poor housing and lack of medical care, the ease of obtaining alcohol, the high mobility of today's younger generation, the prevalence of broken homes, the role of age, the still partially subservient role of women, the lack of public school courses in child rearing, and a possible declining faith in the just nature of the Australian political and judicial system.'

Asking for those involved with the criminal justice system to understand the restraints which applied to television broadcasters, Mr Joynt said that it was important to appreciate that Australia's television codes were the toughest in the world. He criticised teachers whom he said, apart from a few notable exceptions, were not helping students to cope with the television medium.

'Parents too have responsibilities and they should know and understand the rules which apply to television programming because these are their safeguards. They should observe the warnings which are clearly shown with each program imported using their own judgement as to whether their child should watch and they should teach their child to distinguish

between the fantasy and reality which appears on their television screens', he said.

In closing, Mr Joynt said that he was sure that television did not influence Emperor Nero when he encouraged sporting activities at the coliseum; did not inspire Adolph Hitler or Al Capone; did not influence the behaviour of gangs of Australian youth in the 1920s; nor did it de-sensitise the hordes who eagerly gathered to watch public hangings and floggings years ago.

Explaining the ethics of newspaper crime reporting, Mr R. Holden, the Editor of the Adelaide *Sunday Mail* said that the news media had a vested interest in attracting public attention.

'Simply put, the news that sell newspapers was that which reflected the weaknesses, the strengths, and the aspirations of society. Newspapers that either undervalue or ignore crime show a nation deceiving itself,' he said.

Referring to the pursuit of victims by the news media, Mr Holden said that often the answers to many questions about crimes of violence lay with the victims and so they are pursued and that more often than not the story that an editor would choose for page one was not necessarily chosen because of its gruesome nature or salacious narrative, but more likely because of its implications for prevention in future.

Mr Holden spoke of the advantages and warned of the dangers of a highly competitive multi-media system.

'Communications are becoming faster, more sophisticated, urging on that competitive spirit to the point where proper assessment and considered judgement could be put at risk by the gods of expediency and first-past-the-post reporting.'

'What is needed more than ever today is a system of constant contact and regular liaison between those who head the agencies of protection and those who make the high speed media decisions', he said. ®

Aboriginals-victims of the system?

The Director of the Australian Institute of Criminology, Mr William Clifford said, 'The law, and particularly the manner of its enforcement, is a gross injustice to the Aboriginal in its present form.'

Delivering the J.V. Barry Memorial Lecture at Melbourne University on 30 September, Mr Clifford quoted figures which he said suggested either that Aborigines were the most criminal race in the world, or that there was something wrong with a system which used imprisonment so readily.

He described the subject of his address 'Aboriginal Criminology' as being tragic, challenging, emotive and of grave concern.

'The study of Aboriginal criminology is turned upside down by the incredible extent to which Australian criminal justice systems are overburdened with arrested and convicted Aborigines', he said.

He said that against Australia's rough proportion of 60 per 100,000 persons imprisoned for the population as a whole, the Aboriginal proportion was 726.5 per 100,000. In some states the figure was higher.

'For example', he said, 'a recent Western Australian report had shown that during 1979-80, Aborigines there had been imprisoned at a rate of 1,300 per 100,000 as against 81 per 100,000 for other races.'

In the state of N.S.W. in March 1981, 217 of its 3,670 prisoners were Aboriginal.

'If the A.C.T. and N.S.W. populations were combined, then the Aboriginal imprisonment rate was about 600 per 100,000 compared with 72 for non-Aborigines.'

'These are incredible rates of imprisonment, and just to quote them is to question their justification', he said.

Mr Clifford pointed out that not all offences were minor and that in some of the serious cases the proportions of serious offences committed by Aborigines seemed higher than the proportions for non-Aborigines.

'Most of the offences committed

by Aborigines were in some way connected with alcohol, and drunkenness has been identified as being at the core of the problem.

'The fact that white people in Australia could institutionalise their drinking in clubs in private made them less vulnerable to arrest than Aborigines who were more frequently on the streets', Mr Clifford said.

He said that without any doubt a measure of public discrimination in the past had accounted for so many Aborigines crowding the courts and the prisons although the risk was less today with an active Aboriginal Legal Aid service and a greater awareness among Aborigines of their rights.

In presenting the problem, Mr Clifford said that tribally orientated Aborigines had been disrupted communally and their internal controls demolished.

Addressing the problem of how to bring down the Aboriginal arrest and imprisonment rate, Mr Clifford suggested that decriminalising some forms of behaviour and tolerating others, and even recognising customary law and/or providing for Aboriginal Community Courts to administer the law of the land in Aboriginal areas was not going to make a real impact without a frontal attack on the social problems which helped to produce the behaviour.

'When behaviour so widespread as to be practically normal among Aborigines is labelled criminal by our law, there is a need for re-thinking the law.'

'When imprisonment does not deter but is shouldered by the Aboriginal as an inevitable yoke to be carried as a consequence of his residence in a white society, we would be moronic to go on using it punitively and ineffectively', he said.

Mr Clifford outlined the way in which Aboriginal criminology could be more fully developed, by Aborigines themselves, and pointed out that if all the problems of the Aboriginal deprivation and

political recognition were solved tomorrow, they would not be free of their problems of crime — though the crimes would be of a different type.

He suggested that if Aboriginal criminology was developed properly it may open up a new area of understanding and development of human rights for minorities (not only coloured), which had suffered from the inherent bias in a great many criminal justice systems across the world.

Mr Clifford went on to say that the fact that so many Aborigines were imprisoned drew attention to the excessive use of imprisonment generally to solve the problems of deviancy in society, and that the Aborigines themselves may have demonstrated to the world the futility and the inordinate cost of relying on prisons to hide away problems or to improve future behaviour.

He held the belief that Australia, in publishing its own misuse of imprisonment could challenge other nations to be as honest and concerned about these skeletons not in the proverbial cupboards, but in prison cells, and that internationally Australia could lead a new sweep of the human rights movement at the same time as it sought to put its own house in order. Mr Clifford suggested that the recognition of Aboriginal customary law offered great opportunities for an improvement in the approach to legislation for crime prevention.

'Customary law is so effective that it contains some of the themes we need to restore meaning and effectiveness to our own Western systems. These have proved as socially ineffective as they have been technically sophisticated.'

'Aboriginal problems with the criminal justice system are therefore opportunities for Australian initiatives and development in the prevention of crime and the improvement of criminal justice.'

'That is why we need Aboriginal Criminology', Mr Clifford said.

New publications

The publication *The Use of Computers in the Criminal Justice System* is a report based on a seminar held at the Institute in April this year.

The report, written by the Institute's Senior Research Officer Mr John Walker, is aimed to help promote the efficient use of computers in several areas of the criminal justice system, and to help alleviate problems being faced in the administration of the Courts.

Commenting on the report, the Assistant Director (Research) of the Institute Mr David Biles, said that because of the complexity and increasing workloads of the court systems, the use of computers able to cope quickly with masses of information was becoming essential. However the catch was that the same complexity made the development of computer systems a daunting task and the increasing workloads of staff gave them very little time to devote to serious analysis of their clerical systems.

The publication summarises the papers presented to the seminar and the lively discussions which followed between the 38 computer specialists who attended from all states and areas of the criminal justice system.

The report is expected to be of primary interest to administrators and computer specialists in the justice system because of the many references to actual computer systems in operation or being designed, and because of the detailed 'Bibliography' of justice software.

Readers may also find great value in the appendixes which include a list of seminar participants and a useful 'contacts list'.

Copies of *The Use of Computers in the Criminal Justice System* are available from the publications section of the Institute at \$2.50 per copy, plus postage.

In September the Institute's Assistant Director (Research) Mr David Biles returned to Australia after four months in the United States where he visited all of the major criminological research centres in California as the recipient of a Fulbright Senior Scholarship.

On his return to the Institute, Mr Biles who was attached to the Programme in Social Ecology, University of California, Irvine, prepared a report, *Criminal Justice Research in California* which was published as a companion volume to *Review of Australian Criminological Research* printed in May this year.

The two reports should provide criminologists with a means of making useful comparisons and contrasts between the state of the art in California and in Australia.

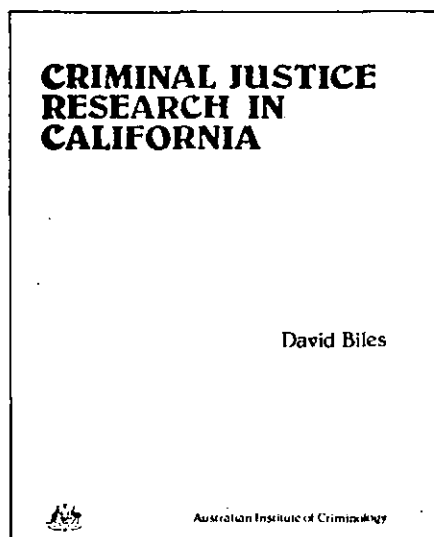
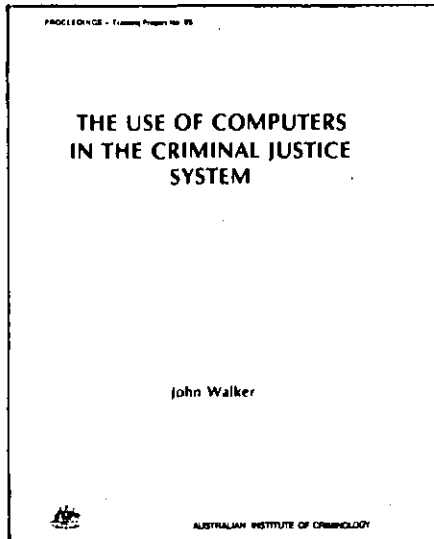
Although the publication primarily examines current criminological research in California, the writer has devoted a chapter dealing with his visits to a number of other centres in the United States and Canada.

Synopses of papers from two seminars which Mr Biles was invited to lead at the Institute for Studies in Criminal Justice Policy, British Columbia Canada, are also included in the appendixes.

The latter of these two papers is especially relevant to the report as a whole, as it incorporates some preliminary observations of what the writer learned in California as well as some personal observations on priorities in criminological research.

The author chose California as the focus of his investigation because it has a worldwide reputation for criminal justice innovation and because its similar sized population provided a more realistic basis for comparison with Australia.

Copies of *Criminal Justice Research in California* are available from the publications section of the Institute at \$2.00 per copy, plus postage.



Attorney-General launches new books

A new book published jointly by the Australian Institute of Criminology and George Allen and Unwin Australia Pty. Ltd., shows in relation to population that violent crime rates may not have increased in the last 80 years.

Releasing the book, *Crime Trends in Twentieth-Century Australia* at an official launching ceremony at the Magistrates' Courts Administration Offices in Sydney on 26 November, the Attorney-General of N.S.W., The Hon. Frank Walker, Q.C.M.P. said that the publication laid to rest such myths as the 'rising tide of violence', but more than that, it provided Australian criminology with a firm basis of fact to build on. The author of the book, senior criminologist with the A.I.C., Dr Satyanshu K. Mukherjee, was unable to attend the launching having left Australia in October to take up a Visiting Fellowship at the University of Chicago.

The Attorney-General told over 100 invited guests that the book placed Australia in a better position than most federal countries to study crime and to use research to plan crime prevention measures, and was the most significant contribution to Australia-wide crime statistics yet produced in Australia.

Mr Walker said that while relying on official statistics, both published and unpublished for his analyses, Dr Mukherjee had been concerned to get at the real facts behind the figures.

Referring to recent fears of a rising violence rate, Mr Walker



Pictured at the launching of *Crime Trends* and *Source Book* at left: Mr William Clifford, Director of the A.I.C., and the Attorney-General of N.S.W., The Hon. Frank Walker, Q.C.M.P.

said that the figures showed that in fact in 1900 there were 328 crimes against the person (rape, murders and assaults) per 100,000 population compared with 301 in 1976.

Between these years the number hovered around this figure.

Mr Walker said that three graphs, one of which featured on the cover of Dr Mukherjee's book showed that, although the total crime rate had risen dramatically since 1945, this was due to a huge increase in petty crimes, mainly violations of traffic laws, radio and television laws, and state and local Government laws.

Dr Mukherjee's book examines the source and limitations of Australian crime statistics and analyses eight decades of crime data.

It details patterns of crime dealt with by the police and the magistrates courts, offenders tried at the higher courts, imprisonment trends, trends in the size of the police force, police-to-crime ratios, police expenditure and the costs of maintaining prisons and prisoners.

Several chapters of the book examine the effects of events such as wars and economic crises and look at the association between crime and such variables as unem-

ployment, car ownership, and the age structure of the population.

Mr Walker said that in the process of analysis, *Crime Trends* had identified many areas for future, more detailed research.

The Attorney-General said that the *Source Book of Australian Criminal and Social Statistics (1900-1980)*, launched at the same time as a companion volume to *Crime Trends*, was the most precise account of crime in Australia, and would in its own way, place Australia in advance of many other federal countries.

The Source Book compiled by Dr Mukherjee, Evelyn N. Jacobsen and John R. Walker, collects together all the data used for *Crime Trends* and augments it to provide an economic and social background to crime in Australia since 1900.

The Attorney-General said that the purpose of the *Source Book* was to facilitate future research work and that it could be expected to significantly reduce the costs involved in criminological research.

It is the intention of the Australian Institute of Criminology to update information from time to time so that not only researchers but politicians and policy-makers would have a handy reference for the development of their approaches to crime and its prevention.



Author of *Crime Trends in Twentieth-Century Australia*, Dr Satyanshu K. Mukherjee

Conference probes democratic policing

The Director of the Australian Institute of Criminology Mr William Clifford believes that the police should go all out to develop their role as a reliable 24 hour social service.

Delivering the keynote address 'Policing a Democracy', to the Eleventh Biennial Conference of the Australian Crime Prevention Council at the Australian National University from 30 August to 4 September 1981, Mr Clifford told delegates that he did not believe that there was a conflict between coercive and helping roles.

'The image of the police as protectors could be promoted more effectively if the social service role was embraced by police less reluctantly instead of it being a side line to ordinary police work', he said.

'I would even see no problem

about the police running their own hostels for the vagrant and homeless which could be bail hostels when necessary. Police already need such services for children and to cope with everyday family situations.'

Mr Clifford said that much of this had already been done informally by the individual officers: police youth clubs are rightly famous and if more work of this nature were done it could reduce the demand for police officers to deal more directly with violent crime.

Addressing delegates on the levels of control in the community, Mr Clifford said that today there were people who still felt strongly about keeping police powers to a minimum because of the risk of abuse — and that there were policemen who believed that proper control through a recognised

force was not only a divine right but a system essential to the survival of society.

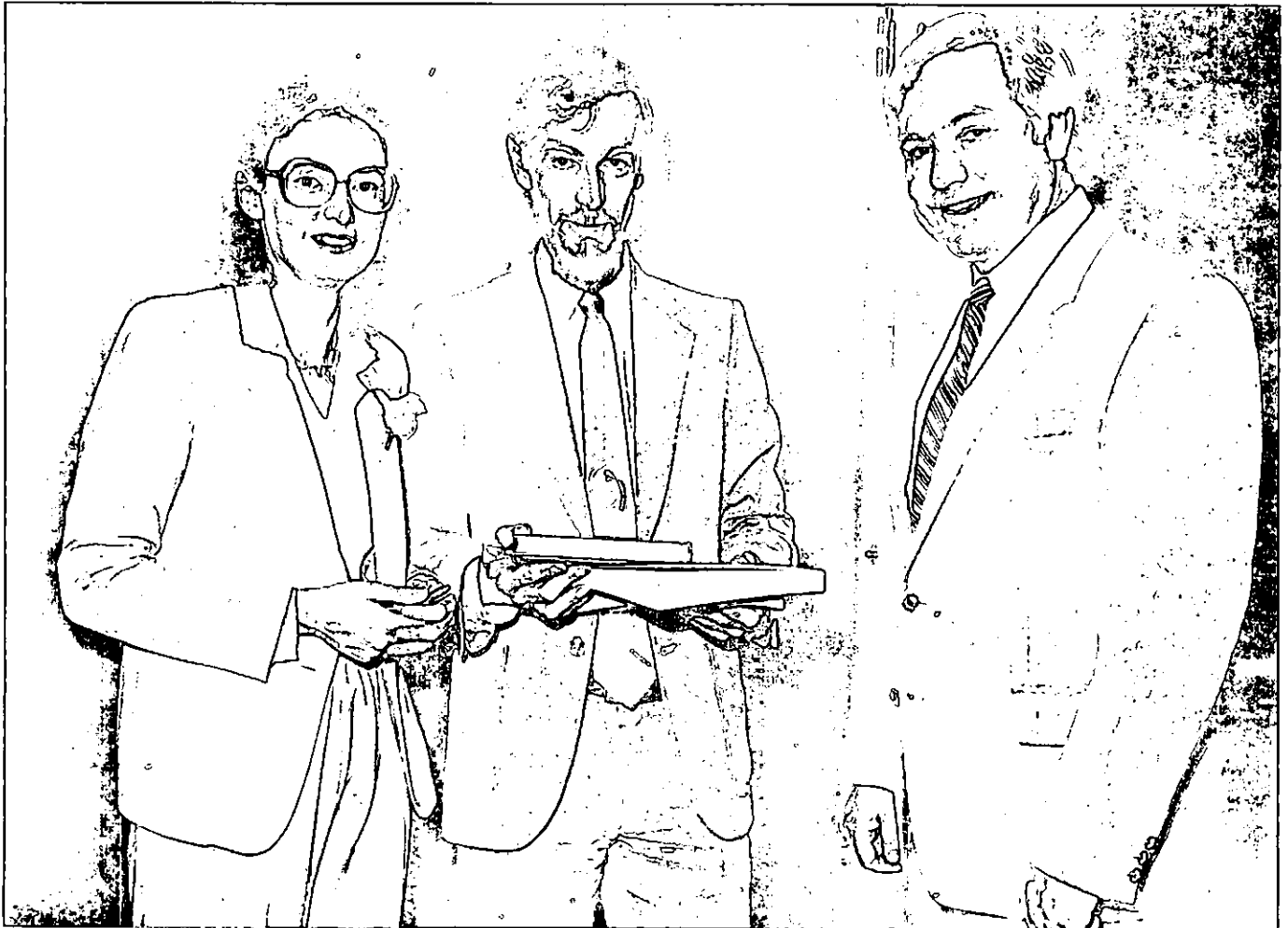
'One side has too much faith in human nature — the other side too little knowledge of social history', he said.

On 'bending the rules', Mr Clifford said that ordinary social intercourse would be impossible if all laws were enforced all the time.

'In the vast majority of cases the officers involved were prepared to risk their own futures by skirting the rules so as to prevent what they saw as being much greater social evils', he said.

'With the legal system as it is you either have to give the police cover or indemnify them in some way while at the same time keeping them under a form of judicial surveillance which will avoid abuse.

Continued on Page 10



From left to right: Mrs Evelyn N. Jacobsen and Mr John R. Walker with the Attorney-General of N.S.W., The Hon. Frank Walker, Q.C.M.P.

This is done exceptionally sometimes for secret security agents but not for police.'

Discussing at length the unreal expectations of the police, Mr Clifford stressed that the level of crime in any society was a community concern and that it was unreal to think that police could eliminate it.

He said that it was equally important for the public to understand that police efforts to prevent crime did not necessarily mean a police service for victims.

While often deeply moved by victims' suffering the police are there to enforce the law and obtain evidence.

Now that new victims organisations are arising there may be a more realistic appreciation of the limitations of the police role.

Mr Clifford argued that the police belief that they could be all things to all people was an illusion.

'They did not always contain within their ranks the expertise which would be required for efficient policing. Not only police educational programs but a whole new level of criminal justice executive and administration training had to be provided. Universities had to be linked to the integrated operations of police, courts, and prisons at the higher levels', he said.

Speaking of community participation in crime prevention, Mr Clifford said that the community needed to be brought more effectively into the movement to control crime at national, state and local levels.

This meant better public education, opportunities to question official policy and involvement at all levels.

Mr Clifford outlined to the conference the steps that could be taken in policing for crime prevention for the future.

Society must build up knowledge of what works in policing and what does not;

encourage more public participation at higher levels through the establishment of Crime Prevention Commissions;

build up a broad approach to better higher level training in criminal justice and crime prevention;

keep a close watch on the development of private security forces;

develop management-union task forces to improve management;

improve police public relations;

examine ways to distance the police from prosecutions; and

increase efficiency in the area of riot and demonstration control.

Officially opening the conference, A.C.T. Liberal Senator Margaret Reid supported the pleas of speakers for greater community involvement in crime prevention.

'No one can seriously suggest that crime prevention should be left to the police alone or even to a combination of the police, Parliament and the Courts', she said.

Senator Reid said that the technology available to police should at least be as sophisticated as the technology available to criminals.

Outmoded laws should be removed from the statute books and new laws introduced which took into account modern business procedures, computers and telexes.

Senator Reid said that the need for better education of the police and for a broad approach to better high level training in criminal justice and crime prevention ought to be recognised and action taken.

She questioned whether it was necessary to use court time by arresting people for minor breaches of the law such as protests, when the problem could be resolved by empowering police to remove protestors from the protest area.

It was also time to introduce a procedure which would ensure the admissibility of confessions in

court.

Senator Reid said that it would also be prudent for police to record the criteria used for determining whether to lay charges and for prosecutors to record the criteria used to determine whether a charge should be withdrawn or discontinued.

On public attitudes to punishment, Senator Reid said that Australians held the view that everyone who went to prison deserved to be there.

'Perhaps it is our convict ancestry that has resulted in us not having much sympathy for prisoners. The limited research which has been done in Australia into the public attitudes to crime and punishment tends to confirm this view', she said.

On the use of imprisonment, Senator Reid said that to sentence a person to imprisonment was to order him to be deprived of his liberty which was one of the severest punishments society could employ.

Imprisonment as a sanction should be used only as a punishment of the last resort, which view was shared by the Law Reform Commission.

Senator Reid said that Commonwealth law and practices should encourage consideration of the use of alternative forms of imprisonment.

'The formation of social safety councils may engender an increase in interaction between the public and the police', Inspector John Avery, Officer-in-Charge Training Development Examinations Branch N.S.W. Police, told the conference.

'In a democratic society the people may rely upon the police, but the police are not effective without the support of all people who value social peace', he said.

From a paper, 'Policing a Democratic Society - Cooperative or Coercive', Inspector Avery saw social safety councils working in much the same way as road safety councils in N.S.W. where members of the public were invited to meetings to make suggestions

related to road and vehicular safety which would be passed on to the Department of Motor Transport.

'A system could be developed under the aegis of local councils to develop a social safety council for each of the police divisions or districts in the various states. Representation on the council would be wide ranging, and, if the council met quarterly and the meeting was publicised and open to the public, it would provide an opportunity for people to put ideas and propositions in the area of social control and discuss local social issues which might benefit from police assistance and involvement', he said.

'It would provide an avenue for people who were reluctant to approach the police themselves to furnish information to the police.'

This council would have a consultative role but if they were frustrated by the particular police involved they could take their complaints to the district superintendent or to the Commissioner of Police.

Inspector Avery said that democratic policing was irrevocably limited to cooperative policing and coercive elements were necessary in the process to subdue those who chose to function outside the law and against the community.

There was fear in the community concerning crime and the way to reduce it was through a smooth integration of all available resources acting in unselfish concert.

INTERNAL REVIEW

Speaking on 'Policing the Police', the Commissioner of the Australian Federal Police Sir Colin Woods said that convictions of police officers charged with criminal offences were eight times as difficult to obtain as convictions of non-police for similar offences.

'This was due to the fact that

usually the evidence against police officers involved people with criminal records', he said.

'Juries, it seems, find it extremely difficult to convict a police officer of good reputation and character (this is always the case) on the evidence of this kind unless it is supported by other facts. Discovering and establishing supporting evidence required great skill and experience and were not really suitable for amateur sleuths.'

'I believe there is general agreement that independent investigations involving senior officers from interstate should be confined to issues of real major public concern, otherwise the number of complaints under investigation could result in important officers spending an unreasonable amount of time away from their own police forces', he said.

'Our case for internal reviews being a police matter would be more convincing if all chief officers of police were seen to be willing to seek, in appropriate cases, this added degree of independence in the investigation of allegations of wrongdoing by members of their own force; clearly it is no longer enough to conduct a first class investigation if the community at large will not accept that the job has been well and honestly done', Sir Colin said.

Sir Colin said that in Britain all allegations of crime made against policemen must be submitted to the Director of Public Prosecutions unless the chief officer concerned could certify that he was satisfied that no crime had been committed.

'Without such an office as a Director of Public Prosecutions the scene in Australia is obviously not comparable', he said.

'I am grateful that here our relationships with the Ombudsman provides a degree of independent oversight of the manner in which complaints are investigated in the A.C.T.'

Sir Colin said that while he was conditioned to accept and welcome investigations from outside

the Australian Federal Police, the advantages of an initial police investigation were compelling.

Television and crime literature had developed an awareness more of what was not done in the police force.

He outlined lessons learnt from the internal problems of the Metropolitan Police in Britain in the late 1960s when a series of events shook public confidence in the police.

He said that it had been discovered that police and public attitudes in Australia today reflected those current in England at that time.

Other participants at the conference were: Mr W.K. Nicholl, S.M. Chairman, A.C.T. Branch, Australian Crime Prevention Council; Professor J.A. Passmore, Research School of Social Studies, A.N.U.; Mr P. Bailey, Head of Human Rights Bureau; His Honour Judge R.W. Grubb, President, Australian Crime Prevention Council; Chief Inspector L.J. Claydon, Planning and Research Branch, A.F.P.; Ms Helen Gamble, Lecturer in Law, A.N.U.; Mr Rodney Purvis, Q.C. N.S.W. Bar; Mr David Murray, Department of the Capital Territory Welfare Branch; Rev. D.G. Johnson, Civil Rehabilitation Committee; Dr Alan Preston, Office of the Commonwealth Ombudsman; Mr Bob Page, Secretary, N.S.W. Police Association; Mr Col Bevan, Assistant Director (Training) A.I.C.; Mr Bob Downes, Prison Officers' Branch of the N.S.W. Public Service Association; Mr John Dawes, Director of Corrections, Department of Community Welfare Services Victoria; Dr John Seymour, Senior Criminologist (Legal), A.I.C.; and Ms S.B. Hardie, Community Welfare Training Institute, Victoria. ®

Prison does not prevent crime

'Recent Australian prison data must prompt us to revise our thinking about the use of imprisonment as a means of preventing crime', said the Assistant Director (Research) of the Australian Institute of Criminology Mr David Biles.

Delivering the inaugural Alexander Russel Whatmore Memorial Oration in Melbourne in November, Mr Biles predicted that more criminals would be dealt with outside prisons than inside in the future.

'The trend throughout the Western world is to make more use of probation, parole and work release schemes', he said.

'These schemes result in a significant financial saving to the taxpayer, and, when used with humanity and care, could not be shown to significantly increase the danger to the public.'

He pointed out that there was now a fairly widespread and generally accepted belief in modern penology that the number of people held in prison should be kept as low as possible.

Releasing new research findings from the A.I.C. that the use of prison varied from state to state in Australia, Mr Biles said that it was impossible to be certain of the cause of such variation although

high rates of imprisonment for Aborigines were obviously relevant.

Mr Biles pointed out that just completed research on the relationship between crime and imprisonment had revealed surprising results.

'After crime rates had gone up, imprisonment rates had gone down, exactly the opposite of what might be expected', he said.

'Conversely, no clear pattern was found showing the result of increasing the use of imprisonment.'

'In some states the result was more crime and in others it was less.'

®

Happenings

'The United Nations still has a wonderful opportunity to improve the quality of life for people around the world if it will grasp the nettle of crime prevention', said Mr William Clifford, Director of the Australian Institute of Criminology.

In an address to the A.C.T. Branch of the United Nations Association in Canberra on 23 September, Mr Clifford said that the United Nations needed to persuade its member states that there were immeasurable collective advantages to be obtained from the rule of law, rather than a series of political accommodations.

'International order is still a matter for customary type law in which might cannot be ignored and right may suffer in the interests of peace making. International crime persists partly because the member states are not agreed on the meaning of crime and partly because the credentials of some representatives might not survive an agreed definition of the word criminal', he said.

Mr Clifford compared the way in which crime prevention had been hidden away by member states within the Social Development

Bureau of the United Nations, with the way in which most other subjects had burgeoned since the late 1940s into a series of powerful independent international agencies which were part of the United Nations family — like F.A.O., W.H.O., UNESCO, UNIDO, UNCTAD, the Organisation for the Environment and organisations now being established to deal with the Law of the Sea.

'In contrast to this', he said, 'technical assistance for crime prevention has dwindled over the years and the five yearly conferences which now continue as United Nations conferences are continuations of the initiatives of the former Penal and Penitentiary Commission which organised such congresses from 1872.'

Mr Clifford said that the way in which international crime was flourishing was an indication of the way in which neither the United Nations nor Interpol had been able to overcome the political problems involved in dealing with such activities.

PRISON CENSUS PLANNED

Prison officials from all States and Territories met for two days at the Australian Institute of Criminology in October to plan a national census of all Australian prisoners for 30 June 1982.

Preparation for the census was ordered by the Conference of Ministers in Charge of Prisons, Probation, and Parole held in New Zealand in April this year.

The Acting Director of the Institute, Mr David Biles, who convened the meeting, said that the planned census was a most significant development that will aid both research and planning.

'The results of this census will for the first time in Australia's history provide a general description of the prison populations, their social backgrounds, their offences and their sentences', he said.

Mr Biles said that the meeting had made considerable progress in overcoming the technical problems caused by different practices and terminologies being used in different jurisdictions.

'The degree of cooperation and commitment to this endeavour from all States and Territories is a most positive achievement. A trial run has been planned for January 1982 in preparation for the full census', he said.

'Technical aspects of the planned census are being guided jointly by staff of the Australian Bureau of Statistics and the Australian Institute of Criminology, and great care has been taken to respect the

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BOOK REVIEWS

PROBATION AND PAROLE: LEGAL AND SOCIAL DIMENSIONS

By Louis P. Carney
McGraw-Hill Book Company,
1977: 346pp. — \$23.75
Reviewer: I. POTAS, Criminologist,
Australian Institute of Criminology.

In Australia, the combined use of probation and parole exceeds the use of imprisonment by a ratio of 3:1. In other words at any one time there are three offenders under non-custodial supervision for each person in prison. This reveals the importance of probation and parole, yet despite this, books on the subject are few and far between. Therefore almost any book on the subject even if it emanates from other jurisdictions is to be welcomed.

Louis Carney is a Californian Academic from the Faculty of the Administration of Justice, Golden West College, Huntington Beach. He is also described as a visiting lecturer in Criminology from Chapman College, Orange, California. His aim is 'to present the real and practical dynamics of probation and parole to the student without ignoring the subtleties of philosophy and theory'. On reading his book it is clear that much of what he says is as applicable to the Australian criminal justice systems as it is to the United States.

He begins with a rather sketchy summary of the development of penological thought, with the usual references to primitive punishment, retribution, cruelty, blood feuds, compensation, the galley ships, transportation, the workhouse and the first penitentiary.

He also introduces in equally sketchy form the underlying philosophy of the criminal justice system, which he sees essentially as being based on the classical school of criminology. He states that the prevailing modern view of punishment is that it should be

reformatory — a view that has been increasingly questioned by advocates of just deserts in the United States. Indeed a basic criticism of the work is that insufficient attention to the just deserts school is given in the book. The lack of emphasis on punishment is also clearly seen in Carney's reasons (justifications) for probation, which he states are:

1. To maximize the normalizing (community based) influences in the correctional processes.
2. To eliminate physical and psychological degradation.
3. To humanize rehabilitation.
4. To offset the greater cost of institutional care.
5. To heed the mass of evidence that justifies diversion rather than incarceration as the more effective correctional device.

His treatment of parole commences with a brief historical introduction, focussing on the development of the penal colony in Australia, and Maconochie's 'marks' system and ticket-of-leave, under which convicts could progressively earn advancements towards freedom. The system was then introduced into Ireland by Sir Joshua Jebb, and later refined by Sir Walter Crofton (the latter became director of the Irish Prison system in 1854).

The author then moves to discuss the development of indeterminate sentencing and its relationship to parole. He states that the first general indeterminate sentence in the United States, which had stated minimum and maximum penalties, was passed in New York in 1889.

It was introduced into the federal parole system in 1958 and hailed 'as a milestone' by the Chairman of the U.S. Board of Parole. The author lists and criticises the adverse features of the indeterminate sentence, predicts the trend toward determinate sentencing, but warns against the rigidity of flat systems that would effectively stifle individualisation.

Attention also is given to the

function of parole, to the parolee, the Parole Board, and to the problems of evaluating parole. Of particular interest are chapters entitled 'The Challenge of Drug Addiction' and 'Supervising the Drug Addict'.

A general criticism of the book is that it is too ambitious, too broad in scope, and invariably sacrifices depth of analysis for width. For example it deals quite superficially with the important debate on parole abolition. On the other hand the book is crammed with useful references and statistics, is illustrated, and contains a handy appendix incorporating the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice's 'Standards and Goals for Probation and Parole'. The book is clearly intended for students, and contains the rather annoying practice as is the want of many U.S. text books, of asking questions at the conclusion of each chapter. For Australians however, its usefulness will be not as a student text, but as a reference book for policy makers in the field of probation and parole.

OUT OF CARE: THE COMMUNITY SUPPORT OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS

By D.H. Thorpe, D. Smith, C.J. Green and J.H. Paley
George Allen & Unwin, London,
1980. 180pp. — \$32.50 (Hardback)

Reviewer: JOHN SEYMOUR,
Senior Criminologist, Australian
Institute of Criminology

Although it deals with the English system for children in trouble, the issues which this book examines are particularly relevant in Australia today. Both in Australia and in England, anxiety is continually expressed about systems for dealing with troublesome children, especially with young offenders. As Professor A.J. Kahn has remarked, 'The whole history of child welfare is a history of reform. We are never quite satisfied.' In England in

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

7 December 1981

Dear Sir,

I refer to the article 'Better Deal for the Insane' based on the recent paper by Mr Ivan Potas, Senior Research Officer of the Institute and published at page 6 of the September 1981 issue of *Reporter*.

I found the article to be quite an interesting one but would like to take issue with the rather dogmatic attitude taken in the case of persons found not guilty on the grounds of insanity. I have no argument with the views expressed by Mr Potas when he deals with persons in this category who are actually suffering from a diagnosable mental illness. I do not believe, however, that he has faced the problem of the person found not guilty on the grounds of insanity, who is not nor has been at any relevant time, suffering from a diagnosable mental illness. I think that everybody with any direct knowledge of the criminal justice system would be aware of cases where people have been found not guilty on the grounds of insanity without the existence of significant mental illness, sometimes as a result of skilled advocacy. Following Mr Potas' logic, such a person should, if he is not certifiable, be immediately released.

It seems to me that the appropriate course to be followed by the Courts should be to determine as a question of fact whether the person committed the act concerned. If he is then found not guilty on the grounds of insanity, he could be dealt with in the way suggested by Mr Potas. If he is however 'acquitted' on the grounds of mental illness which on detailed examination is found to be non-existent, the fact of having committed the crime should be the relevant fact in determining the prisoner's subsequent disposal within the correctional system.

Yours faithfully,
J.L. Evans,
Commissioner,

Health Commission of Victoria

recent years this dissatisfaction has manifested itself in a series of white papers and enquiries. In 1960 the Ingleby Committee reported. In 1965 there was the White Paper, *The Child, the Family and the Young Offender*. In 1968 came another White Paper, *Children in Trouble*. This was followed by the enactment of the Children and Young Persons Act 1969. Controversy about the implementation and impact of this Act quickly developed. In 1974 a Committee of the House of Commons undertook an enquiry into the operation of the Act. A report based on the findings of this committee appeared in 1976. Yet another White Paper, *Young Offenders*, appeared in 1980.

In spite of, or perhaps because of, all this activity, the English system is in a most unsatisfactory state. In particular, the implementation of the 1969 Act has produced confusion and bitter disagreements. As the authors of this book point out, the 1969 statute has been only partially brought into force. '[A] new system came in but the old one did not go out' (p. 22).

Although the confusion which bedevils the English system is not so marked in Australia, it is true to say that in many quarters the level of dissatisfaction with existing procedures is high. At the time of writing child welfare procedures are under review in every Australian jurisdiction except South Australia.

Much of the debate focuses on whether society is too 'soft' or too 'hard' on its delinquents. On this question the four authors make a worthwhile and sensible contribution. They point out, for example, that discussion of juvenile justice policy usually takes place in an 'informational vacuum'. Prejudice, emotion and instinct, rather than the careful collection and analysis of empirical data, form the basis of so-called 'reforms'. The authors also comment wryly on the fact that a Conservative government, elected on a platform in which law

and order was a very substantial plank, places so much emphasis on institutions for young offenders. As they observe, the existing evidence suggests that such institutions do not reduce crime.

Their book places particular emphasis on alternatives to institutions and on the development of services to deal with young offenders in the community. The analysis of the evidence is careful and convincing and the recommendations thoughtful and practical. This is a good and valuable book.

Research grants

The Criminology Research Council is seeking applications for research grants from individuals and organisations for projects likely to produce results of relevance for the prevention and control of crime throughout Australia.

Projects designed to evaluate currently effective measures are particularly invited.

Application forms are available from Registrars of all Australian Universities or from the Assistant Secretary, Australian Institute of Criminology, P.O. Box 28, WODEN, A.C.T. 2606

Continued from Page 12

privacy of individual prisoners and to avoid the possibility of individuals being identified', Mr Biles said.

A further meeting of the planning group has been scheduled for April 1982 to finalise details for the census. It is anticipated that the census will be conducted annually and that its value will be seen to increase over a number of years. ®

STATISTICS

Australian prison trends

By David Biles

Assistant Director (Research)

During the period August to October 1981 the number of prisoners in Australia has shown a further slight tendency towards decrease, although, as shown in the table below, there have been small increases in some jurisdictions. The number of prisoners in all States and Territories for October 1981 with changes since July 1981 are shown in Table 1.

Table 1 — Daily Average Australian Prison Populations October 1981 with Changes since July 1981

	Males	Females	Total	Changes since July 1981
N.S.W.	3,319	144	3,463	- 53
VIC.	1,670	61	1,731	- 82
QLD.	1,671	45	1,716	+ 23
S.A.	802	23	825	+ 9
W.A.	1,298	55	1,353	- 22
TAS.	271	6	277	+ 14
N.T.	284	15	299*	+ 16
A.C.T.	47	1	48**	No change
AUST.	9,362	350	9,712	- 95

* 5 prisoners in this total were serving sentences in S.A. prisons.

** 41 prisoners (including 1 female) in this total were serving sentences in N.S.W. prisons.

Table 2 shows the imprisonment rates (daily average prisoners per 100,000 population), for October 1981. The national rate of 65.2 compares with 66.2 found in July 1981.

Table 2 — Daily Average Prison Populations and Imprisonment Rates by Jurisdiction — October 1981

	Prisoners	General Pop. * '000	Imprisonment Rates
N.S.W.	3,463	5,238	66.1
VIC.	1,731	3,938	44.0
QLD.	1,716	2,315	74.1
S.A.	825	1,307	63.1
W.A.	1,353	1,294	104.6
TAS.	277	428	64.7
N.T.	299	130	230.0
A.C.T.	48	234	20.5
AUST.	9,712	14,885**	65.2

* Estimated Population as at 30 September 1981 (subject to revision).

** The discrepancy between this total and the sum of the components is due to the rounding of the components to the nearest 1,000.

Table 3 — Total Prisoners, Federal Prisoners and Remandees as at 1 October 1981

	Total Prisoners	Federal Prisoners	Prisoners on Remand	Percentage of Remandees	Remandees per '000 of Gen. Pop.
N.S.W.	3,475	132	546	15.7	10.4
VIC.	1,744	40	108	6.2	2.7
QLD.	1,693	33	118	7.0	5.1
S.A.	812	13	129	15.9	9.9
W.A.	1,362	37	100	7.3	7.7
TAS.	278	2	17	6.1	4.0
N.T.	284	17	44	15.5	33.8
A.C.T.	46	—	6	13.0	2.6
AUST.	9,694	274	1,068	11.0	7.2

Juveniles under detention

Compiled by Evelyn Jacobsen

Statistics on Persons in Juvenile Corrective Institutions for the quarter July to September 1981 are shown in Tables 1-3.

Definitions of terms used in the tables can be found in the March 1981 issue of the Reporter.

Table 1 — Persons Aged 10-17 in Juvenile Corrective Institutions by Sex, July to September 1981

		31 July		31 August		30 September	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
N.S.W.	n	527	101	533	93	530	117
	r	149.1	30.4	150.8	28.0	149.9	35.2
VIC.	n	279	122	252	57	265	68
	r	98.8	45.4	89.3	21.2	93.9	25.3
QLD.	n	87	19	94	16	107	27
	r	53.9	12.4	58.2	10.4	66.2	17.6
S.A.	n	52	6	60	9	59	9
	r	55.4	6.8	63.9	10.2	62.9	10.2
W.A.	n	146	14	153	22	132	20
	r	155.2	15.8	162.7	24.9	140.4	22.6
TAS.	n	29	4	16	1	18	6
	r	90.8	13.0	50.1	3.3	56.3	19.6
N.T.	n	1	1	—	—	—	—
	r	10.1	10.8	—	—	—	—
A.C.T.	n	18	12	17	9	19	10
	r	104.7	74.6	98.8	56.0	110.5	62.2
AUST.	n	1,139	279	1,125	207	1,130	257
	r	109.1	28.3	107.7	21.0	108.2	26.0

Table 2 — Persons Aged 10-17 in Juvenile Corrective Institutions by Detention Status, July to September 1981

		31 July		31 August		30 September	
		Not Awaiting	Awaiting	Not Awaiting	Awaiting	Not Awaiting	Awaiting
N.S.W.		475	153	461	165	484	163
VIC.		350	51	275	34	290	43
QLD.		72	34	70	40	77	57
S.A.		32	26	37	32	41	27
W.A.		128	32	154	21	129	23
TAS.		27	6	17	—	22	2
N.T.		1	1	—	—	—	—
A.C.T.		20	10	23	3	20	9
AUST.		1,105	313	1,037	295	1,063	324

Table 3 — Persons Aged 10-17 in Juvenile Corrective Institutions by Reason of Detention, July to September 1981

		31 July		31 August		30 September	
		Offender/Alleged Offender	Non Offender	Offender/Alleged Offender	Non Offender	Offender/Alleged Offender	Non Offender
N.S.W.		548	80	558	68	568	79
VIC.		234	167	197	112	203	130
QLD.		77	29	90	20	102	32
S.A.		58	—	69	—	67	1
W.A.		155	5	171	4	148	4
TAS.		32	1	16	1	23	1
N.T.		1	1	—	—	—	—
A.C.T.		22	8	21	5	24	5
AUST.		1,127	291	1,122	210	1,135	252

Asian and Pacific series

Compiled by David Biles

Correctional administrators in the countries listed below have supplied the basic information which is incorporated in the following table. The footnotes contain a number of explanations that should be borne in mind when making comparisons between countries.

Table 1 – Total Prisoners as at 1 July 1981

	Males	Females	Total	Populations (‘000)	Rate ¹
Australia ²	9,537	343	9,880	14,821	66.7
Canada ³	9,612	207	9,819	24,089	(40.8) ³
Fiji	980	23	1,003	619	162.0
Hong Kong	5,028	125	5,153	5,150	100.1
Indonesia	37,850	832	38,682	130,000	29.8
Japan	49,830	1,750	51,580	117,057	44.1
Malaysia	10,797	191	10,988	13,400	82.0
New Zealand	2,637	115	2,752	3,120	88.2
Papua New Guinea	4,030	282	4,312	3,601	119.7
Singapore	2,559	62	2,621	2,410	108.8
Sri Lanka	10,363	337	10,700	14,500	73.8
Thailand	66,035	3,227	69,262	47,000	147.4
Tonga	89	1	90	99	90.9
Western Samoa	141	5	146	155	94.2

1 Per 100,000 of population.

2 Australian statistics in this table are based on the daily average number of prisoners for the month of June 1981.

3 Federal prisoners only.

Probation and parole

Compiled by Ivan Potas,
Senior Research Officer

The following table provides the number and rates of adult persons on probation and parole as at 1 September 1981.

Table 1

	General Pop. ¹ '000	Probation ²		Parole ³	
		Number	Rates ⁴	Number	Rates ⁴
N.S.W.	5,238	8,850 ⁵	168.9	2,232 ^{5a}	42.6
VIC.	3,938	2,707	68.7	829	21.1
QLD.	2,315	2,538	109.6	329	14.2
S.A.	1,307	2,353	180.0	213 ⁶	16.3
W.A.	1,294	1,526 ⁷	117.9	570 ⁸	44.0
TAS.	428	1,494 ⁹	349.0	58	13.5
N.T.	130	204 ¹⁰	157.0	86 ¹¹	66.1
A.C.T.	234	151	64.5	54	23.0
AUST.	14,885	19,823	133.2	4,371	29.4

1 Estimated population as at 30 September 1981 (subject to revision). The discrepancy between the total and the sum of the components is due to the rounding of the components to the nearest 1,000.

2 Only those under actual supervision are included in these data.

3 Unless otherwise stated, licensees are counted as parolees if supervised. An attempt has been made at excluding from the data non-criminals, such as Governor's pleasure detainees (or their equivalent), but this has not always been possible.

4 Rates are calculated per 100,000 of the general population.

5 Includes 338 persons released from the Children's Courts, an unknown percentage of whom would not have attained

adult status.

5a Includes 139 licence holders.

6 South Australia also advises that a further 167 persons were supervised in prison, and a further 46 persons received voluntary supervision by the Parole Service in the community.

7 In Western Australia there was a total of 183 persons subject to Community Service Orders. Of this total 132 are included in the probation statistics because they were also placed on probation. Note therefore that only 51 were subject to Community Service Orders without probation.

8 In Western Australia at the relevant date, it is advised that there was a total of 683 pre-parolees.

9 In Tasmania 171 prisoners released from prison and then placed on probation are included in the data. However, 110 juveniles also subject to supervision by the Probation Service are excluded.

10 In the Northern Territory the probation figures include 8 persons who were also subject to Community Service Orders.

11 In the Northern Territory no licensees are included in the parole data, and at the relevant date there were 8 such persons under supervision by the parole service.

U.N. Course

The Sixth United Nations Human Rights Training Course on Human Rights Guarantees in the Administration of Criminal Justice was held at the Australian Institute of Criminology from 30 November to 18 December 1981.

The course, the second of its kind to be held by the U.N. Division of Human Rights at the Institute, afforded Australia its first major contact with the Division since the establishment of the Australian Human Rights Commission in September 1981.

The Human Rights course was intended to assist the participants and observers to understand the basic elements of human rights as they presented themselves in the process of administering the criminal law.

Seventeen participants were awarded fellowships by the United Nations to participate in the training course which was Co-Directed by Mr K.F. Nyamekye, Deputy-Director of the U.N. Division of Human Rights, and Mr William Clifford, Director of the A.I.C. Assisting were Mr B. Pissarev, Chief of the Advisory Services and Publications Section of the U.N. Division of Human Rights and Mr E. Palmer, Chief of Advisory Services, U.N. Division of Human Rights. The course embraced three themes:

- (1) The Human Rights Guarantees for Minorities in Criminal Justice Systems;
- (2) The Human Rights Guarantees for Juveniles in Criminal Justice Systems; and
- (3) The Human Rights Guarantees for Standards of Ethics in Criminal Justice Systems.

The course, which was devoted to lectures and discussions by experts provided by the U.N. and the Institute, was followed by discussions among participants guided by the experts and faculty members of the A.I.C.

A full report of the proceedings of the course will be featured in the March 1982 issue of the *Reporter*.

PUBLICATIONS

PROCEEDINGS OF TRAINING PROJECTS

- Seminar for Librarians in the Criminal Justice System* – \$2.00 (55c)
- The Conflict of Security and Rehabilitation in the 1970s* – \$1.70 (55c)
- Crime Prevention and the Community – Whose Responsibility?* – \$1.80 (55c)
- The Magistrates' Court 1976: What Progress?* – \$2.50 (\$1.00)
- Penal Philosophies and Practice in the 1970s* – \$2.65 (\$1.00)
- Planning and Policy for Crime Control Personnel* – \$2.45 (\$1.00)
- The Police Role in Juvenile Delinquency* – \$2.10 (55c)
- Legal and Law Related Education in Australia* – \$2.00 (\$1.00)
- Children's Rights and Justice for Juveniles* – \$2.00 (55c)
- Armed Robbery in Australia: Research, Information and Preventive Considerations* – \$3.60 (\$3.00)
- David Biles (Editor)
Review of Australian Criminological Research – \$2.75 (\$1.00)
- Maureen Kingshott (Editor)
Alcohol and Crime – \$3.60 (\$1.00)
- Jocelyne A. Scutt (Editor)
Violence in the Family – \$3.00 (\$3.00)
Rape Law Reform – \$4.00 (\$3.00)
- C.R. Bevan and A.J. Watt
Probation – Current Positions and New Directions – \$3.60 (\$1.00)
- John Walker
The Use of Computers in the Criminal Justice System – \$2.50 (\$1.00)
- Gael Parr (Editor)
Seminar for Librarians in the Criminal Justice System – \$2.50 (\$1.00)

REPORTS ON TRAINING PROJECTS (No Charge)

- C.R. Bevan
Progress in Crime Prevention in Papua New Guinea
- David Biles
Crime Prevention in Developing Areas
- Philippa Chapman
Youth and Social Control
- William Clifford
Western Australian Government Symposium on Criminal Justice Policy
- Mary Daunton-Fear
Women as Participants in the Criminal Justice System
- Col. G. Draper
Crime and Delinquency in Urban Areas
- Mark Filan
Police Training in Australia
- M.A. Kingshott
Juvenile Residential Care Alternatives to Imprisonment
- John Newton
The Magistrates' Court: 1975 and Beyond
- John P. Noble
Women as Victims of Crime
- Denbigh Richards
Crime Prevention: Planning and Participation in Geelong
- Bruce Swanton
Criminal Justice Research Methodology
- Arthur Veno
The Psychologist in Criminal Justice: An Australian Perspective

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

- David Biles (Guest Editor)
Journal of Drug Issues, Vol. 7 No. 4, Fall 1977, Drug Issues: An Australian Perspective – \$5.00 (\$1.00)
The Size of the Crime Problem in Australia – No charge
Criminal Justice Research in California – \$2.00 (\$1.00)
- W. Clifford
How to Combat Hijacking – No charge
- W. Clifford and L.T. Wilkins
Bail: Issues and Prospects – \$2.20 (55c)

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