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# Criminology Research Conference

The Institute held a conference, in Canberra, from 19 to 22 February 1985, for criminological researchers to discuss their specific projects. Several summaries of their papers follow, while others appeared in the *March Reporter*.



Dr Grant Wardlaw, Senior Criminologist,  
Australian Institute of Criminology

## EVALUATING DRUG ENFORCEMENT STRATEGIES

Grant Wardlaw, Senior Criminologist, Australian Institute of Criminology

Much of the current effort to control the use of illegal drugs is conceptualised in terms of a war analogy. The 'war on drugs' is in full swing. It is a 'war' in which an 'all-out battle against the drug menace' is expected by many to *eliminate* or *substantially reduce* the non-medical use of drugs (or, more accurately, of a small group of drugs, foremost amongst which are heroin and cocaine, and to a lesser extent cannabis). Drug squads are seen as the 'front-line' in the 'fight' against the drug 'enemy' (where the enemy is either the user, the pusher, the major trafficker, or all three).

The essence of the battle plan in the drug war is that the enemy can be defeated if only the army is powerful enough. The military analogy, having been widely accepted as apt, has been mobilised in the form of demands for more enforcement 'weapons'. Drug squads are increasing in size, resources and powers. More and more money, time and expertise are being poured into drug enforcement. Harsher laws with stiffer penalties have been made in recent times. We have succeeded in prosecuting and jailing some significant participants in the drug trafficking business. A number of apparently important drug networks have been destroyed or seriously disrupted.

We are left with a major problem, however. Even with such resources, and with such increased powers and penalties, the evidence is overwhelming that a law enforcement approach to drug use control has not succeeded in effectively diminishing the availability and use of illicit drugs. Malaysia has a mandatory death penalty for major drug traffickers. Since the law was introduced, 29 heroin dealers have been executed and a further 35 await execution. Over 200 drug pushers are serving life sentences. Yet drug abuse has increased dramatically over the same period and is now at an all-time high. There are 101,000 *registered* drug addicts in Malaysia, with estimates of the total addict population generally agreeing on a figure of about half a million (in a total general population of slightly more than 15 million). There is not one example of a western democratic country which has achieved a major long term reduction in illicit drug trafficking or use by concentrating on drug enforcement. Even in those countries with the most comprehensive and sophisticated drug enforcement programs, drugs continue to flow over their borders and there is no evidence of a diminution of demand for them.

In view of this seemingly massive failure of the enforcement approach to drug control we have to ask ourselves the obvious question: 'Do (or can) any of the major drug enforcement strategies have any significant impact on illegal drug use?' The proposed study will address itself to this question by examining the context within which enforcement rationales must operate and studying in depth the several major enforcement options and how they work in practice. The options studied will include:

- (1) International co-operation in drug control, especially efforts to reduce foreign crop rotation.
- (2) Increased concentration on interdiction of drug imports at or before the customs barrier.
- (3) Increases in domestic drug enforcement, including consideration of different targeting strategies.

- (4) Increased penalties for drug trafficking, including consideration and seizure of assets.

These and other options will be evaluated to determine what impact on the drug market they would have if increased resources were devoted to them or if resources were switched from one option to another. An analysis of the features of markets for different illegal drugs (for example, heroin, cocaine, cannabis, hallucinogens) will be included in an attempt to discover whether or not certain strategies may be effective with particular drugs. The study will include a detailed description of the rationales, policies and strategies involved in drug enforcement in Australia.

Clearly, the largest problem facing this study is that of how to evaluate the enforcement options. There are serious difficulties in measuring how well enforcement is doing. The traditional measure upon which great emphasis has been placed is quantity of drug seized. Often this has led to huge and often contradictory estimates of the 'street value' of the seizure. Even though these estimates still have some currency, police now focus on other measures of the effectiveness and efficiency of their operations. The two favourite measures at present are purity levels (or price/purity data) and convictions of major drug traffickers. But do those measures really tell us what impact enforcement is having on the illicit market, or are they just indicators of police productivity? In fact, they may not even be good indicators of productivity. Price and purity are generally a product of inflation and available supply. But since law enforcement is only one of the factors influencing supply, we can often draw only tentative conclusions about law enforcement effectiveness from information on purity levels. If looked at merely in terms of productivity, purity data can also be pretty depressing. After all, in spite of increased police activity and of larger than usual drug seizures, Australian price and purity indicators are

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relatively stable. Does this mean that enforcement measures are having no real impact on the drug market whatsoever?

What, then, of using the number of high-level drug offenders convicted as a measure of effectiveness? Surely this measures some real gains if the number of convictions goes up? While it is true that trying to secure the conviction of high level dealers represents a focused and logical law enforcement tactic, it is a tactic that may have its own drawbacks. First, it requires very large inputs of human, organisational and financial resources. By any criterion, the mounting of a major operation against a high-level target is extremely costly, may last a long period of time and, for all the effort and resources expended, may not result in a case that can be prosecuted successfully. Even with a successful prosecution, the results in terms of effect on the drug market may be only minimal or transitory.

In terms of drug trafficking organisations, personnel — even the key ones — can be replaced, networks can be rebuilt, and new countermeasures devised. Granted there will be some disruption. But two things must be borne in mind. In the first place, because of the structure of most drug markets, the elimination of a major supplier or importer is not likely to affect adversely supply in the medium to long term. There are plenty of other organisations or individuals able to fill the gap. Second, the consequence of targeting one major organisation may be to enhance the power of alternative organisations.

These examples typify some of the problems involved in trying to assess the impact of enforcement options.

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#### **FEMALES: SCHOOL, WORK AND FUTURE**

Christine Alder, Lecturer, Criminology Department, Melbourne University

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This research, still in its early stages, is an exploratory study of the impact of various aspects of the social world of the female adolescent on her conforming and non-conforming behaviour. The investigation will focus specifically on the school and work experiences of female adolescents, their perceptions and anticipations of the future, and their peer relationships. The rationale for this work developed from two observations: first, there seemed to be a need to develop an expanded understanding of the social context of female delinquency, and second, there appears to be an emerging pattern of 'marginality' resulting from high levels of youthful unemployment which is being felt in the lives of increasing numbers of young people, including females, and is reflected specifically in such feelings as hopelessness about the future.

While much has been written in the past two or three decades in terms of sociological theories about male delinquency, several writers have recently criticised explanations of female delinquency for their preoccupation with individual pathology, family disruption and sexual behaviour. Despite evidence that factors such as school and work experiences, and peer relationships, are relevant to female delinquency, such factors have not been explored in any depth or detail in the available literature. One

objective of the present research, therefore, is to explore these social dimensions of female delinquency.

A particular feature of the social context for an increasing number of girls is their 'marginality'. Emerging in Australia is a population of young people who are not able to have a sense of a viable adult work future. In everyday terms, there appears to be an emergent sense of 'no hope' which may be affecting patterns of school alienation, rebellion and delinquency. When they leave school, such young persons are not being absorbed into the labour market as they would have been in the past. While still in school, there is impressionistic evidence that the anticipation of no future further combines with their poor school performance to heighten their sense of alienation, and thus their potential drift into delinquency.

In the past the world of work and its relevance to female delinquency has been largely ignored. There has existed a pervasive assumption that the only legitimate goal of any meaning for girls has to do with their future marriage. Girls were thereby presumed to be pre-occupied with interpersonal relational problems; particularly those involving the opposite sex. However, for increasingly large numbers of girls, leaving school does not lead to a clerical position before moving into marriage, but to the isolation and dependence of unemployment. The implications of this situation for their perceptions of self, and their future, and the repercussions of these for their conforming and non-conforming behaviour are yet to be explored.

The methodology is determined by the exploratory nature of the research. In-depth, open-ended interviews are being conducted with four groups of ten females. The groups were selected to reflect the lives of young women in different circumstances: recent school leavers (15-17 years old); long-term unemployed (17-21 years); school attenders (15 years); and youth training centre residents (13-15 years). Questions cover demographic background material, academic performance, participation in school activities, peer involvements inside and outside school, parental attitudes to schooling, work experiences (if unemployed), other activities, plans and expectations for the future, and perceptions of the major problems facing young people.

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#### **COMMERCIAL EXTORTION**

Dr G. McGrath, Director, National Police Research Unit

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While the reported incidents of major extortion attempts on commercial institutions are comparatively rare in this country, the modus operandi poses a significant threat potential for Australian commerce. Prompted by the 1980 extortion of a major retail chain by McHardie and Danielson, the Australian Police Ministers' Council in 1983 briefed the newly formed National Police Research Unit to investigate the types of major commercial extortion and to develop ways to more effectively combat the respective types. Using a grounded case study approach, the NPRU research team has examined primary and secondary material dealing with extortion on the retail and manufacturing sector and is developing a typology of extortion attempts.

The paper in presenting the interim results of the NPRU inquiry outlines the methodology adopted for the project giving attention to data access issues. Acknowledging the distinctiveness of the police sub-culture, the report addresses the necessity of open data access and the role of police personnel in gaining such. The paper reports the preliminary findings of the inquiry which reveals that the combating of 'first generation' extortion attempts is well in hand principally as a result of initiatives from the retail and prestige security sector as well as those of police who increasingly adopt a response utilising a major crime plan response administration. Pointing to difficulties posed by the *Telecommunications Interception Act*, the paper makes a preliminary technical recommendation for a form of participant monitoring less likely to be precluded by the Act.

In distinguishing between first and second generation extortion, the report utilises criteria of the organisational resources of the extortionist and some facets of the actual demand which for security reasons are not identified.

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#### WOMEN PRISONERS AND DRUGS

Angela Gorta, Senior Research Officer,  
N.S.W. Department of Corrective Services

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The relationship between drug use and crime has received much discussion. As part of a study to obtain a descriptive profile, sentenced women prisoners were interviewed about their drug use prior to coming to gaol. They were asked not only about the nature of the drugs used, frequency of usage and length of habit, but also about the rehabilitation programs they had tried in the community and why in many cases they left these programs before they had completed them.

Seventy-eight per cent of the women interviewed reported drug use prior to coming to gaol. Of these 91 per cent reported at least daily usage during the month around the time of the offence. Heroin was the drug most commonly used. The majority reported long term habits; the

average reported period of heroin usage being six years and two months.

Two thirds of all the sentenced women prisoners interviewed said that their being in gaol was a direct result of their drug use. This included both women convicted of crimes for gain (armed robberies, property offences, fraud) as well as those convicted of offences usually termed drug offences (possessing, using, dealing).

Of the seventy women who reported prior drug use, over half had at least started some type of rehabilitation program in the community. The women who had tried some rehabilitation programs seemed to fall into two groups: those who had only tried one program and decided to try no others versus those who had sampled four or more. Among them the women had tried a wide variety of programs. There was a great deal of variability in the length of time different women participated in individual programs, with a number of the women trying the programs for only very short periods. When asked to describe what they considered to be the effects of treatment on their drug use and activities, the majority stated that the treatment had had no effect at all or it had had only a temporary effect. Overall their retrospective assessments of their previous experience of alternatives to imprisonment as well as previous imprisonments were similarly negative. It would seem that while the existing rehabilitation programs and judicial penalties may assist some people, these programs have not worked for the majority of these women prisoners. Returning women to programs which have not helped them in the past is not the answer.

The women were asked whether they could suggest any answers. Knowledge of current treatment available in gaol and in the community as well as suggestions for the types of programs which they thought might help them were sought. Prisoners frequently said that nothing would be able to help until they decided they want to stop using. Many had not yet made this decision.

This research focuses on estimating the magnitude of the problem and documenting what has been tried by these women and found to fail in the past.



At the Criminology Research Conference were (from left) Dr Angela Gorta, Senior Research Officer, New South Wales Department of Corrective Services; Jacqueline Tombs, Director, Criminological Research Unit, Scottish Home and Health Department, Edinburgh, Scotland; and Ian Temby Q.C., Director of Public Prosecutions.

# CINCH Launch

## Justice Kirby Launches CINCH

Justice Michael Kirby, President of the New South Wales Court of Appeal, launched CINCH (Computerised Information from National Criminological Holdings) as a public access database on AUSINET, at the Lakeside International Hotel in Canberra, on 23 April 1985.

Justice Kirby said that CINCH had effectively taken the Australian criminal justice system a step further into the 20th century. The Australian Institute of Criminology had begun the long haul toward building an on-line national database of criminal justice information, and introduced a system which brought criminological data to the fingertips of the potential user.

'Judges, lawyers and researchers no longer have to search through the numerous existing indexing systems, because CINCH provides a register of citations to Australian criminological materials.' Justice Kirby said that CINCH allows Australian criminological research to be viewed by Australian and overseas researchers, and facilitates an 'international marketing of ideas' whereby research and data for problems common in Australia and overseas could be utilised for analogous situations.

Justice Kirby said that until now, 'the state of criminal justice data was scandalous, and the data had not been

kept in a way that could be compared from state to state'. He said that 'there was little wonder that there was great community concern about the apparent discrepancies in punishment, when judges had no adequate data available to them in the most modern format'.

'A high standard was expected of the judiciary', said Justice Kirby, 'but the price of an efficient legal system was to have a supply of the best data, readily available data, and the best equipment'. He said that the courts and the judges were amongst the last to have the benefits of computerisation, and urged that computer technology should be rapidly introduced to facilitate the administration of justice. Many aspects of the criminal justice system were labour intensive activities, but modernisation could increase efficiency so that legal data could be readily 'produced, dissected and analysed'. He said that there was a 'need to realise the long term costs and "opportunity costs" of failing to introduce technology into the justice system'.



Justice Michael Kirby,  
at the Cinch launch

Justice Kirby said that a new Magna Carta was needed. To supplement the principle that 'justice delayed is justice denied' a modern charter would promise that 'data delayed is data denied'. He said in conclusion that the lawyer's battle cry must now be: 'word processors before wigs, microchips before mortgages, and silicon before silk'.

## A 'resource sharing system'

The Australian Institute of Criminology, in an agreement with ACI Computer Services, has mounted CINCH on AUSINET.

Mr Leigh Baker, Manager ACI Information Retrieval Division, said at the launch that ACI was one of the largest national customer communication networks in Australia, and had been in operation for 25 years. ACI had pioneered AUSINET eight years ago, and it was now a viable concern, with 575,000 records in 38 databases and a current growth rate of 100,000 new records each year.

As a 'resource sharing system', users in Australia and overseas can access information contained in the AUSINET databases. 'The CINCH database', said Mr Baker, 'will be a valuable tool for a number of different

groups involved in criminology'. The subject areas covered on CINCH include: corrections, parole, legal aid, corporate crime, law enforcement, terrorism, victims and violence.



Mr Leigh Baker, ACI Manager,  
Information Retrieval Division

## Computer based information

CINCH is a computer based information system containing references to criminological material of Australian content. Records contain citation, subject analysis and abstract, if available. CINCH, established at the Institute in 1976, is now publicly accessible, and can be used to review and locate criminological articles, papers and publications, by keywords, topic, author or any other category.

Online CINCH searches can be accessed, either by a computer terminal connected to a telephone receiver to AUSINET, or through libraries which have AUSINET — the National Library of Australia, state, university and college libraries, many government department libraries and some large public libraries.

Material published since 1975 has

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been indexed, with earlier materials usually indexed by title. The retrospective file on CINCH will contain criminological references from major Australian legal and criminological journals, dating back to the first issue. The database size in 1986 is expected to be 12,000 items and will be updated at quarterly intervals with approximately 300 items at each update.



Professor Richard Harding, Director, Australian Institute of Criminology.

Professor Richard Harding, Director of the Australian Institute of Criminology, said, at the launch, that the public could retrieve information from this community database, and as such, CINCH provided a 'democratisation of structured knowledge'.

'CINCH effectively ordered and patterned the growing body of criminological information before it became unmanageable, and had put the microchip to constructive use in order that this wealth of knowledge would serve us rather than swamp us.

'The technological revolution and the information explosion had reached into everyday life, and while using a VDU to peruse CINCH was akin to browsing in a library, it had the advantage of being a faster and more reliable method of retrieving information', said Professor Harding.

## CINCH capabilities demonstrated

Ms Nikki Riszko, Librarian at the J.V. Barry Memorial Library, and Ms Hazel Williams, Customer Support Representative with ACI, demonstrated the capabilities of CINCH.

Ms Riszko illustrated various combinations of CINCH search strategies: access by key words; geographical mechanisms to locate search results in specified areas, for example, state or territory; title of publication; author; or subject area. The computer terminals were connected through the AUSINET computer system via a telephone link, and the instructions given on the keyboard of the VDU were visible to the people at the launch with the use of a large overhead screen.

## Guests at the launch

Distinguished guests at the launch included: the Chairman of the Board of the Australian Institute of Criminology, Mr P.R. Loof; Magistrates Cahill, O'Neill and Nicholl; the Principal Librarian from the National Library of Australia National Lending Services, Mr Robert Boot; the Australian National University Librarian, Mr Colin Steele; the Deputy Chairman of the Human Rights Commission, Mr Peter Bailey; and the Acting Assistant Secretary, Director of the Welfare Branch, Department of Territories, Mr David Lawrence.



Mr Justice Michael Kirby, and the equipment used to demonstrate CINCH

# Book Reviews

## THE JUVENILE OFFENDER AND THE LAW

(Third Edition)

By Paul H. Hahn

Anderson Publishing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. 1984, 286pp.  
with separate Instructor's Guide

and

## THE DELINQUENT: DIRECTIONS FOR SOCIAL CONTROL

By M. Hoghugh

Burnett Books Ltd, London, 1983, 317pp., £6.95

Reviewer: Dr S. Mukherjee, Senior Criminologist,  
Australian Institute of Criminology

The two books are part of the growing amount of literature on the subject. *The Juvenile Offender and the Law* is written mainly as an introductory text for undergraduate students. In a traditional manner, the book starts with introductory statements on the control of delinquent behaviour in a changing society, describes classification of delinquents, presents very brief summaries of some of the theories, considers the role of the family in the development of delinquent behaviour, describes drugs and alcohol use among youths and juvenile sex. From Chapter 10 to 15 the book offers the usual recipes of the role of schools, diversion, court procedures, institutions and their alternatives in prevention of juvenile delinquency.

As a text for the very first exposure to juvenile delinquency, the book is well written. The author has generally succeeded in avoiding taking sides with particular theories or views and, in so doing, the book probably would not influence the thinking of students. But that, as well, appears to be the major drawback of the text. In none of the chapters is there anything that would challenge the reader.

Hoghugh's *The Delinquent* is entirely different from Hahn's book. The book, divided into three parts — the context of control, the control system and its agents, and the medium of control — begins with what has become a standard practice in writings on the subject. Mr Hoghugh claims to 'offer a number of remedies for juvenile crime — not a miracle cure for eradicating delinquency overnight, but a series of possible, practicable and relatively low cost measures which, taken together, are likely to reduce offending by youngsters to much more tolerable proportions'. The claim is indeed daunting. The author starts with the need for reasserting the social control of juvenile crime, the characteristics of juvenile crime, etc. Although the author discusses various approaches and theories, his discussion of conflict and Marxist theories and that of rights of juveniles and violence against juveniles are entirely superficial. Discussions on other aspects are interesting.

The two areas in which Mr Hoghugh fails, and those which I consider most relevant to his claim, are his assessment of the level of juvenile offending and the proposals to reduce juvenile crime. On the first, he perpetuates the myth of ever increasing juvenile crime by naively analysing the official statistics of England and Wales. For example, he writes about violence against the person which, according to him, includes fifteen different acts ranging from murder and assault to cruelty and concealment of birth. He says 18

per cent of these offences are at present committed by juveniles — actually, that is what we are trying to find out. The author arrives at this figure from data on arrest. Similarly, he claims 46 per cent of all the over half a million burglaries in England and Wales in 1976 were committed by juveniles — again he has erred by drawing from arrest figures. Secondly, he totally ignores the confounding effects of combining different types of offences and the whole concept of the severity of offences. It is absurd to combine murder, serious harm, simple assault, etc. Throughout his assessment, such gross deficiencies emerge.

On the proposal to reduce juvenile crime, he starts with bashing of academics and 'experts'. Then he takes on the practitioners and says 'to help reduce crime, we need to systematically and rigorously reduce the number of people who need criminals as sources of livelihood'. His first measure concerns parents: 'We should much more centrally and directly confront parents with their own role in preventing their children's delinquent behaviour. We should do this for all our children, of all social classes, long before they become parents, and continue to educate them to do a more effective parenting job'. How? What will it cost? The author's intentions are noble, but he fails to come up with methods and strategies. All writers, researchers and policy makers wish that they can come up with solutions to problems. The fact is that, as a problem arises because of numerous factors and there is no one solution, it is futile to even attempt to suggest a solution to a complicated problem such as juvenile offending in totality.

## THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN

By Robert Dingwall, John Eekelaar and Topsy Murray,  
Basil Blackwell

Oxford, 286pp., £7.95 (paperback)

Reviewer: Paul R. Wilson, Associate Professor in Sociology,  
University of Queensland

Australian society has been concerned with questions of the sexual and physical abuse of children in recent years. Media coverage of the maltreatment of children has been extensive, and a number of official inquiries have been conducted by state governments.

It is clear from these sources that a major fact to be explained in questions relating to the abuse of children is the rarity of allegations of maltreatment. Dingwall and his colleagues examine and explain, through a careful ethnographic examination, how front-line agency staff control, identify, investigate and report instances of suspected maltreatment of children.

Though the study concentrates on maltreatment allegations in the United Kingdom, its results are relevant for Australian conditions as well. The argument, that only by understanding how child maltreatment cases come to public and official attention will we really understand both reported and unreported child abuse, is an argument of considerable importance. Its relevance for this country is obvious, and Dingwall *et al.* have set a methodological framework well worth emulating in this country.



The book deserves reading in its entirety, and any attempt to dissect its major findings would do the work an injustice. Of particular relevance though, for Australian workers in the field of child abuse, is the obvious lack of pressures for effective agency co-ordination found in Britain. It would be only the most incautious observer who believed that similar problems did not exist in the Antipodes.

Complex problems of state intervention and the rights of parents are dealt with forcefully and honestly. In the United Kingdom, Dingwall and his colleagues argue that the reporting, assessment and inquest into child abuse operates under what they call 'the rule of optimism', where clinical staff are required to think the best of parents. But, as they say with a flourish at the end of their study 'how many children should be allowed to perish in order to defend the autonomy of families and the basis of the liberal state?'

Whether 'the rule of optimism' exists in Australian child abuse cases remains to be seen. Aboriginal families, and some poorer white parents as well, who have had their children taken from them because of alleged 'neglect' and 'abuse', might argue that their rights are not protected at all. But, unhappily, the research has not yet been conducted in this country. Dingwall and his co-workers show how it could and should be carried out.

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#### **MURDER OF THE INNOCENTS — Child-Killers and their Victims**

By Paul R. Wilson

Rigby, Adelaide, 1985, 214pp., \$9.95 (paperback)

Reviewer: Mr C.R. Bevan, Assistant Director (Training), Australian Institute of Criminology

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This is another well researched book in the Wilson compelling case studies style. From a dramatic opening featuring the Azaria Chamberlain case, the author draws on studies of 23 known cases of child murder in Australia, the United States and Canada. The Australian cases, to name just a few, include the Truro cases in South Australia, the schoolboy murder by two soldiers, Reid and Luckman, at Kingscliff in New South Wales, and a young Wynnum, Queensland, mother who suffocated her baby. These and others serve to support the author's contention that any killing, whether by an adult or a young person, is a complex matter that must be understood not only in relation to the alleged characteristics of the offender, but also in regard to the personal and social history of both the perpetrator and the victim.

It is a sad book, at times reading like a horror story. The Alice Mitchell, Patricia Moore, and Fania Nona murders are cases in point. It is a straight-shooting, hard-hitting work in which the author does much to destroy purely psychiatric and/or biological theories of murder in favour of the view that child murders are largely the product of a society that

glorifies aggression, promotes children as sex objects and ignores the growing problems of poverty and social isolation — the breeding ground of both killers and victims. Violence among Aboriginals is also treated with the same acumen and concern that we have come to expect from this author.

Wilson leans to the notion that child-killers are, contrary to popular belief, essentially normal individuals distorted and damaged by their accidents of birth and baleful life circumstances. He firmly rejects the idea that child-killers generally are 'mental mutants spewed out of the human production line... and not at all typical of the human race'. He argues convincingly against insanity as a defence to murder, quoting Baroness Wootton to support his views and claims. While he denies that the roots of violence lie in the genitals, he sounds a warning that we should not ignore the link that has been established between sadistic pornography and sadistic crimes. Even if this link is a tenuous one and difficult to substantiate, he nonetheless rejects the view that there is no demonstrable connection between them in real life.

The author believes that child-killing and multicide have increased in modern times, some of it undoubtedly triggered by pornography. The basic theme of this book implies that child-killing will be reduced only when we severely limit the culture of violence operating generally throughout the community and the social pressures that drive men, women and children to kill. The characteristics of our society which are basic to the problem of increasing violence against children are continuously the subject of the author's criticism and he goes to some pains to suggest means of alleviation. Having systematically attacked common theories of punishment relating to treatment, deterrence and retribution or just deserts, he proposes his own eminently feasible 'social responsibility' theory of punishment, the principles of which are bound to be approved by those who have had significant experience with the penal measures so confidently relied upon by the person in the street.

Although Wilson concedes that child-killings by strangers are increasing, he hammers the point, supported by statistics from a New South Wales study, that the most dangerous place for children is still their home. He nonetheless rejects that murdered children initiate their own slayings, preferring the view that they most frequently come from vulnerable or 'at risk' sections of the community.

Forty pages of 'notes' testify to the quantity and quality of research underpinning the final result. In his enthusiasm to present his theories and his social and criminal justice solutions, the author is very occasionally repetitive and, in the rare instance, may be given to an over-stated allusion or a shaky claim. Nevertheless, Wilson is a courageous and significant criminologist, whose criminology is about human beings. His writings should do much to alter the common misconceptions that have the causes of crime and violence residing in the individual rather than in the structure of social relationships and social conditions.

# Aboriginal Workshop

That Aboriginal law and societal customs must be acknowledged when considering Aboriginals within the wider criminal justice system was the unifying theme of the Aboriginal Criminal Justice Workshop, held at the Institute, from 29 April to 2 May 1985.

The workshop was one of a series proposed by the Institute to provide shared information on directions that could be taken to bring about a more adequate and just system of criminal justice for Aboriginals. Rather than searching for rigid answers to the question of why Aboriginals were poorly served by the criminal justice system, this initial workshop sought to find a basis through which future workshops could work to achieve much needed changes.

A number of points of agreement emerged from the workshop and can be summarised as follows:

1. Aboriginal people must be included in any review of the criminal justice system, particularly at the highest levels of negotiation.
2. There should be a greater sharing of responsibilities for the means of social control, and the transference of some of them, to Aboriginal communities in all areas of community disputes and minor crime involving their own people or property.

A society will survive, not because it upholds its traditions, but because it adapts them. Living traditions draw strength from the successive generations they sustain. In some areas Aboriginal society is what some scholars clinically describe as dysfunctional or, we might more truthfully say, on the edge of total social collapse. Despair and self-destructiveness pervades these communities, and hardens the attitudes of the wider society against all Aboriginal people.

It may appear that I am breaking ranks with my fellow anthropologists when I say that I do not see the preservation of Aboriginal culture and customary law as a panacea. While the thrust to re-establish cultural integrity has been, and remains, an important development, I feel it should not take precedence over, or suppress the human response to, the needy cries of the present generation.

We should not only be building monuments to the Aboriginal past in the hearts of modern society, we should also be helping to build monuments for the future. It is false to assume that Aboriginal culture is something dead or dying — something which needs to be embalmed for the sake of historic memory. Neither the Aboriginal people, nor their culture, will be terminated, despite the efforts of some in the past to bring them to this point.

The formula we have to find will distill the essence of a people's spirit to survive — a brave spirit, which is now embodied in this country's history — and infuse the generations that must live in a world their ancestors could not have conceived. If we truly respect the traditions of the Aboriginal people, we will seek ways of breathing life into Aboriginal social foundations so that they can continue to function and serve their people.

Aboriginal people have faced a long history of obstruction to the continuance and development of their religion,

3. Encouragement for greater Aboriginal autonomy in justice administration should be actively pursued at all levels of state, territory, and federal government and the criminal justice system.
4. Proposals for change should be approached carefully by way of initiating and reviewing research, broad-based discussion, and the consideration of historical background and likely future contexts.

The convenor of the workshop, Ms Kayleen Hazlehurst, considers that it has pointed the way to future action by the Institute. Tentatively, this workshop proposed that future meetings and research could focus on such areas as:

- a. Aboriginal policing and Aboriginal police aide schemes;
- b. legal aid, the provision of representation;
- c. promoting and facilitating Aboriginal autonomy and responsibility in criminal justice administration; and
- d. Aboriginal community justice and JP schemes.

When opening the workshop, Ms Hazlehurst referred to the Maori ideal of 'grafting the new onto the old'. In this ideal, she is expressing the hope that the answers to the problems faced by Aboriginals will be derived from within the Aboriginals' cultural background.

**Ms Hazlehurst's opening remarks follow in edited form.**

their economies, their autonomy, and their system of law. If they are to respond adequately to the social ills which presently afflict them, my contention is that some authority over their own people must first be reinstated.

If society changes, so must the people's law. This factor of conscious change is the only real traditional principle. It has, in all societies I have ever studied, ensured the preservation of a tolerable social life. The life-blood of society is its power to change, to redefine and to refine beliefs and practices, to dismantle and to rebuild social institutions.

This workshop embarks from a premise that respects the right of Aboriginal social foundations to thrive and develop. It will treat seriously the potential for Aboriginal solutions to Aboriginal crime. We are all indebted to the past. Even in the treatment of present-day illnesses with modern medicines, we do so in the knowledge of our medical ancestors. With government support and the understanding of the wider justice system, Aboriginal communities may be encouraged to deal with the present-day needs of their people by the same marrying of traditional and modern remedies.

Trying to initiate improvements in the justice system can be a lonely and frustrating experience. In the initial stage it is reassuring to hear of the work of others in these fields. The exposure to new ideas, both within Australia and overseas, can be stimulating, perhaps even encouraging to us. It is easy to feel alone when we are confronted by many disappointments. But we will have achieved something here if we take away some inspiration from our colleagues, if we see some insight or possible solution to a problem about which we have begun to feel despair.

Many of us know that we are not alone in our wish to see a reduction in Aboriginal conviction or imprisonment rates. We know there is a need for the circulation of more

information on what is going on in other parts of the country. We know that Aboriginal people need to be more informed of their rights and obligations under the law and that 'someone' has to do 'something' about the petrol-sniffing problem among Aboriginal children. What we also need, it could be suggested, is a vehicle — a mechanism to promote these initiatives. A working-party, perhaps, for Aboriginal crime prevention which will take the responsibility for publishing and circulating needed literature. A body with links with community organisations which will help in the educational process. We do not need another study to tell us how rampant alcoholism is. What we need are practical suggestions for the promotion of community-based safeguards for alcohol control and rehabilitation.

The Institute sees a role it can play in propelling some of these objectives into the realm of action. We have invited you here for a 'think-tank' operation — the first stage of this process, we hope. Our initial efforts need not be elaborate nor overly ambitious. But let us make small beginnings.

We have established a workshop series so that the knowledge of program developments may be shared; so that needed areas of research may be identified; and so that the advantages as well as the dangers of experimental

solutions may be investigated with due caution. The daily frustrations of the police, the courts, and the Aboriginal and white communities must be laid out. There will be unexpected complications, and known pit-falls which we can help each other to avoid.

In the consideration of an Aboriginal Justice of the Peace or Community Court scheme, for instance, there may be public and political concerns about 'separatism'. It was pointed out to me by an indigenous leader some years ago that, by the very fact that a minority group is the most convicted and imprisoned of a population — this, itself, creates a situation of social separation and stigma. The search for the means to bridge the gap between the imprisoned minority and the imprisoning majority is the beginning of shared responsibility and improved relations. To extend the arm of the western justice system into the indigenous community, and to build-up at the community level institutions of self-regulation, enables the two to meet, to dovetail, to collaborate.

What is entailed is not a search for a separate justice system. Nor is it even a search for a parallel system of indigenous law. It is a search, rather, for the establishment of the machinery which will promote a more equitable sharing of the means of social control.

Among the contributors was **Ms Lynne Roberts** from the Special Cabinet Committee on Aboriginal/Police and Community Relations in Western Australia, who said that 'policing' could come from within the Aboriginal community itself.

Ms Roberts gave the example of the Pilbara Aboriginal community in Strelley, Western Australia. She said that 'a group known as the "ten men" was designated to deal with the maintenance of law in their society and have dealt effectively over the years with Aboriginal people who break traditional and European laws, and occasionally have dealt with the breaking of tribal laws by non-Aboriginals'.

She said that a link between the community and the police was established by 'one of the ten men being responsible for liaising with the police, and his role was to ensure that dialogue took place and that unjust charges were not laid through any lack of cultural knowledge or language barriers'.



Judge Mike Brown, from the Henderson District Court in New Zealand, at the Workshop.

She said that 'the success of this community control was the status given to it by the police. They recognised the vital role of the ten men and held them in high esteem'.

**Senior Sergeant Jock MacDonald**, Police/Aboriginal Liaison Officer in Cairns, gave another example where Aboriginals were gaining some control of their own destinies through community-run Aboriginal Courts.

'On each and every established Aboriginal community in Queensland there is a set of by-laws in existence relating to the orderly government of that particular community. They cover a code of social behaviour and regulate drunkenness, fighting, causing disturbances, etc., within the relevant community. Breaches of the by-laws are dealt with by the Aboriginal Courts, which are comprised of two Aboriginal Justices of the Peace, residents of the community or by a majority of the Aboriginal Council of the community.'

Sergeant MacDonald said that the Aboriginal Courts were effective in dealing with misbehaviour offences. They were run informally, Aboriginal people dealt with the offences, and they had a minimum of European intrusion.

It is when Aboriginal people and their customs are not considered that difficulties arise between Aboriginals and the European criminal justice system, the workshop was told.

**Ms Annie Hoddinott** from the Western Australia Prisons Department gave the example of the Justice of the Peace system operating in the Kimberley region of Western Australia, which did not reflect Aboriginal society, but was superimposing one value system on another.

'The whole social organisation of traditional Aboriginals rests on the kinship structure which is closely linked to expectations and obligations between kin', she said. But

this is not reflected in European law and 'it is very difficult to live among a people as one of them in one respect, and as the dispenser of a foreign legal system in another'. As one Justice of the Peace pointed out to Ms Hoddinott, 'every time I go to court I get sick inside my stomach. When I sentence my people I got to be easy — he my 'lotion'.

Ms Hoddinott also said that 'Aboriginal Justices are torn between the two laws, tribal law and the *Aboriginal Communities Act*. There are problems deciding which offence is applicable to which law and also that sanctions under the Act do not necessarily exempt an offender from tribal retribution'. As it is, the application of both laws simultaneously is seen as being incompatible.



Ms Wendy Faulkes, Director, Community Justice Centres in New South Wales, and Professor Paul Havemann, from the University of Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada

**Professor Paul Havemann**, from the University of Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada, also pointed out the effect of not recognising customary or indigenous laws.

'In Canada, the compromise between accommodating autonomous indigenous services and simply imposing control has been "indigenisation" — the recruitment of indigenous people to staff the components of the criminal justice system which directly interface with indigenous people', said Professor Havemann. 'But indigenisation is unlikely to provide a gap between dependency and autonomy, and it causes conflicts of loyalty and identity, creating stresses for indigenous people.'

He said that 'the ambiguity of indigenisation as a solution emerges. We must ask whether indigenisation is a means of assimilating indigenous people into the imposed system or a means of changing this system to make it more appropriate to them?'

Professor Havemann concluded that 'the "problem" of over-involvement takes courage to understand and courage to solve. Timidity about relinquishing power has characterised our thinking. Having evaluated the ineffectiveness of our attempts to understand and solve the problem, how can we deny indigenous people the opportunity to do better? They surely will not do worse'.

Other participants who delivered papers at the workshop were:

- Dr Peter Bayne, Faculty of Law, Australian National University;
- Judge Michael Brown, Henderson District Court, West Auckland, New Zealand;
- Mr Brian Easton, Deputy Commissioner for Aboriginal Planning, Perth, Western Australia;
- Ms Wendy Faulkes, Director, Community Justice Centres, New South Wales;
- Sergeant Bill Galvin, Aborigine Liaison Unit, New South Wales Police Department;
- Mr Shane Houston, National Co-ordinator, National Aboriginal and Islander Health Organisation, Victoria;
- Ms Patricia Lowe, Clinical Psychologist, Broome Regional Prison, Western Australia;
- Mr Mark Pathe, South Australia Police Department;
- Mr Amibika Prasad, First Secretary, Fiji High Commission, Canberra;
- Mr Craig Somerville, Aboriginal Legal Service (W.A.) Inc., East Perth, Western Australia;
- Dr Roberta Sykes, Centre for Studies in Justice, Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, Sydney, New South Wales; and
- Mr Mark Trueman, South Australian Police Department

**The proceedings of the Workshop will be published in full later in 1985.**

**The Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology  
First Annual Conference**

**CRIMINOLOGY CONFERENCE**

**28 to 29 August 1985, at The University of Melbourne**

- The topics to be discussed include: black Australians and the law, pornography, criminal justice issues and decision-making, occupational health, prisoners' rights, juvenile delinquency, deviance and crime in medical care, women in prison, and criminal investigation.
- For registration and program details of the Criminology Conference, contact Dr Christine Alder, Criminology Department, University of Melbourne, Parkville, Vic. 3052.

- The ANZSOC has also organised criminology sessions for the ANZAAS Congress to be held at Monash University on 26 to 27 August 1985. These sessions include: control and criminalisation of women's bodies — prostitution and surrogate motherhood, black Australians and the law, the serious/violent young offender, and occupational health and safety.

# New Publications

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## Prosecutorial Discretion

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*Prosecutorial Discretion*, edited by Mr Ivan Potas, Research Criminologist with the Institute, draws together the papers from the proceedings of the conference held at the Institute in November 1984.

The principles and practices of prosecutorial discretion were focused upon, by gathering information and different perspectives on the subject from criminologists, academics, legal practitioners, police officers, criminal justice personnel and members of the judiciary. The participants concluded that prosecutorial discretion was desirable but were aware of the factors that affect the decision to prosecute and the implications for the criminal justice system. They critically examined the issues of the criteria for the decision, diversion programs, indemnities for witnesses, negotiated pleas, the role of the Director of Public Prosecutions, and developments and trends from overseas experiences of prosecutorial discretion.

The general view was that systematic research, recording and adequate guidelines of existing practices were necessary for prosecutorial discretion to be effectively administered. It was also considered that to ensure the criminal justice system was not trivialised, and that the public's confidence was retained, the prosecutor's discretion should be subject to some form of control and review.

Copies of *Prosecutorial Discretion* are available from the Publications Section of the Institute at \$6 per copy. 1985, 248pp.

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## Australian Prisoners 1984

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*Australian Prisoners 1984*, compiled by John Walker and David Biles, is the result of the annual National Prison Census.

Australia's prison population declined by 502 prisoners to 9,694 this year. This 4.9 per cent overall decrease was largely due to decreases in prisoner numbers in New South Wales (down by 10.2 per cent on 1983 figures), South Australia (which experienced a drop of over one quarter — 26.2 per cent), Victoria (down by 7.6 per cent), and the Northern Territory (down by 6.0 per cent). Queensland prisoner numbers increased by 2.7 per cent as well as those of Tasmania, up by 15.3 per cent. The decreases were achieved largely due to the introduction of early release schemes whereby well behaved prisoners were

allowed out of prison prior to their normal parole or release date.

The report tabulates prisoners by age, sex, marital status, country of birth, employment and education, and prior imprisonment, as well as giving details of offences, state or federal offence, current legal status and sentence lengths. A new variable introduced this year is that of prisoner numbers by security classifications. The terms maximum, medium and minimum security levels mean different things in different jurisdictions, but some surprisingly disparate figures are revealed. For example, in New South Wales almost half the prisoners were minimum security prisoners whereas in Victoria the figure was only one in seven. Conversely, one-third of New South Wales prisoners were maximum security prisoners whereas half of the Victorian prisoners were so described.

Copies of *Australian Prisoners 1984* is available at \$4 from the Publications Section. 1984, 103pp.

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## Review of Australian Criminological Research 1985

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*Review of Australian Criminological Research 1985*, edited by David Biles, is a collection of papers from the Criminology Research Conference, held at the Institute, from 19 to 22 February 1985.

The topics discussed by the forty-eight contributors are crime statistics, prisons, police matters, domestic violence, child abuse, women and crime, white collar crime and corporate crime.

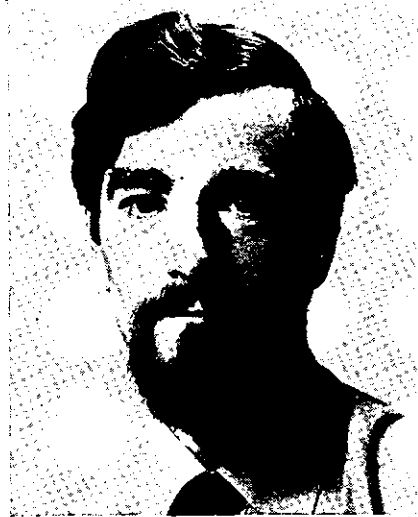
The papers concentrate on the participants' methods of research used in their work on crime in Australia, and the problems they have encountered. These include: problems in the use of statistics to ascertain the extent of crime, e.g. questionnaires and use of official records; the difficulties in defining a particular crime, e.g. suicide, homicide; estimating the amount of unreported crime, e.g. violence against a spouse; determining the importance of the social structure in explaining crime, e.g., unemployment; measuring drug usage and criminality, in particular the lack of consistent definitions and measuring devices; participant-observation techniques and informant interviewing in Aboriginal societies; and methods of selecting suitable police officers, and evaluating the performance of their duties.

Copies of *Review of Australian Criminological Research 1985* are available from the Publications Section of the Institute. 1985, \$4, 135pp.

# And, in brief ...

## Forecasting Prisoner Numbers

Mr John Walker, Research Criminologist at the Institute, has developed a computer model, HEINZITE (Highly Enlightening and Imaginative New Zealand Imprisonment Trends Estimator), to predict the future number of prisoners in New Zealand to the year 2000.



Mr John Walker, Criminologist,  
Australian Institute of Criminology

By estimating the potential number of prisoners, it is possible to calculate the future prisoner accommodation requirements and provide a basis for possible building programs.

Mr Walker developed the procedure of forecasting future trends in prisoner numbers by observing links between demographic and crime trends in the past. The methods of his model, ORACLE, are presented in the monograph *Forecasting Prisoner Numbers: a computer model for correctional administrators*, a contribution to the Victorian Corrections Master Plan, which determined the proposed building and roomage needs for prisoners.

Mr S.J. Callahan, the New Zealand Secretary for Justice, invited Mr Walker to New Zealand to explain the forecasting model, and to identify the data sources that could be used in constructing a model suitable for New Zealand.

Mr Walker determined that the New Zealand model would differ significantly from his earlier model. Race, not sex, would be used to segregate the rates of conviction, i.e. Maori and non-

Maori rates (this modification could be adapted for Australian Aboriginal imprisonment rates); and as convicted offenders in New Zealand are sent to correctional institutions in their own regions, the model will consist of a number of regional submodels (this type of model might also be valuable to a number of Australian states where regional differences might occur in sentencing or where migration patterns result in imbalances between individual prison capacities and prisoner numbers).

Several other Australian states have also shown interest in Mr Walker's methods of gauging prisoner numbers when developing new building projects.

## Visiting Professor

Professor John Hudzik, from Michigan State University, was in Canberra in April 1985, to address a seminar of research staff from the Institute, on the subject of physical crisis and criminal justice. While in Canberra, Professor Hudzik explored the possibility of making a return visit in 1986 to undertake research on the financial management of police forces in Australia.



Professor John Hudzik, from  
Michigan State University

## Health Law and Ethics

The Australian Institute of Criminology is a co-operating sponsor of *Sydney '86: An International Symposium on Health Law and Ethics*, to be held in Sydney, from 17 to 21 August next year.

The conference, sponsored by the American Society of Law and Medicine, will examine the legal and ethical issues involved in the areas of medicine and health care, and will include sessions on law and psychiatry; decision-making and terminally ill patients; occupational health compensation and liability; and forensic medicine.

Further details can be obtained from Mr Ivan Potas, Research Criminologist with the Institute.

## Domestic Violence

The Institute will hold a National Conference on *Domestic Violence*, from 11 to 15 November 1985, at the Canberra Rex Hotel. Plenary sessions and workshops will examine a range of issues relating to spouse abuse, including legal responses to spouse abuse; educating the public on spouse abuse; training for intervention; service provision; and the needs of the service providers. A related conference, on all aspects of child abuse — sexual, psychological and other non-accidental injury to children — will be held from 3 to 7 February 1986. For further information on both conferences, contact Jane Mugford on (062) 822 111.

## Burglary Seminar

The Institute held a seminar on burglary at the Queensland Institute of Technology in Brisbane, from 24 to 27 June 1985. The participants, including Institute staff, criminologists, police officers, academics and members of the judiciary, examined the methodological issues in researching the crimes of burglary and break and enter, crime trends, research programs for studying the drug/crime relationship, sentencing for these crimes, and the sociological and psychological impact of burglary. This seminar will be featured in the *September Reporter*.

## A Fijian Welcome

A Fijian welcome is an experience of a lifetime, and it was in an atmosphere of relaxation and close camaraderie that the *Sixth Conference of Asian and Pacific Correctional Administrators* took place in Suva, Fiji, from 13 to 17 May, 1985.

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Delegates were present from Australia, Brunei, Cook Islands, Fiji, Hong Kong, India, Kiribati, Korea, Japan, Macau, Malaysia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Tonga. The Executive Director of the Conference was Mr W. Clifford, and the meeting was chaired by Colonel M.V. Buadromo, Commissioner of Prisons in Fiji. Institute representatives were the Director, Professor Richard Harding, and the Principal Programs Officer, Jane Mugford.

The topics discussed were: investigations of incidents in prisons; facilities and programs for female prisoners including those inmates with children; extent and use of minimum force in prisons; recruit-

ment and development training; and changing responsibilities of correctional administrators.

The Institute will publish the proceedings of the Conference later in 1985.

### Pre-Trial Diversion

The Institute will hold a conference on *Pre-Trial Diversion* in Canberra, from 20 to 22 August 1985, to examine the practical and conceptual levels of Australian and overseas diversion experiences, to determine the possibility of introducing a pilot scheme for young adult and adult offenders in Australia. People interested in contributing, either by presen-

tation of a paper or by attendance, should contact Ron Snashall in the Training Division of the Institute, on (062) 822 111.

### Costigan: Publicity and Crime

In the March *Reporter* we stated that an earlier version of the article 'Costigan: Publicity and Crime' appeared in the January edition of *Australian Society*. We should have also mentioned that the joint authors of that article were Brent Fisse, Professor of Law, from the University of Sydney, and Dr John Braithwaite, formerly of the Australian Institute of Criminology.

### Contacts with Police

The inaugural meeting of the AIC/Police Liaison Committee, held in Canberra on 16 April 1985, began a new era of co-operation between the Institute and the police with the introduction of a formal liaison system. Representatives from each police force in Australia have been appointed to act as liaison officers, who will be the initial point of contact between Institute staff and the police.

Professor Richard Harding, the Director of the Institute, said that this continuous communication link was necessary to ensure that the Institute's activities in the areas of policing were as constructive and effective as possible.

Mr David Biles, Deputy Director of the Institute, said that the relevance of

the Institute's contribution to police related research and programs was recognised by the police force. They had responded favourably to the Community Policing Seminar. Many of the ideas discussed were practical and had been implemented in one police force, and had led to the development of new training modules in another. It had also provided the opportunity for police to meet interstate officers in the same fields. Mr Biles also said that Criminology Research Council grants had funded numerous matters of concern to the police, for example, a study of police/Aboriginal relations in Roebourne and Jigalong; an evaluation of the SCAN project in Queensland; and an examination of bicycle theft in Victoria.

The following Liaison Officers have so far been appointed:

Chief Superintendent I.C. Broomby, (Australian Federal Police); Asst. Commissioner D.F. McDonald, (Queensland Police Department); Chief Superintendent A. McNeill, (Northern Territory Police Force); Senior Chief Superintendent E. Brown, (Western Australia Police Force); Asst. Commissioner R.W. Stewart, (Victoria Police); Superintendent Graham Field, (South Australia Police); Asst. Commissioner A.D.M. Graham, (New South Wales Police); and Detective Inspector B.J. Morgan, (Tasmania Police)



From left: Chief Superintendent Ian Broomby, Australian Federal Police; Chief Superintendent Laurie Poulton, Community Relations Bureau, NSW Police; Bruce Swanton, Senior Research Officer, Australian Institute of Criminology; and Superintendent Graham Field, Officer in Charge, Organisational Services, SA Police.



From left: Eric Dakin, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Tasmania; Richard Harding, Director, Australian Institute of Criminology; David Biles, Deputy Director, Australian Institute of Criminology; and Eric Mudge, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Victoria.

# Crimes by Companies

The Australian Institute of Criminology will launch two books on enforcing safety and health requirements in industry within the next few weeks.

Dr John Braithwaite, former Institute criminologist, and Dr Peter Grabosky, Senior Criminologist with the Institute, have written *Occupational Health and Safety Enforcement in Australia*, a report to the National Occupational Health and Safety Commission.

In this book, the authors look at the hazardous conditions in Australian workplaces which contribute to hundreds of deaths, tens of thousands of injuries, and thousands of millions of dollars of lost productivity each year. They review the enforcement strategies of agencies responsible for occupational health and safety, mine safety and radiation control in state and Commonwealth governments. Based on independent policy analysis, and interviews with top regulatory officials, the authors recommend significant reforms to the regulatory process.

Australian occupational health and safety enforcement is described as weak and unsophisticated. Offences which might be prosecuted as industrial homicide are routinely subject to fines of a few hundred dollars.

Dr Braithwaite and Dr Grabosky do not advocate imprisoning managers responsible for preventable deaths in the workplace; nor do they even recommend punishment of all occupational health and safety offenders. They do advocate regulatory bodies with a willingness to demonstrate that they have a 'sting in their tail' when they confront offences of unusual seriousness or corporate intransigence. On the basis of vast knowledge of overseas health and safety regulatory strategies, and other fields of regulation within Australia, the authors suggest some principles for a selective and sophisticated use of law enforcement as part of a regulatory strategy for Australian occupational health and safety.

*Occupational Health and Safety Enforcement in Australia* is available from the Institute for \$10, 124pp.

The second book is *To Punish or Persuade: Enforcement of Coal Mine Safety*, by Dr Braithwaite, published by the State University of New York Press, and available through the Institute at a cost of \$(US)12.95, 206pp.

The book has two parts. Part 1 contains the empirical background necessary for an understanding of the organisational and institutional (as opposed to technical and geological) forces responsible for coal mine accidents. The core consists of studies of the causes of thirty-nine mine disasters since 1960 in five countries (chapter 2) and an analysis of the safety compliance systems of the five current corporate leaders in coal mine safety in the United States (chapter 3).

Part 2 addresses the policy question of when, if ever, to use punishment as a regulatory strategy and when to use persuasion. Persuasion means attempts to change safety practices by advice, education and entreaty. Chapter 4 considers, in turn, whether punishment works as a regulatory strategy, whether persuasion works, and whether punishment and persuasion are incompatible strategies. The subsequent chapter examines tactics for bringing punishment to bear in such a way as to minimise its interference with persuasion and to maximise synergy between the two approaches. Chapter 6 discusses how punishment is best administered: who should do it, against what targets, and using what kinds of sanction under what kind of structure of regulatory decision making. In Chapter 7, consideration is given to whether the impact of law enforcement on productivity should be incorporated into the policy analysis. Chapter 8 pulls together some of the broader conclusions.

The policy implications are general and international, rather than fixed on how to reform a particular law in a particular country. Research for the book led the author to the United States, Great Britain, Australia, France, Belgium, and Japan, though the emphasis is on data from the first three countries.

## Crime and Punishment in the Colonies



Dr Satyanshu K. Mukherjee  
Senior Criminologist

*Crime and Punishment in the Colonies, A Statistical Profile*, by Dr S.K. Mukherjee, Mr J.R. Walker and Ms E.N. Jacobsen, from the Australian Institute of Criminology, is a contribution to the bicentennial history series *Australian Historical Statistics*. The editor of this series invited Dr Mukherjee to organise the crime statistics section, and the monograph draws on a number of Institute research projects on crime statistics including the authors' *Source Book of Australian and Criminal Social Statistics 1900-1980*.

The series on historical statistics forms part of the volumes of *Australians: An Historical Library*, and aims at illustrating the Australian way of life. The monograph, while a statistical profile on crime and punishment, highlights the formalisation of the justice system over the past years, and reflects the 'principles, philosophy and attitudes of the rulers of the colonies and the ideosyncracies of the governors of the day', from the early years until 1900.

No formal system of recording criminal statistics existed prior to 1850 and the statistics from that period are taken from blue books, the statistical registers that did exist, parliamentary papers and historical records of periodic returns to England. As immigrants brought the 'civilised European bureaucratic requirement of furnishing returns for governmental activities to the colonies', the



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system of recording crime statistics was established, but it was difficult to construct a continuous set of statistics as these systems began at different dates.

The statistics present a different perspective of Australian history and reflect the behaviour patterns of Australians. They highlight the 'problem' developing between the Aborigines and the white Australians, recording the first hostile confrontations between the Aborigines and the settlers — they note the first murder of a white man by an Aboriginal in 1807, and later, in 1815, record that the natives were killed in such great numbers that the settlers called for a proclamation against the cruelty.

The penalties imposed often reflect changes in administration. In Australia's early years, the death sentence was imposed for crimes other than murder, to the extent that from 1824 to 1830, one-quarter to one-third of those convicted were executed for crimes of burglary, rape, sheep stealing, and bushranging as well as murder.

The changing Australian populations are also reflected in the crime statistics. High rates of crime existed when Australia was a penal colony. They decreased as free settlers and gold seekers came to Australia, and as natural population increases replaced immigration, the crime rates stabilised to figures similar to those found in other countries.

The war and the depression also affected the crime statistics. An increase in the number of people who had criminal charges dismissed during the depression is, say the authors, indicative of the sympathy among magistrates towards those stealing for necessity, and during the war years, when males were absent from Australia, a decrease in offending is apparent.

The 20th century statistics indicate that crime is increasing in Australia, and while accepting that violence is not unusual in this generation, the statistics show that the increase in violent crimes is largely due to minor offences being dealt with more frequently by the courts. Crimes against property have also increased and noticeable changes to the statistics are evident after the introduction of the motor car and insurance (vehicle and household) which has necessitated the reporting of crime to the authorities, but again it is the minor offences which account for the increased rates.

The monograph has three chapters. In the first, it gives a brief account of the situation in crime and punishment before the 1850s, in the second, detailed tabulations are presented, and the third chapter describes the transition from the 19th to the 20th century. It presents data for magistrates and higher courts, both trials and outcomes, with the magistrates courts statistics showing offences charged and outcomes, i.e. convictions, discharges (including acquittals and cases withdrawn), and committals to higher court for trials, and types of offences, and the higher courts statistics showing persons tried and convicted. Statistics on prisons, police strengths, crimes known to police (during the 20th century), executions, and where possible, sex-specific statistics are also provided.

This monograph is available from Dr John McQuilton, C/- School of History, University of New South Wales, P.O. Box 1, Kensington, N.S.W. 2033. Cheques should be made payable to University of New South Wales. 1985, 158pp., \$25.

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## Criminology Research Grants

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The Criminology Research Council, at its quarterly meeting on 13 March 1985, approved grants totalling \$47,756 to research four areas of crime.

- A grant of \$3,062 was made to Dr Michael Siegal, from the University of Queensland, to investigate the age at which adolescents believe unlawful behaviour is the culprit's responsibility. The research will determine what age adolescents should be aware of their legal obligations, and whether the relative laws are clear and comprehensible to that age group.
- A grant of \$20,800 was made for the Special Cabinet Committee on Aboriginal/Police and Community Relations, in Western Australia, to identify the issues affecting relationships between Aborigines, police and the community, in the towns of Roebourne and Jigalong. The study will recommend ways to reduce the conflict and aggression between community members.
- Mr Keith Windschuttle, from the University of New South Wales, was granted \$8,894 to review the current services available for unemployed youth.

The research will investigate the role the existing services have in the prevention of crime, in relation to the design of crime prevention strategies.

- The State Bicycle Committee of Victoria was granted \$15,000 for a research project into the theft of bicycles. The project will analyse the Victorian Police records and recommend ways to increase efficiency of their resources to improve the chance of bicycle recovery. It will also aim at increasing the public's perception of thefts, and suggest methods of how to reduce the crime.

The Criminology Research Council also received two final reports on completed research projects at its meeting:

*Personality Characteristics of Dishonest Property Offenders*, by Joe Pasmore and Terry Dorey of the Queensland Department of Welfare Services; and

*Sentenced to Life: Management of Life Sentence Prisoners*, by Jan Aitkin and Glenda Gartrell of the New South Wales Youth and Community Services Department.

# United Nations Congress

The Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders will be held from 26 August to 6 September 1985, in Milan, Italy.

The United Nations Congress offers a worldwide forum to share crime related experiences, to discuss issues and problems, and to present policies that may be adapted to local needs. The Director of the Australian Institute of Criminology, Professor Richard Harding, the Deputy Director of the Institute, Mr David Biles, and the Chairman of the Criminology Research Council, Mr Peter Loof, form part of the Australian Delegation and will attend the Congress. The following Discussion Papers, written by Institute staff, will be tabled at the Congress.

Dr Satyanshu K. Mukherjee, Senior Criminologist, discusses the impact of social, economic and cultural changes on criminal behaviour. He presents a study of burglary in Australia in his paper *Development and Crime: Challenges for the Future* noting that economic depression and periods of high unemployment cause burglary rates to increase. He discusses how changes in lifestyles and work habits (for example, that homes are unoccupied during the day) influence burglary rates, noting that in 1964-65 the likelihood of home burglary was 1 in 206, but in 1982-83 it has increased to 1 in 40. Dr Mukherjee also discusses the crimes that have emerged in recent years, such as organised crime, terrorism, weapon and drug trafficking.

The paper entitled *Criminal Justice Processes and Perspectives in a Changing World* was prepared by Mr Bill Clifford, former Director of the Institute, and Professor Richard Harding. It discusses the different state and federal methods of crime prevention, court and judicial systems, prison and corrective facilities, and the influences of state government legislatures in the administration of justice, and highlights how, from a national perspective, Australia co-ordinates its objectives and operations of the criminal justice system.

Dr Peter Grabosky, Senior Criminologist, reviews various

crime data, including surveys, vital statistics, police records and the risk of different socioeconomic groups becoming the victims of crime, in his paper *Crime Victims in Australia*. He discusses the experiences of the victims and looks at those least able to cope — women, children, the elderly, Aborigines and persons of low socioeconomic status, and describes the specialised services available to them, for example, counselling services. He also turns to the issues of compensation and rehabilitation.

Professor Harding examines how social and cultural phenomena influence youth crime in Australia. In his paper *Youth, Crime and Justice*, Professor Harding outlines the changes in crime patterns in relation to social change, in particular how drug related offences, and the number of crimes committed by young females, affect crime trends. He also looks at what social factors may cause youth crime — unemployment, inappropriate educational objectives, family breakdown and alienation — and illustrates how Australian society has responded to the problems of youth crime, by correction and punishment, policy development and implementation, and new modes of legal intervention.

The paper by Mr Peter Loof and Mr David Biles, entitled *Formulation and Application of United Nations Standards and Norms in Criminal Justice*, examines the ways in which human rights can be incorporated in the criminal justice system, for example, through legislation, formal administration, and education and research programs promoting human rights, and how the *Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners* have been implemented in Australia's correctional institutions. They also discuss the death penalty and extra-legal executions, and the possibility of developing a new range of norms and standards.

*The papers have been published by the Australian Institute of Criminology and are available from the Institute for \$10.*



## Criminology Research Council

### Criminology Research Grants

The Criminology Research Council, comprised of representatives from all states and the Commonwealth Government, was established under the *Criminology Research Act 1971*. The Council considers applications for research grants from individuals or organisations to undertake research in connection with the causes, correction and prevention of criminal behaviour and related matters.

The Council, subject to the availability of funds, is interested in supporting research projects which are likely to produce results of relevance for the prevention and control of crime throughout Australia. Projects of an evaluative nature which illustrate effective measures are particularly invited.

Application forms may be obtained from the Registrars of all Australian universities, or from The Assistant Secretary, Australian Institute of Criminology, P.O. Box 28, Woden, A.C.T. 2606

# New Staff

Mr Ron Snashall joined the Training Division of the Institute in April 1985. As Conference Services Officer, he will be investigating, organising, planning and running conferences, workshops and seminars, and will also arrange tours of Canberra's welfare agencies and corrective services, for the Institute's overseas visitors.

Mr Snashall completed a BA (Econ/Geog) degree at Macquarie University in 1973, and began work as a Probation and Parole officer with the Attorney-General's Department in Tasmania. While there, he implemented an advanced method of gathering statistics that would indicate trends in case loads and regional differences, and devised visual methods of presenting the data. He reviewed the running of the honorary probation officers scheme, introducing functional improvements, and was involved

in the early review (later formalised) of the work order scheme. He also conducted a research project which recommended the joint supervision of probationary clients. This project resulted in the decentralisation of the Probation and Parole Office.

Having completed a degree in Social Work at the Tasmanian College of Advanced Education, Mr Snashall was appointed Head of the Department of Welfare Studies at the Hobart Technical College in May 1981. He was actively involved in changing the role and function of the College and introduced full time study; raised the number of courses offered from 10 to 19; introduced new course options, such as youth studies, and courses for people working with the handicapped; improved the teaching methods; and rewrote the curricula for the courses.



Mr Ron Snashall, Conference Service Officer, Training Section, at the Australian Institute of Criminology

*Jack Sandry introduces Leona Jorgensen, the new editor of Reporter, whose other duties will include book editing and press relations.*



Ms Leona Jorgensen, Assistant Editor, Publications Section, at the Australian Institute of Criminology

*Reporter* has a new editor, and this issue is the first she has put to press with editorial responsibility for its contents.

Leona Jorgensen came to the Institute in March 1985 from the Australian National University, where she had already been long involved in publications. To this practical experience of layout and editing procedures, Ms Jorgensen has added an understanding of professional writing, linguistics, sociology and law, which are among the subjects she has studied at the Canberra College of Advanced Education, from which she will graduate with a Bachelor of Arts in 1986.

With every new editor to a quarterly magazine, there is an opportunity to re-assess direction and to bring in a new approach. With

guidance from the questionnaire sent out with *Reporter* in December, (the responses to which were quite positive and enthusiastic) it is hoped to bring to the contents of *Reporter* a greater immediacy and topicality.

Seminars will still be reported, but with the faster distribution of proceedings that has been achieved of late, there will be less need for detailed extracts from papers. Instead, a wider range of articles will be possible with a movement toward analysis and comment.

This issue, the article *Aboriginal Workshop*, written by Ms Jorgensen, simply reports some of what was said at the workshop and its recommendations. This workshop will probably be discussed further in these papers if respondents feel the need.

# Statistics

## Asian and Pacific Series

By David Biles, Deputy Director  
Assisted by Marjorie Johnson

Correctional administrators in the countries listed have supplied the basic information which is incorporated in the following tables. The footnotes contain a number of explanations that should be borne in mind when making comparisons between countries. For countries marked \* the data refer to 1 October 1984.

**Table 1 — Total Prisoners as at 1 January 1985**

	Males	Females	Total	Populations ('000)	Rate <sup>1</sup>
Australia <sup>2</sup>	9504	534	9957	15909	62.6
Canada <sup>3</sup>	11844	142	11986	24105	49.7
*Fiji	656	18	674	677	99.6
Hong Kong	5664	156	5820	5364	108.5
*Indonesia	26607	545	27152	150000	18.1
Japan	53012	2285	55297	120370	45.9
Korea (Republic)	45270	2422	47692	40895	116.6
Macau	571	24	595	400	148.8
Malaysia	14709	323	15032	15300	98.2
New Zealand	2872	116	2988	3300	90.5
Papua New Guinea	4510	252	4762	3287	144.9
*Philippines	14186	210	14396	53200	27.1
Singapore	3122	85	3207	2502	128.2
Sri Lanka	12761	338	13099	15189	86.2

**Table 2 — Convicted and Remand Prisoners as at 1 January 1985**

	Convicted Prisoners	Remand Prisoners	Percent On Remand	Remand Rate <sup>1</sup>
Australia	8424	1302	13.4	8.2
Canada <sup>3</sup>	11986	—	—	—
Fiji	644	30	4.5	4.4
Hong Kong	5340	480	8.2	8.9
*Indonesia	20089	7063	26.0	4.7
Japan	45505	9792	17.7	8.1
Korea (Republic)	27662	20030	42.0	49.0
Macau	347	248	41.7	62.0
Malaysia	8952	6080	40.4 <sup>4</sup>	39.7
New Zealand	2788	200	6.7 <sup>5</sup>	6.1
Papua New Guinea	4084	678	14.2	20.6
*Philippines	14052	344	2.4	0.6
Singapore	2922	285	8.9	11.4
Sri Lanka	5038	8061	61.5	53.1

**Table 3 — Offenders on Probation and Parole as at 1 January 1985**  
(in those countries where these options apply)

	Probationers	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Parolees	Rate <sup>1</sup>
Australia	24894	156.4	5606	35.2
Canada <sup>3</sup>	—	—	7209	29.9
Fiji	—	—	366 <sup>6</sup>	54.1
Hong Kong	3450	64.3	3669	68.4
*Indonesia	—	—	306	0.2
Japan	22215	18.5	8000	6.6
Korea (Republic)	9799	24.0	1853	4.5
Macau	—	—	54	13.5
New Zealand	6988	211.8	2248	68.1
Papua New Guinea	394	12.0	—	—
*Philippines	18161	34.1	31470	59.2
Sri Lanka	—	—	128 <sup>7</sup>	1.0

Footnotes:

- 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 December 1984.
- 3 Federal prisoners only.
- 4 Includes inmates who are detained on the basis of allegation of facts under Public Order for Prevention of Crime, 1969.
- 5 Includes convicted prisoners on remand awaiting sentence.
- 6 Released to serve Extramural Punishment (224) and Compulsory Supervision Orders (142).
- 7 Released on Licence.

## Australian prison trends

By David Biles,  
Deputy Director

During the period February 1985 to April 1985 the number of prisoners in Australia increased at a very high rate. The most significant increases occurred in New South Wales, Western Australia and Queensland. The numbers of prisoners in all states and territories for April 1985 with changes since January 1985 are shown in Table 1.

**Table 1 — Daily Average Australian Prison Populations April 1985 with changes since January 1985**

	Males	Females	Total	Changes since January 1985
NSW	3588	225	3813	+ 361
VIC	1802	91	1893	+ 3
QLD	1914	58	1972	+ 112
WA	1503	78	1581	+ 195
SA	723	35	758	+ 59
TAS	215	5	220	+ 9
NT	300	11	311	+ 3
ACT	63	3	66*	+ 5
<b>AUST</b>	<b>10108</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>10614</b>	<b>+ 747</b>

\* 51 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 April 1985. The national rate of 67.8 compares with 63.1 found in January 1985.

**Table 2 — Sentenced Prisoners Received, Daily Average Prison Populations and Imprisonment Rates by Jurisdiction — April 1985**

	Sentenced Prisoners Received	Prisoners	General Pop.* '000	Imprisonment Rates
NSW	905 (424)	3813	5438	70.1
VIC	382	1893	4101	46.2
QLD	324	1972	2529	78.0
WA	349 (150)	1581	1395	113.3
SA	174 (133)	758	1361	55.7
TAS	52	220	442	49.8
NT	106 (52)	311	142	219.0
ACT	—	66	254	26.0
<b>AUST</b>	<b>2292</b>	<b>10614</b>	<b>15662</b>	<b>67.8</b>

\* Projected Population end of April 1985 derived from *Australian Demographic Statistics* June Quarter 1984 (Catalogue No. 3101.0). Note new population estimates. Note: For those jurisdictions which have been able to supply this information, the figures shown in brackets represent the numbers who were received into prison for fine default only.

**Table 3 — Total Prisoners and Remandees and Federal Prisoners as at 1 April 1985**

	Total Prisoners	Prisoners on Remand	Percentage of Remandees	Remandees/100,000 of Gen. Pop.	Federal Prisoners
NSW	3787	703	18.6	12.9	107
VIC	1901	180	9.5	4.4	45
QLD	1987	178	9.0	7.0	28
WA	1568	158	10.1	11.3	37
SA	772	166	21.5	12.2	17*
TAS	225	11	4.9	2.5	1
NT	317	56	17.7	39.4	7
ACT	64	13	20.3	5.1	2
AUST	10621	1465	13.8	9.4	244

\* 3 of the federal prisoners in South Australia were transferred from the Northern Territory.

## Juveniles under detention

Compiled by Anita Scandia

Statistics on Persons in Juvenile Corrective Institutions for the quarter ended 30 September 1984 are shown below. Definitions of terms used in the tables can be found in the March 1981 issue of the *Reporter*. Rates are calculated using estimated June 1983 population figures supplied by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

**Persons aged 10-17 in Juvenile Corrective Institutions as at 30 September 1984**

	Total		Detention Status		Reason for Detention	
	Male	Female	Not Awaiting	Awaiting	Offender /Alleged Offender	Non Offender
NSW	n 293	46	265	74	273	66
	r 80.2	13.2				
VIC	n 232	59	243	48	146	145
	r 84.4	21.3				
QLD	n 86	14	66	34	92	8
	r 47.3	8.0				
WA	n 52	3	37	18	55	0
	r 51.8	3.2				
SA	n 62	3	37	28	64	1
	r 66.6	3.4				
TAS	n 10	8	13	5	14	4
	r 31.8	26.2				
NT	n 8	1	4	5	9	0
	r 75.1	9.9				
ACT	n —	—	—	—	—	—
	r —	—				
AUST	n 134	665	212	653	224	
	r 74.3					
	r 70.3	13.1				

Note: n = number, r = rate per 100,000 relevant population.

## Australian community-based corrections data

Compiled by Ivan Potas, Criminologist

The following table provides the number and rates of adult persons on probation and parole as at 1 February 1985:

*Reporter*, Vol. 6, No. 4 — June 1985

	General Pop. <sup>1</sup>	Probation <sup>2</sup>		Parole <sup>3</sup>	
	'000	Number	Rates	Number	Rates
NSW	5428	9745	179.5	2773	51.0
VIC	4093	3160	77.2	953	23.2
QLD	2522	5048	200.1	540	21.4
WA	1391	2103	151.1	776	55.7
SA	1359	2312	170.1	368	27.0
TAS	441	1536	348.2	80	18.1
NT	141	291	206.3	76	53.9
ACT	251	198	78.8	47	18.7
AUST	15626	24393	156.1	5613	35.9

1 Projected population end of January 1985 derived from *Australian Demographic Statistics* June Quarter 1984 (Catalogue No. 3101.0).

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

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

### New South Wales

The probation figure *includes* 719 persons who were under the age of 18 years at the time of release to supervision. 1757 persons were subject to Community Service Orders, and some of these *are included* in the probation figure.

The parole figure *includes* 448 licencees and 484 'after care probationers'.

The total number of persons under supervision of all types in New South Wales was 13,454. In this figure, 'multiple status' offenders are counted only once.

### Victoria

The parole figure *includes* persons supervised from interstate. There were 59 persons subject to Community Service Orders and 272 persons subject to Attendance Centre Orders (total 331). A small proportion of these may also be on probation and are included in the probation figure. There were also 256 pre-releases from prison. Many of the latter persons will become parolees in the future.

### Queensland

The number of persons subject to Community Service Orders was 1688. Approximately one third of these were also given probation and *are included* in the probation figure. The figure for Community Service Orders also includes 705 persons who received 'fine option' orders.

### Western Australia

There was a total of 710 persons subject to community service orders. Of these 410 were also placed on probation and *are included* in the probation figure. Only 300 persons were subject to Community Service Orders without probation and these are not included in the probation figure.

There was a total of 784 pre-parolees in that state.

### South Australia

The probation figure *includes* 159 persons who were subject to Community Service Orders.

With regard to parole it is advised that a further 10 persons received voluntary supervision in the community by the Parole Services. A further 36 prisoners were supervised in prison.

### Tasmania

The probation figure includes 147 juveniles. It also includes 21 probationers from interstate. The parole figure *includes* 14 parolees from interstate. The number of persons having a legal obligation under the Work Order Program (including absconders) was 427 of whom 287 were currently available and discharging their own orders. 202 of the latter figure were also subject to probation and are included in the probation figure.

### Northern Territory

There were 15 persons subject to Community Service Orders. Some of those were also placed on probation and are included in the probation figure. The parole figure *includes* those on licence.

## COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDERS

The following table shows the number of persons and rates per 100,000 of the general population who were subject to Community Service or Work Orders (excluding absconders) and including Attendance Centre Orders for Victoria, as at 1 February 1985:

	Number	Rates
NSW	1757	32.3
VIC	331	8.0
QLD	1688	66.9
WA	710	51.0
SA	159	11.7
TAS	287	65.0
NT	15	10.6
ACT	Not applicable	Not applicable
AUST	4947	31.6

CORRECTION: In the previous edition of the Australian Community-Based Corrections Data No. 77 (January 1985) the

figure given for Community Service Orders for Western Australia was 314 rather than 716. Accordingly the following table should be substituted.

## COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDERS

The following table shows the number of persons and rates per 100,000 of the general population who were subject to Community Service or work orders (excluding absconders) and including Attendance Centre Orders for Victoria, as at 1 January 1985:

	Number	Rates
NSW	1801	31.0
VIC	286	7.1
QLD	1701	66.9
WA	716	51.5
SA	164	12.1
TAS	260	59.4
NT	16	11.5
ACT	Not applicable	Not applicable
AUST	4944	31.0

# Publications

A new pricing system has been introduced. Many publications formerly charged for have been made free. Where prices are shown they include postage.

## BOOKS

- C R BEVAN** (Editor)  
Minimum Standard Guidelines for Australian Prisons  
December 1984
- DAVID BILES** (Editor)  
Crime and Justice in Australia November 1977 \$6  
Crime in Papua New Guinea October 1976 \$4
- JOHN BRAITHWAITE**  
Prisons, Education and Work January 1980 \$6  
To Punish or Persuade: Enforcement of Coal Mine Safety  
(SUNY Press) US\$20
- JOHN BRAITHWAITE and PETER GRABOSKY**  
Occupational Health and Safety Enforcement in Australia \$10
- W CLIFFORD**  
Plotting and Planning September 1980 \$6
- W CLIFFORD** (Editor)  
Crime Prevention Planning: Proceedings of the United Nations  
Interregional Course August 1977  
Human Rights in the Administration of Criminal Justice: Report  
on the United Nations Course September 1978
- W CLIFFORD AND S D GOKHALE** (Editors)  
Innovations in Criminal Justice In Asia and The Pacific  
June 1979 \$4
- ANDREW HOPKINS**  
Crime, Law and Business: The Sociological Sources of Australian  
Monopoly Law May 1978 \$4
- SATYANSHU K MUKHERJEE**  
Crime Trends in Twentieth Century Australia - (hardback)  
October 1981 \$30  
Age and Crime July 1983 \$4
- SATYANSHU MUKHERJEE, EVELYN JACOBSEN, JOHN WALKER**  
Source Book of Australian Criminal and Social Statistics  
1900-1980 September 1981 \$10
- IVAN POTAS**  
Just Deserts for the Mad January 1982 \$6
- BRUCE SWANTON**  
Police Institutions and Issues: American and Australian  
Perspectives September 1979 \$6  
Protecting the Protectors February 1983 \$10
- J WHELAN, E SEATON, E CUNNINGHAM DAX**  
Aftermath: The Tasman Bridge Collapse June 1976 \$4

## TRAINING SEMINARS: REPORTS AND PROCEEDINGS

- The Conflict of Security and Rehabilitation of the 1970s  
April 1976 \$4
- Crime Prevention and the Community: Whose Responsibility?  
August 1975 \$4
- The Magistrates' Court 1976: What Progress?  
April 1976
- Penal Philosophies and Practice in the 1970s  
February 1977
- Planning and Policy for Crime Control Personnel  
August 1975 \$4
- The Police Role in Juvenile Delinquency May 1977 \$4
- Legal and Law Related Education in Australia  
May 1980 \$4
- Children's Rights and Justice for Juveniles October 1980 \$4
- Armed Robbery In Australia: Research, Information and Preventive  
Considerations August 1978 \$4
- C R BEVAN** (Editor)  
Retailers as Victims of Crime April 1983 \$10  
National Conference on Arson December 1983 \$10  
Community Service Orders in Australia and New Zealand  
June 1984 \$4
- C R BEVAN AND A J WATT** (Editors)  
Probation - Current Positions and New Directions  
July 1981 \$4
- DAVID BILES** (Editor)  
Review of Australian Criminological Research  
May 1981 \$4  
Review of Australian Criminological Research 1983  
May 1983 \$4  
Review of Australian Criminological Research 1985  
May 1985 \$4
- P N GRABOSKY** (Editor)  
National Symposium on Victimology May 1982 \$6
- RICHARD HARDING** (Editor)  
Administration of Criminal Justice in the A.C.T.  
August 1984 \$4
- SUZANNE HATTY** (Editor)  
Women in the Prison System October 1984 \$6
- MAUREEN KINGSHOTT** (Editor)  
Alcohol and Crime May 1981 \$4
- JAMES MORGAN** (Editor)  
Community Policing November 1984 \$4

<b>JANE MUGFORD (Editor)</b>		
Fourth Seminar for Librarians in the Criminal Justice System	July 1984	\$4
<b>BRIAN NOAD (Editor)</b>		
Developmental Programs for Prisoners	February 1985	\$4
<b>IVAN POTAS (Editor)</b>		
Prosecutorial Discretion	March 1985	\$6
<b>A S REES (Editor)</b>		
Policing and Private Security	May 1983	\$4
<b>JOCELYNNE A SCUTT (Editor)</b>		
Violence in the Family	April 1981	\$4
Rape Law Reform	August 1980	\$4
Restoring Victims of Crime	May 1980	
<b>BRUCE SWANTON (Editor)</b>		
Aborigines and Criminal Justice	May 1984	\$10
<b>JOHN WALKER</b>		
The Use of Computers in the Criminal Justice System	September 1981	\$4

## RESEARCH REPORTS

<b>DAVID BILES</b>		
Car Stealing In Australia: Facts and Figures	June 1975	
Remand in Victoria: A Review of the Nature and Size of Facilities Needed	October 1982	\$4
Women Prisoners in Victoria: A Review of the Nature and Size of Facilities Needed	November 1982	\$4
Unconvicted Prisoners in Australia: A study of the structure of remand populations in eight jurisdictions	April 1984	
<b>DAVID BILES and GEOFF CUDDIHY</b>		
A Survey of A.C.T. Prisoners in N.S.W. Prisons	November 1984	\$4
<b>DAVID BILES and MARJORIE JOHNSON</b>		
Australian Prison Trends Nos 1-100	November 1984	
<b>W CLIFFORD</b>		
Echoes and Hopes	1979	
Why is it Safer to Live in Tokyo?	September 1980	\$4
Aboriginal Criminological Research	May 1981	\$4
Cost of Imprisonment in Australia	March 1982	\$4
Rights and Obligations in a Prison	July 1982	\$4
<b>W CLIFFORD and JOHN BRAITHWAITE</b>		
Cost-Effective Business Regulation	February 1981	\$4
<b>W CLIFFORD and J MARJORAM</b>		
Road Safety and Crime		
Suicide in Western Australia	May 1979	\$4
Suicide in South Australia		\$4
The Cost of Criminal Justice: A Preliminary International Survey	July 1980	
<b>ANDREW HOPKINS</b>		
The Impact of Prosecutions Under the Trade Practices Act	April 1982	\$4
<b>ANATOLE KONONEWSKY</b>		
The Cost of Criminal Justice: An Analysis	July 1976	\$4
<b>JEFF MARJORAM</b>		
Crime in a New Community: The Case of Tuggeranong	October 1979	
<b>SATYANSHU K MUKHERJEE</b>		
Profile of Federal Prisoners	May 1981	\$4
<b>D St L KELLY and MARY DAUNTON-FEAR</b>		
Probation and Parole: Interstate Supervision and Enforcement	February 1975	
<b>IVAN POTAS</b>		
Sentencing Sex Offenders in New South Wales: An Interim Report	November 1977	
The Legal Basis of Probation	June 1976	
Sentencing Drug Offenders in New South Wales	April 1983	\$4
<b>IVAN POTAS and DEBRA RICKWOOD</b>		
Do Juries Understand?	December 1984	\$4
<b>IVAN POTAS and JOHN WALKER</b>		
Sentencing the Federal Drug Offender	February 1983	\$4
<b>BRUCE SWANTON</b>		
The Nature and Scope of Police and Police Related Research	November 1977	
Australia's External Territory Police Forces	April 1978	
<b>BRUCE SWANTON, GARRY HANNIGAN, DAVID BILES</b>		
Police Source Book	March 1983	\$10

<b>JOHN WALKER</b>		
Physical Planning and Crime in Canberra	May 1981	
Forecasting Prisoner Numbers	August 1984	\$4
<b>JOHN WALKER and DAVID BILES</b>		
Australian Prisoners 1982	April 1983	\$4
Australian Prisoners 1983	April 1984	\$4
Australian Prisoners 1984	March 1985	\$4
<b>GRANT WARDLAW (Editor)</b>		
The Role of Psychologists in the Criminal Justice System	April 1983	\$4

## ASIAN AND PACIFIC CONFERENCES OF CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATORS

Corrections in Asia and the Pacific	June 1980	\$6
Regional Developments in Corrections	July 1982	\$6
The Management of Corrections in Asia and the Pacific	June 1983	\$6
Asian and Pacific Experiences in Corrections	June 1984	\$6
Prisons in Paradise	December 1984	\$6

## REPORTS ON TRAINING PROJECTS

<b>C R BEVAN</b>		
Progress in Crime Prevention in Papua New Guinea	March 1978	
<b>DAVID BILES</b>		
Crime Prevention in Developing Areas	August 1975	
<b>PHILIPPA CHAPMAN</b>		
Youth and Social Control	August 1975	
<b>W CLIFFORD</b>		
An Approach to Aboriginal Criminology	December 1981	
Evaluation in the Criminal Justice Services	January 1982	
Race Problems in ESCAP	July 1982	
<b>MARY DAUNTON-FEAR</b>		
Women as Participants in the Criminal Justice System	October 1975	
<b>COL G DRAPER</b>		
Crime and Delinquency in Urban Areas	August 1975	
<b>MARK FILAN</b>		
Police Training in Australia	August 1978	
<b>M A KINGSHOTT</b>		
Juvenile Residential Care		
Alternatives to Imprisonment	August 1981	
<b>JOHN P NOBLE</b>		
Women as Victims of Crime	August 1975	
<b>DENBIGH RICHARDS</b>		
Crime Prevention: Planning and Participation in Geelong	February 1976	
<b>ARTHUR VENO</b>		
The Psychologist in Criminal Justice: An Australian Perspective	March 1978	
<b>ALLAN WOODWARD (Editor)</b>		
Forensic Psychologists	April 1983	
<b>OTHER PUBLICATIONS</b>		
<b>DAVID BILES (Guest Editor)</b>		
Journal of Drug Issues, Vol. 7, No. 4, Fall 1977. Drug Issues: An Australian Perspective	Out of Print	\$4
<b>DAVID BILES</b>		
The Size of the Crime Problem in Australia (2nd edition)	February 1982	
Criminal Justice Research in California	October 1981	
Groote Eylandt Prisoners	November 1983	
<b>W CLIFFORD</b>		
How to Combat Hijacking		
Policing a Democracy	June 1982	
Planning Crime Prevention	1976	\$19
<b>W CLIFFORD AND L T WILKINS</b>		
Bail: Issues and Prospects	February 1977	
Human Rights Guarantees in the Administration of Justice	February 1983	
<b>BRUCE SWANTON</b>		
A Chronological Account of Crime, Public Order and Police in Sydney 1788-1810	June 1983	
Aborigines and Criminal Justice - An Annual Guide to Written Materials and Innovations, Current Research and Quantitative Data	September 1983	
The Police of Sydney 1788-1862	April 1984	

# reporter

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