

INFORMATION

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OF AUSTRALIAN CRIMINOLOGY

Volume 6 Number 1
June 1979

AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY

INFORMATION BULLETIN OF AUSTRALIAN CRIMINOLOGY

**Volume 6 Number 1
June 1979**

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Introduction

The Australian Institute of Criminology has established a national clearinghouse of criminological information to act as a central agency for the collection, storage, exchange and dissemination of bibliographical data on Australian and Australian-related criminological material.

This information is stored on computer and forms the data base of CINCH (Computerised Information from National Criminological Holdings), the Institute's computerised bibliographic service which provides rapid and comprehensive retrospective searches.

The *Information Bulletin of Australian Criminology* is published quarterly and is an integral part of this system, publishing in its 'Recent Publications' and 'Current and Recently Completed Research' sections all the new material which continuously updates the CINCH data base. It also contains information regarding past and forthcoming seminars in Australia, bibliographical activities of the J.V. Barry Memorial Library and generally aims to encourage a greater interchange of information between all persons interested in Australian criminology.

The success of the Information Bulletin depends to a large degree on material contributed to it by its readers, and persons who would like a statement of their research to appear or wish to publicise conferences or seminars are invited to complete the appropriate forms supplied with each issue and return them to the address below.

Readers will appreciate that the information contained in the Information Bulletin can only be as accurate and reliable as its source.

The Australian Institute of Criminology hopes that the services provided by CINCH and this Information Bulletin prove valuable to those interested in criminology and looks forward to the continued interest and assistance of its readers.

Address all communications to: The Editorial Committee,
Information Bulletin,
P.O. Box 28,
Woden. A.C.T. 2606.
Telephone: 82 2111.

Editorial

When the *Information Bulletin of Australian Criminology* commenced publication 5 years ago, little was publicly known of the quantity or range of criminological research in Australia. In 1975 a survey was undertaken by the Australian Institute of Criminology in an effort to determine the state of criminological research in Australia. The results were published in Volume 2 Number 1 (June 1975) at pp.11-37. Nearly 100 projects were noted as being in progress and it can safely be assumed that there were many more which the survey did not detect.

The decentralisation of research in a country the size of Australia is inevitable and this fact has made it almost impossible for researchers to meet formally to discuss the problems of research in general and their research projects in particular. It is therefore pleasing to note the first general seminar on Australian criminological research which was held at the Australian Institute of Criminology from 21-23 February 1979. The 35 participants comprised recipients of grants from the Criminology Research Council; the Institute's research staff; and a small number of persons engaged in relevant research. There were approximately equal numbers of educationists, sociologists, psychologists and lawyers, with smaller numbers of psychiatrists, economists and statisticians.

All participants had submitted synopses of their research projects before the seminar and edited versions of these appear in either the 'Current Research' or 'Recently Completed Research' sections of this *Information Bulletin*.

A number of general themes emerged from the seminar. A matter of concern was the situation faced by some researchers in government organisations. Difficulties of access to data and to offenders had in some instances prevented the conduct of research that had been given high priority by the relevant authorities. It was also said that in these situations clear statements of needs and agreements of cooperation should be negotiated before research is started. It was further pointed out that in these situations research directors have a duty to ensure that their staff are able to undertake the work assigned to them.

A recurring theme at the seminar was the need for more timely, comprehensive and accessible statistics for all aspects of crime and the administration of justice in Australia. In this regard the plans of the South Australian Office of Crime Statistics were warmly welcomed, and the work of the New South Wales Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research was highly commended.¹ It was hoped that other States would establish similar organisations in the near future. Notwithstanding these possible developments, it was pointed out that there was a serious lack of up-to-date data on the incidence of offences at a national level and that this problem could only be resolved by a cooperative effort from all Australian police forces.

There was a consensus that the seminar should become an annual event, though there was disagreement as to the format of such a seminar. However, whatever form these seminars take, their continuation will mark a considerable advance in the communication of criminological research in Australia.

1. See item no.49 and list of New South Wales Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research publications in 'Notices' section of this *Information Bulletin*.

Australian Criminological Journals

This section is published annually to inform readers about Australian journals which contain articles of criminological interest.

A.C.P.C. Forum

Contributions to:

The Editor
Mr J.H. Purcell
Australian Crime Prevention Council
No.1 Carmel Court
Rio Vista. Qld. 4217

Subscriptions to:

Mr Kenneth I. Weaver
Magazine Art Pty Ltd
35 Willis Street
Hampton. Vic. 3188

**Quarterly: Membership to
A.C.P.C. or \$5.00 p.a.**

A.C.T. Police Journal

Police Association of the A.C.T.
P.O. Box 236
Dickson. A.C.T. Australia. 2602

Bi-monthly: Unpriced

A.S.M.A.

Official journal of the Australian Stipendiary
Magistrates' Association.

Contributions to:

Reg Bartley
31 Mary Street
Merrylands. N.S.W. Australia 2160

Subscriptions to:

Kevin Webb
Central Court of Petty Sessions
98 Liverpool Street
Sydney. N.S.W. Australia. 2000

Quarterly: Membership \$10

Adelaide Law Review**Annual: \$6.60****Contributions to:**

The Editor
 Adelaide Law Review
 Faculty of Law
 University of Adelaide
 Adelaide. S.A. Australia. 5000

Subscriptions to:

Law Book Co. Ltd
 389-393 Lonsdale Street
 Melbourne. Vic. Australia. 3000

Alternative Criminology Journal**Quarterly: \$8.00 p.a.**

Prisoners' Action Group
 P.O. Box 64
 Surry Hills. N.S.W. Australia. 2010

Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology**Quarterly: \$25.00
Membership \$15.00****Contributions to:**

The Editor
 Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology
 Dr A.A. Bartholomew
 Criminology Department
 University of Melbourne
 Parkville. Vic. Australia. 3052

Subscriptions to:

Butterworths Pty Ltd
 P.O. Box 454
 Chatswood. N.S.W. Australia. 2067
 (or by membership to the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology,
 University of Melbourne, Parkville. Vic. Australia. 3052)

Australian and New Zealand Journal of Sociology**3 p.a.: \$18.00****Contributions to:**

Kevin Clements
 Department of Psychology and Sociology
 University of Canterbury
 Christchurch 1. New Zealand

Subscriptions to:

Membership of SAANZ inquiries to –
 Mr Leon Earle
 Department of Sociology
 Salisbury College of Advanced Education
 Salisbury East. S.A. Australia. 5109

***Australian Crime Prevention Council.
National Conference Proceedings***

Biennial: \$9.70

Australian Crime Prevention Council
56 Foster Street
Sydney. N.S.W. Australia. 2000

Information Bulletin of Australian Criminology

Quarterly: Gratis

Australian Institute of Criminology
P.O. Box 28
Woden. A.C.T. Australia. 2606

Australian Institute of Criminology Newsletter

Quarterly: Gratis

Australian Institute of Criminology
P.O. Box 28
Woden. A.C.T. Australia. 2606

Australian Journal of Alcoholism and Drug Dependence

Quarterly: \$6.00

Contributions to:

The Editor
AJADD
37 Macpherson Street
Mosman. N.S.W. Australia. 2088

Subscriptions to:

AFADD
T. & G. Building
London Circuit
Canberra City. A.C.T. Australia. 2601

Australian Journal of Forensic Sciences

Quarterly: \$33.35

Contributions to:

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'Wyoming'
175 Macquarie Street
Sydney. N.S.W. Australia. 2000

Subscriptions to:

Butterworths Pty Ltd
P.O. Box 455
Chatswood. N.S.W. Australia. 2067

Australian Journal of Social Issues

**Quarterly: \$13.00
\$A15.00 overseas**

Contributions to:

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AJSS
Australian Council of Social Service
190 Cumberland Street
Sydney. N.S.W. Australia. 2000

Subscriptions to:
 The Business Manager
 AJSS
 Australian Council of Social Service
 190 Cumberland Street
 Sydney, N.S.W. Australia. 2000

Australian Law Journal

Monthly: \$52.00

Law Book Co. Ltd
 301-305 Kent Street
 Sydney, N.S.W. Australia. 2000
 Editor: J.G. Starke

Australian Police College Journal

Annual: Gratis

Australian Police College
 North Head
 Manly, N.S.W. Australia. 2095

Australian Police Journal

Quarterly: \$3.00

The Editor
 Australian Police Journal
 G.P.O. Box 45
 Sydney, N.S.W. Australia. 2001

Civil Liberty

\$6.00 p.a.

The Treasurer
 VCCL
 P.O. Box 137
 Carlton, Vic. Australia. 3053

Criminal Law Journal

Bi-monthly: \$27.50

Contributions to:
 The General Editor
 Criminal Law Journal
 Dr D. O'Connor
 Australian National University
 P.O. Box 4
 Canberra, A.C.T. Australia. 2600

Subscriptions to:
 Law Book Co. Ltd
 301-305 Kent Street
 Sydney, N.S.W. Australia. 2000

Federal Law Review**Annual: \$15.00**

Contributions to:
 The Editor
 Federal Law Review
 Law School
 Australian National University
 P.O. Box 4
 Canberra. A.C.T. Australia. 2600

Subscriptions to:
 Law Book Co. Ltd
 301-305 Kent Street
 Sydney. N.S.W. Australia. 2000

Guardian**Bi-monthly: Gratis**

The Editor
 'Guardian'
 South Australian Police Department
 1 Angas Street
 Adelaide. S.A. 5000

Guideliner**Irregular: Gratis**

Tasmanian Probation and Parole Service
 Knopwood House
 Montpelier Retreat
 Battery Point
 Hobart. Tas. Australia. 7000

INprint**Monthly except January:
Gratis**

Enquiries to:
 Programmes Division
 Department of Corrective Services
 56-60 Foster Street
 Sydney. N.S.W. 2000

Jail News**Fortnightly: \$5.20**

Prisoners Action Group
 P.O. Box 215
 Glebe. N.S.W. Australia. 2037

Law Council Newsletter**Quarterly: 20 cents each**

The Editor
 Law Council of Australia
 185 William Street
 Melbourne. Vic. Australia. 3000

Legal Service Bulletin

The Editor
 Legal Service Bulletin
 P.O. Box 138
 Mt Waverley, Vic. Australia. 3149

Bi-monthly: \$12.00 Library
 \$9.00 Individual

***Magazine of the Australian Section,
International Police Association***

Editor-in-Chief
 P.O. Box 156
 Noble Park, Vic. Australia. 3174

Gratis

Melbourne University Law Review

Contributions to:
 The Editor
 Melbourne University Law Review
 Law School
 University of Melbourne
 Parkville, Vic. Australia. 3052

Subscriptions to:
 Law Book Co. Ltd
 389-393 Lonsdale Street
 Melbourne, Vic. Australia. 3000

2 per annum: \$5.40 each

Monash University Law Review

Contributions to:
 The Editor
 Monash University
 Law Review
 Faculty of Law
 Monash University
 Clayton, Vic. Australia. 3168

Subscriptions to:
 Law Book Co. Ltd
 389-393 Lonsdale Street
 Melbourne, Vic. Australia. 3000

2 p.a.: \$12.50

***National Police: the Commonwealth Police
Association Journal***

Editor
 Box 154, P.O.
 Bexley, N.S.W. Australia. 2207

Gratis

***New South Wales. Bureau of Crime and Statistics
and Research. Statistical Reports***

The Bureau
 G.P.O. Box 6
 Sydney, N.S.W. Australia. 2001

Irregular: Gratis

***New South Wales. Department of Corrective Services.
Research and Statistics Division. Publications***

Irregular: Gratis

The Department
Goodsell Building
8-12 Chifley Square
Sydney. N.S.W. Australia. 2000

New South Wales Police News

Monthly: \$4.00

The Editor
New South Wales Police News
Police Association of New South Wales
P.O. Box J26
Brickfield Hill. N.S.W. Australia. 2000

Police Association. Victoria

Monthly: Unpriced

The Editor
Police Association
43 MacKenzie Street
Melbourne. Vic. Australia. 3000

Police Digest

Quarterly: Gratis

Australian Police College
North Head
Manly. N.S.W. Australia. 2095

Police Journal. South Australia

Monthly: 20 cents each

Police Association of South Australia
27 Carrington Street
Adelaide. S.A. Australia. 5001

Police Life

Monthly: \$1.10 p.a.

The Editor
Police Life
G.P.O. Box 2763Y
Melbourne. Vic. Australia. 3001

Police News

Monthly: Gratis

Western Australian Police Union of Workers
Head Office
257 Adelaide Terrace
Perth. W.A. Australia. 6000

Prisoners' Voice

Quarterly: \$6.00

P.A.G. Victoria
P.O. Box 301
Eltham. Vic. Australia. 3095

Probation Officer**Quarterly: \$6.00 p.a.**

The Editor
 Probation Officer
 Probation Officers' Association of Victoria
 P.O. Box 634E
 Melbourne, Vic. Australia. 3001

Queensland Lawyer**Bi-monthly: \$34.00**

The Editor
 Law Book Co. Ltd
 27-35 Turbot Street
 Brisbane, Qld. Australia. 5000

Queensland Police Journal**Monthly: 20 cents each**

Queensland Police Union of Employees
 269 Main Street
 Kangaroo Point
 East Brisbane, Qld. Australia. 4169

Reform**4 per annum: \$5.00**

The Editor
 'Reform'
 Australian Law Reform Commission
 G.P.O. Box 3708
 Sydney, N.S.W. Australia. 2001

Release**Irregular: \$3.00 p.a.**

The Treasurer
 Prisoners' Aid Association of South Australia
 222 Halifax Street
 Adelaide, S.A. Australia. 5000

South Australia. Police. Library Bulletin**Monthly: Gratis**

Enquiries to:
 Librarian
 Police Department
 Box 1539 G.P.O.
 Adelaide, S.A. 5001

Sydney Law Review**Annual: \$5.60**

Contributions to:
 The Editorial Committee
 Sydney University Law School

173-175 Phillip Street
Sydney. N.S.W. Australia. 2000

Subscriptions to:
Law Book Co. Ltd
301-305 Kent Street
Sydney. N.S.W. Australia. 2000

Sydney University Institute of Criminology Proceedings

Irregular: Various

Inquiries to:
Institute of Criminology
Sydney University Law School
173-175 Phillip Street
Sydney. N.S.W. Australia. 2000

Standing orders to:
Government Printer
G.P.O. Box 4050
Sydney. N.S.W. Australia. 2001

Tasmanian Police Journal

Monthly: \$1.80

Tasmanian Police Association
G.P.O. Box 1299N
Hobart. Tas. Australia. 7001

University of New South Wales Law Journal

2 p.a.: \$6.60 each

Contributions to:
The Editor
'University of N.S.W. Law Journal'
Faculty of Law
University of New South Wales
Box 1 P.O.
Kensington. N.S.W. 2033

Subscriptions to:
Law Book Co.
301-305 Kent Street
Sydney. N.S.W. 2000

University of Queensland Law Journal

Annual: \$4.00

The Editor
Law School
University of Queensland
St Lucia. Qld. Australia. 4067

Subscriptions to:
University of Queensland Press
St Lucia. Qld. Australia. 4067

University of Tasmania Law Review

Annual: \$4.00

The Editor
University of Tasmania Law Review
Law School
University of Tasmania
Box 252C
Hobart, Tas. Australia. 7001

Subscriptions to:
The Business Manager
University of Tasmania Law Review
Law School
University of Tasmania
Box 252C
Hobart, Tas. Australia. 7001

University of Western Australia Law Review

2 per annum: \$18.25

University of Western Australia Law Review
Law School
University of Western Australia
Nedlands, W.A. Australia. 6009

Subscriptions to:
University of Western Australia Press
Nedlands, W.A. Australia. 6009
or
Law Book Co. Ltd
301-305 Kent Street
Sydney, N.S.W. Australia. 2000

Victoria Police College Library Bulletin

Monthly: Gratis

Librarian
Police College
260 Domain Road
South Yarra, Vic. 3141

Recent Publications

This section of the Bulletin is compiled by the J.V. Barry Memorial Library. All incoming material is scanned for Australian or Australian-related criminological information.

Publications which are unavailable elsewhere may be borrowed on Inter-library Loan from the J.V. Barry Memorial Library.

List of Australian journals comprehensively indexed for this issue:

A.C.P.C. Forum 2(1) 1979
A.C.T. Police Journal 3(11) March 1979
APAIS February 1979
Australian Current Law Digest March 1979
Australian Journal of Forensic Sciences 11(2) December 1978
Australian Journal of Social Issues 14(1) February 1979
Australian Law Journal 53(2) February 1979; 53(3) March 1979
Australian Police College Journal 1977
Australian Police Journal 33(2) April 1979
The Bridge 2(3) February 1979; 2(4) May 1979
Bulletin 100 (5158) 1 May 1979
Criminal Law Journal 3(1) February 1979; 3(2) April 1979
Jail News 1(15) February 1979 to 2(4) May 1979
Legal Service Bulletin 4(1) 1979; 4(2) 1979
Monash University Law Review 5(1 & 2) 1978
NZPARS News no.36 November 1978
Police Life February 1979; April 1979
Reform no.14 April 1979
University of Queensland Law Journal 10(2) December 1978

ABORIGINES

See Customary law item no.57; Infanticide item no.82; Prisons — W.A. item no.198.

ABORIGINES POLICE RELATIONS

1 21 Devision v. blacks. Belleair, Bob. *Jail News* 1(19) March 31, 1979. p.5.

See also Police community relations item nos 142-143.

AGGRESSION

See Violence item nos 228-229, 231.

APPEALS

2 Review of the Justices Act 1902; part 1 — Appeals. Western Australia. Law Reform Commission. Perth, 1979. 62p. Available from: The Commission, 44 St George's Terrace, Perth. W.A. 6000.

See also Australia High Court item no.4; Criminal courts item no.36; Prison tribunals item no.167.

ARREST

3 The Use of deadly force in arrest: proposals for reform. Elliott, Ian D. *Criminal Law Journal* 3(2) April 1979. p.50-88.

See also Police questioning item no.157.

AUSTRALIA HIGH COURT

- 4 The High Court and no Privy Council. *Australian Law Journal* 53(2) February 1979. p.59-62.

AUSTRALIAN CRIME PREVENTION COUNCIL

- 5 A Synopsis of minutes of the National Executive of the Australian Crime Prevention Council 1960 to 1977. Wood, R.C. *A.C.P.C. Forum* 2(1) 1979. p.29-34.

AUSTRALIAN SECURITY INTELLIGENCE ORGANIZATION

- 6 A.S.I.O. Bill 1979 Goldring, J.L. *Legal Service Bulletin* 4(2) April 1979. p.64-65.
- 7 Cause for 'alarm', Flanagan, Pat and 'Real' threat. Cockburn, Stewart. *The Advertiser* May 17, 1979, p.5. Available from: J.V. Barry Memorial Library.
- 8 Keeping tabs on the security men. Grattan, Michelle. *Newcastle Morning Herald* May 14, 1979. Available from: J.V. Barry Memorial Library.
- 9 Ruffling the cloak. Bayly, Brett. *The Advertiser* May 16, 1979. Available from: J.V. Barry Memorial Library.
- 10 Strengthening State repression. Brown, David. *Jail News* 1(18) March 17, 1979. p.3.

BAIL – QUEENSLAND

- 11 A report . . . on the law relating to bail in criminal proceedings. Queensland. Law Reform Commission. Brisbane, 1978. 19, 29p. Q.L.R.C. 25.

BAIL – WESTERN AUSTRALIA

- 12 Bail report. *The West Australian* April 12, 1979. p.1 & 16. Available from: J.V. Barry Memorial Library.
- 13 Report on bail. Western Australia. Law Reform Commission. Perth, 1979. 135p. (Project no.64). Available from: The Commission, City Centre Tower, 44 St George's Terrace, Perth. W.A. 6000.

BEHAVIOUR MODIFICATION

- 14 Modifying delinquents conversation using token reinforcement of self-recorded behaviour. Sanson Fisher, R.W., F.W. Seymour, W.A. Montgomery and T.F. Stokes. *Journal of Behaviour Therapy and Experimental Psychiatry* 9(2) June 1978. p.163-168

BUSHRANGERS

- 15 Australian bushrangers. Kerr, Colin and Margaret. Adelaide, Rigby, 1978. 63p.

CHILD ABUSE

- 16 Battered children. Editorial. *Criminal Law Journal* 3(2) April 1979. p.45-48.
- 17 Seventh Wilfred Fullagar Memorial Lecture: the battered baby and the limits of the law. McClean, J.D. *Monash University Law Review* 5(1 & 2) December 1978. p.1-15.
- 18 The Wider spectrum of child abuse. Connell, H.M. *Medical Journal of Australia* v.2, October 7, 1978. p.391-392.

CHILD WELFARE – A.C.T.

- 19 Child welfare. Australian Capital Territory Legislative Assembly. Standing Committee on Housing and Welfare. Canberra, Govt Pr, 1978. 145p. (Report no.8)

- 20 Child welfare; children in trouble. Australia. Law Reform Commission. Sydney, 1979. 30p. (Discussion paper no.9).

- 21 New task on child laws. *Reform* no.14 April 1979. p.26-28.

CHILDREN'S RIGHTS

See Juvenile courts item no.86.

COMMITTAL PROCEEDINGS

- 22 Committal proceedings. Samuels, Gordon Jacob. Paper presented to the Summer Judicial Conference, 5th, Canberra, 1976. Session II. 33p.
- 23 The Criteria governing the decision to commit for trial in Australia. Seymour, John. *Criminal Law Journal* 3(1) February 1979. p.3-12.

COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDERS – VICTORIA

- 24 Another dish on the sentencing smorgasbord. Editorial. *The Bridge* 2(4) May 1979. p.3.
- 25 Sentencing alternatives involving community service. Victoria. Sentencing Alternatives Committee. Melbourne, 1979.

COMPUTER CRIME

- 26 The Computer criminal. Lewis, Terry. *Brisbane Courier Mail* May 5, 1979. Available from: J.V. Barry Memorial Library.
- 27 Computers as crime accessory. Apelgren, Jane. *Newcastle Morning Herald* April 23, 1979. Available from: J.V. Barry Memorial Library.
- 28 How computer audit saves money and prevents crime. *Modern Office and Data Management* April 1979. Available from: J.V. Barry Memorial Library.
- 29 How to combat the computer criminal. *Manufacturers' Monthly* April 15, 1979. Available from: J.V. Barry Memorial Library.
- 30 An investigation of the legal issues surrounding the abuse of computer resources. Magee, Michael J. IN Australian Computer Conference, 8th, Canberra, 28 August – 2 September 1978. Proceedings. p.1232-1241.

CORPORATE CRIMES

- 31 Auditors written into N.S.W. corporate crime bill. Norman, Lance. *Australian Financial Review* March 22, 1979. Available from: J.V. Barry Memorial Library.

CORRECTIONS – VICTORIA

- 32 Community Welfare Services Act 1978 (9248) – Section 12a. Correctional Services Council. Editorial. *Bridge* 2(3) February 1979. p.3.

COURT MANAGEMENT

- 33 Computer court management. Editorial. *Criminal Law Journal* 3(2) April 1979. p.48-49.

COURTS

- 34 The Proliferation of special courts and tribunals. Street, Sir Laurence. Extracts from an address at 22nd Annual Industrial Relations Conference Dinner on 15th September, 1978. *A.S.M.A.* 1(2) Nov./Dec. 1978. p.1-4.

CRIME PREVENTION

- 35 Crimes against business: some preventive techniques. McKee, Charles. *Rydges Business Journal* April 1979. Available from: J.V. Barry Memorial Library.

See also Australian Crime Prevention Council item no.5.

CRIMINAL BEHAVIOUR — BIBLIOGRAPHY

See Deviant behaviour — Bibliography, item no.59.

CRIMINAL COURTS

- 36 Appeal Court decisions in crime cases often upset. Blunden, Verge. *Sydney Morning Herald* April 16, 1979. Available from: J.V. Barry Memorial Library.

CRIMINAL INTENT

See Criminal liability item no.45-46; Theft item no.220.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE

- 37 Beyond reasonable doubt. Hawkins, Gordon. Sydney, Australian Broadcasting Commission, 1977. 132p. \$2.50.
- 38 Counting the cost. Braybrooke, E.K. *Bridge* 2(3) February 1979. p.5.

CRIMINAL LAW — AUSTRALIA

- 39 Criminal law. 3rd ed. Howard, Colin. Sydney, Law Book Co., 1977.

CRIMINAL LAW — N.S.W.

- 40 Criminal law in New South Wales, vol.2. Watson, Ray and Bartley, R.J. Sydney, Law Book Co., 1978. Looseleaf.

CRIMINAL LAW — QUEENSLAND

- 41 Criminal law of Queensland. 5th ed. Carter, Reginald Francis. Brisbane, Butterworths, 1979.

CRIMINAL LAW — TASMANIA

- 42 The Tasmanian Criminal Code; part II: particular crimes, cases and materials. Blackwood, John B. Hobart, University of Tasmania, 1978. 'Solely for use as teaching materials in the Faculty of Law, University of Tasmania.'

CRIMINAL LIABILITY

- 43 Honest claim of right and criminal responsibility under the Queensland Code. O'Regan, R.S. *University of Queensland Law Journal* 10(2) December 1978. p.254-260.
- 44 Industrial health and safety. Glasbeek, H.J. *Legal Service Bulletin* 4(1) February 1979. p.12-18.
- 45 The Mental element in crime. Editorial. *Criminal Law Journal* 3(1) February 1979. p.1-2.
- 46 Voluntary intoxication — the Australian response to Majewski's case. Walker, Gordon. *Criminal Law Journal* 3(1) February 1979. p.13-26.

CRIMINAL RECORDS

- 47 Law reform breakthrough. Stannard, Bruce. *National Times* May 19, 1979. Available from: J.V. Barry Memorial Library.

See also Privacy item no.199.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS – N.S.W.

- 48 Court statistics, 1977. New South Wales. Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research. Sydney, Govt Pr, 1979. 130p.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS – S.A.

- 49 The South Australian Office of Crime Statistics. Grabosky, P.N. 3, 2p. Paper presented to Seminar on Australian Criminological Research, A.I.C., 21-23 February 1979.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS – VICTORIA

- 50 Crime rates. *The Bridge* 2(4) May 1979. p.6.

See also Murder – Victoria – Statistics item no.118.

CRIMINOLOGICAL RESEARCH

- 51 Discriminant analysis as a technique for constructing matched group in criminological research. Rook, M.K. *Australian Psychologist* 13(2) 1978. p.290-291.

See also Criminal statistics item no.49.

CROWN PRIVILEGE

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- 218 SP — the syndicates take over a \$1420 million racket. McCoy, Alfred W. *Australian* 28 April 1979. Available from: J.V. Barry Memorial Library.

See also Police — N.S.W. item no.133-134.

SUICIDE – WESTERN AUSTRALIA

- 219 Suicide in Western Australia. Clifford, W. and J. Marjoram. Canberra, Australian Institute of Criminology, 1979.

THEFT

- 220 Going equipped for cheating – need for determining the limits of the offence. Bentil, J.K. *Justice of the Peace* (GB) 143(4) January 27, 1979. p.47-50.

TERRORISM

- 221 Internal security. Page, R.W. *A.C.T. Police Journal* 3(11) March 1979. p.26-27.
- 222 Report on the clauses of the Crimes (Foreign Incursions and Recruitment) Bill 1977. Australia. Parliament. Senate. Standing Committee on Constitutional and Legal Affairs. Canberra, Govt Pr, 1978. 13p. (Parliamentary paper 67/1977) 60 cents.

See also Security services item no.209.

TRAFFIC OFFENDERS

- 223 End of the road. Umbers, Richard. *The Bridge* 2(4) May 1979. p.4.

UNEMPLOYMENT

- 224 Crime and violence . . . by products of unemployment. Roux, Tony. *Hard Times* no.1 1979. p.2-3.
- 225 Unemployment and crime linked in jail report. Haley, Ken. *The Age* April 27, 1979. Available from: J.V. Barry Memorial Library.

VANDALISM

- 226 School boy vandalism in the Hutt Valley: preliminary analysis. Stace, Michael. Wellington, Victoria University of Wellington, Institute of Criminology, 1978. 29p. (Occasional papers in criminology no.8)
- 227 South Australia. Community Welfare Advisory Committee on Vandalism. Report. Adelaide, 1978. 133p. Chairman: H.L. Fitzgerald.

VIOLENCE

- 228 Biological and cultural aspects of human aggression. Eibl-Eibesfeldt, Ireneaus. *Australian Journal of Forensic Sciences* 11(2) December 1978. p.59-79.
- 229 Biological perspectives of aggression. Walsh, R.J. *Australian Journal of Forensic Sciences* 11(2) December 1978. p.80-84.
- 230 Children and screen violence. Edgar, Patricia May. St Lucia, University of Queensland Press, 1977. 275p.
- 231 The Classification of violence: a study of thirty patients. Grant, Donald A. *Australian Journal of Forensic Sciences* 11(2) December 1978. p.85-98.

See also Unemployment item no.224.

VOLUNTEERS

See Prison visitors item no.168; Probation officers item no.201.

WIFE BEATING

- 232 Battered wives v. New York police. Petersen, Kerry. *Legal Service Bulletin* 4(2) April 1979. p.57-59.

Parliamentary Questions and Debates

The Editorial Committee wishes to expand this section by the coverage of parliamentary questions and debates in New South Wales, South Australia, Western Australia, Queensland and the Northern Territory.

Staff shortages make it impossible for the Committee to undertake this work itself.

We would therefore be interested in hearing from *Information Bulletin* readers in any of the above jurisdictions who have access to the Hansards and would be willing to provide us with the relevant material each quarter.

Offers of assistance should be sent to: The Editorial Committee, *Information Bulletin of Australian Criminology*, P.O. Box 28, Woden. A.C.T. 2606.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. HANSARD

233 29 March 1979: Passports amendment Bill 2nd reading 1344-1370

234 4 April 1979: Tax avoidance — Ministerial statement 1498-1501

235 22 May 1979: Customs amendment Bill 1979 — from committee 2173

236 22 May 1979: A.S.I.O. Bill 1979 2nd reading 2173-2176

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES. HANSARD

237 9 May 1979: Reference: Customs amendment Bill 1979 18p.

10 May 1979: Reference: Customs amendment Bill 1979 p.19-37

SENATE. HANSARD

238 Australian Security Intelligence Organisation Bill 1979; Telecommunications (Interception) Bill 1979; Telecommunications amendment Bill 1979; Customs amendment Bill 1979.

27 March 1979 p.1006-1009

28 March 1979 p.1061-1081; 1083-1086

29 March 1979 p.1163-1170

3 April 1979 p.1220-1234; 1241-1254

4 April 1979 p.1314-1335

5 April 1979 p.1378-1406

2 May 1979 p.1585-1598

8 May 1979 p.1682-1702

9 May 1979 p.1767-1783

10 May 1979 p.1832-1886

Hansard 23 May 1979

239 Crimes (Aircraft) Amendment Bill 1979 p.2001

A.C.T. LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Hansard 3 April 1979

Messages from Minister

- 240 no.46/1979 Police Offences Regulations p.53-54; 153-155
- 241 no.51/1979 Children's Periodic Detention Centre p.55; 161
- 242 no.54/1979 Quamby Children's Centre p.65-67; 164-165

Hansard 21 May 1979

Messages from Minister

- 243 no.74 Parole Board Ordinance p.43; 105-6
- 244 no.76 Crimes (Amendment) Bill 1978 p.51, 111

Hansard 22 May 1979

Orders of the day:—

- 245 Child Welfare — report no.8 from the Standing Committee on Housing and Welfare p.20-22

TASMANIA. HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

NOTICES OF MOTION AND ORDERS OF THE DAY

Paper No.6 of 1979

Tuesday 27 March 1979

- 246 6. Mr *Gray* to ask the Minister for Police —
 - (1) How many people in Tasmania have been charged with —
 - (a) using heroin; and
 - (b) trafficking in heroin,
 during the twelve months ended 28 February 1979?
 - (2) Of those charged, how many in each category were convicted and how many received gaol sentences?
 - (3) What was the average length of sentence for those convicted of heroin trafficking?
- No.9
Tuesday 3 April 1979
- 247 2. Mr *Gray* to ask the Minister for Police —
 - (1) How many plantations of cannabis have been located by police during the twelve months ended 28 February 1979?
 - (2) How many people have been charged with —
 - (a) the growing or cultivation of the plant as a result of these discoveries; and
 - (b) with trafficking in cannabis during this period?
 - (3) Of the people charged with growing or cultivating the plant during this period —
 - (a) how many were convicted;
 - (b) how many were fined and what was the average penalty; and
 - (c) how many received —
 - (i) gaol sentences and suspended sentences; and
 - (ii) what was the average length of the sentence?
 - (4) Of the people charged with trafficking in the drug during this period —
 - (a) how many were convicted;
 - (b) how many were fined and what was the average penalty; and
 - (c) how many received —
 - (i) gaol sentences and suspended sentences; and
 - (ii) what was the average length of sentences?

Current Research

248 CONJUGAL VIOLENCE

Topic: Crime in the Family
Auspices: Australian Institute of Criminology
Researcher: Jocelynn A. Scutt
Address: P.O. Box 28, Woden. A.C.T. 2606

Outline: Introduction: Although child abuse has become a legitimate subject of research, other intra-domestic violence issues are less often recognised. Yet it may well be that child abuse — in the sense of physical violence meted out on a child — does not exist in isolation. The structure of the family unit itself, and its place within the broader society, may lead to other abuses — such as incest, spouse assault, rape in marriage, murder of a spouse by a spouse, as well as sibling aggression and aggression directed towards grandparents. It seems necessary, therefore, to study each of these incidences of intra-domestic violence within the context of the family: are such crimes evidence of family breakdown, or on the contrary, are they simply evidence of family interaction?

Proposed Outline of Final Report: The Final Report would be divided into three parts:

Part 1 — Background to Family Relationships

- (a) Anthropological Aspects of the Family
- (b) Sociological Aspects of the Family
- (c) Psychological Aspects of the Family
- (d) Legal Rules Affecting the Family Relationship

Part 2 — Crimes in the Family

- (a) Child Abuse
- (b) Incest
- (c) Spouse Assault
- (d) Rape in Marriage
- (e) Murder of Spouses
- (f) Other Forms of Domestic Violence — for example, sibling aggression, abuse of grandparents.

Part 3 — Solving the Problem

- (a) Police Intervention
- (b) Intervention of the Criminal Court
- (c) Family Court Intervention
- (d) Counselling Services
- (e) Social Worker Intervention
- (f) Other Possible Solutions

Projected Time for Completion: First draft late 1979.

249 CORPORATE CRIME

Topic: Australian Corporate Crime in International Perspective
 Auspices: Australian Institute of Criminology
 Researcher: J. Braithwaite
 Address: P.O. Box 28, Woden. A.C.T. 2606
 Outline: This project is a partly empirical, partly theoretical, exploration of the transnational character of corporate crime. The questions to be asked include the following:

What is the nature of the constraints which national laws impose on transnational corporations?

What are the types of strategies which transnational corporations use to avoid the consequences of national laws?

Given an understanding of these strategies, what kinds of countermoves can national governments make against them, and what types of international cooperation might be effective in controlling the abuses of transnational corporations?

What is the nature of the diffusion of responsibility within the company for offences committed across national boundaries by the transnational corporation?

The methodology will be qualitative, relying heavily on information provided by informants within selected American companies. More formal interviews will be conducted with managing directors of Australian subsidiaries of American companies, and then interviews will be solicited with their corporate superiors at headquarters back in the United States. These interviews will focus on the kinds of interactions that take place between subsidiary and headquarters over the question of responsibility for law observance.

250 COURT – DELAYS

Topic: Some Common Causes of Undue Delay in the Determination of Criminal Prosecutions in Australian Courts of Summary Jurisdiction
 Researcher: Edward Sikk
 Funding: Criminology Research Council [See – also (1978)5 *Information Bulletin of Australian Criminology* 152; (1978)5 *Information Bulletin of Australian Criminology* 186]

Outline: The object of the project is to suggest measures for avoiding undue delay in the disposal of criminal prosecutions in courts of summary jurisdiction. It is assumed that undue delays do occur and that it is possible to eliminate them without sacrificing any of the safeguards relating to the liberty of the subject inherent in our adversary system of criminal justice. However the adversary system requires evaluation and review.

The research proposed may be summarised under five headings.

1. The Nature of the Adversary Legal System

The nature of the system makes some delays unavoidable. For example, defendants and prosecutors are usually given time to prepare their cases. However some undue delays are avoidable, for example, there is no effective bar at present to the continuation of unduly stale proceedings. Under this heading it is proposed to consider improvements in the legal procedures whereby defendants are brought to court (by arrest, bail or summons) improvements in the hearing procedures relating to pleas of guilty or not guilty, procedures for admitting matters of fact, improvements in the qualification and training of prosecutors, solicitors and magistrates and certain difficulties of a legal

and procedural character (for example, relating to confessional evidence, the proof of negatives and compliance with conditions precedent) which unduly hamper the expeditious hearing of cases.

2. The Administration and Organisation of Courts in Urban and Rural Areas

Broadly regarded rural areas are serviced by a visiting magistrate and a single court sitting at scheduled intervals whereas urban areas are serviced by say up to ten magistrates sitting in a centralised complex of courts and hearing cases drawn from extensive suburban areas.

The objective is to achieve an efficient balance so as to make the maximum use of the magistrates' time but not so as to overcrowd the lists so as to turn away the parties at the end of the day. The objective is also to make adequate provision for early hearing in special cases (persons in custody for example) and in general to ensure that no undue lapse of time occurs before cases are disposed of either on a plea of guilty or not guilty.

Under this heading it is proposed to compare the methods according to which the court lists are controlled and hearings are allocated and suggest possible improvements.

3. The Nature of the Offence

Under this heading it is proposed to examine some particular kinds of offences which cause special problems. For example, protracted committal proceedings especially in relation to white collar crime are taking up much magisterial time.

It is proposed to consider by particular traffic offences and the methods which are presently evolving for disposing of cases which come before the court in large numbers.

4. The Mechanism of Law Reform in Courts of Summary Jurisdiction and Commonwealth Offences

The Commonwealth Law Reform Commission presently has a reference on sentencing with regard to Commonwealth offences. The possibility exists of devising a code of procedure and sentencing with regard to jurisdiction over Commonwealth offences vested in courts of summary jurisdiction. This code may eventually provide a model for the States to copy or adapt.

5. Children's Courts

Each of Australia's six States and two Territories has set up children's courts (or juvenile courts in South Australia). Special procedures and sentencing methods are applicable to juveniles and these courts require separate consideration in considering their efficiency in the disposal of business. In recent years all States and Territories appear to have conducted enquiries with regard to children's courts and a committee set up by the Australian Criminal Sciences Committee has recently prepared a draft working paper on juvenile justice in preparation for the Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders in 1980. Some of the recently introduced procedures with regard to juvenile offenders (for example diversion from the court process) could be adapted to adult offenders.

251 CRIME — PUBLIC OPINION

Topic: Inter-Subject Variance in the Rating of Criminal Offences
 Auspices: Department of Psychology, University of Western Australia
 Researcher: Ali Landauer
 Outline: [See also (1978)5 *Information Bulletin of Australian Criminology* 521; (1977)4 *Information Bulletin of Australian Criminology* 506]

During the last two years Dr Derek Pocock and I have developed a novel method for assessing the severity with which criminal offences are viewed by the public. Different people are given a questionnaire which consists of twenty short stories, each about 60 words in length. These stories relate to offences which range from fare evasion to murder.

The respondents are asked to award penalties to the men who committed these offences, and these penalties are ranked in an ascending order of severity. The underlying assumption of our method is that the magnitude of the penalty imposed is in a monotonic relationship with the severity with which a particular offence is viewed by the respondent.

A pilot study was launched towards the middle of last year to determine if convicted drunken drivers respond in the same manner as people without such a conviction.

We obtained a list of men who underwent blood alcohol analysis at the request of the police. Those who had a B.A.C. in excess of 0.1 per cent and whose address could be found in the Perth telephone directory were sent a questionnaire. A comparative control group was found, but no matching took place. A total of 106 questionnaires were sent to the experimental group and an equal number to the control group. Response rate was very poor: only 29 experimental group and 28 control group answers could be analysed.

Following our usual procedure the offences were ranked separately for each respondent and mean ratings were obtained for both groups. A statistical analysis showed that there were no significant differences within any pairs of ratings: the group of drivers with probable D.U.I. convictions and the control group responded in a similar manner.

However one very interesting matter came to our attention. This was the difference in variances between the two groups of subjects, that is, there were differences between the two groups in the spread of the various ratings.

The experimental group had a larger variance (that is, there was more disagreement between raters) for offences which were directed against the community, while the control group had a larger variance on offences against property and persons. Although the mean rankings did not differ between groups, those subjects who may have been convicted of a D.U.I. related offence seem to be significantly more alike in dealing with offences against property and persons.

The use of intra-subject variances, that is variations in response by one subject over time, have previously been used to investigate behaviour. Inter-subject variances have in this type of research only been used to estimate the reliability and accuracy of the measuring instrument: the smaller the spread of scores, the more reliable the measure.

There were a number of methodological flaws in our survey which was a pilot study for a larger survey which has just been completed but which has not yet been analysed. We are, however confident that we found a genuine effect and not an artifact.

252 CRIME – PUBLIC OPINION

Topic: A Quantitative Measure of the Fear of Crime
 Researcher: R.W. Whitrod
 Outline: [See also (1978)5 *Information Bulletin of Australian Criminology* 372]

Until recently governments have tended to confine the monitoring of social policies to measures of their economic effects. One such indicator is the widely-used consumer price index issued quarterly. This particular index not only enables comparisons to be made over time and distance, but also provides information on the performance of each of its constituent items. These are valuable attributes for any social measure.

With increasing public attention being paid to the total impact of social policies, however, the range of existing measures has been found to be inadequate. As a consequence techniques to assess other aspects of a community's overall quality of life are being introduced.

In the sphere of personal safety victimization surveys are beginning to augment the somewhat cruder data emanating from the criminal justice system. American studies of the results suggest that the more disruptive influence in a community is not actual victimization as such but rather each individual's subjective fear of becoming the victim of some criminal attack.

Not a great deal is known at this stage about the fear of crime at any level of organisation: individual, group, community or nation. This paucity of information is hindering attempts to discover if the level of fear of crime is changing, and to identify those factors which exert a major influence on it.

Crime is of course a legal concept embracing a wide spectrum of forbidden behaviour, only some forms of which possess the potential to create fear. Other types of crime may cause concern, but they are not perceived as sufficiently threatening of personal danger to induce symptoms of fear.

In most studies so far fear of crime has been restricted to those feelings of fright or anxiety experienced by people when they are actually confronted by somebody who is seen as threatening harm to their person or property, or when people believe it is possible that they could become the victims of the near future of some such attack.

This particular definition therefore confines consideration to the legal offences of murder, rape, robbery, burglary, some thefts, and includes attempts to commit any of these crimes.

The aim of this research is to devise a quantitative measure of the fear of crime, roughly analogous to the quarterly CPI, and with the same attributes. As yet there is no available model on which to build, although the Japanese are making progress in the same field.

The original methodology provided for the administration of a questionnaire, by telephone, to some 1000 respondents stratified in accord with ABS practice, in Canberra or Adelaide, with the results being subjected to appropriate statistical analyses.

As could be expected in a pioneering venture, a number of difficulties are being encountered. Progress is slow. Telephone interviewing may be suitable for America, for

example, which has a 92 per cent penetration of households, but in Australia, the coverage is only 62 per cent, a much less acceptable figure.

The preparation of a questionnaire to produce valid and reliable data is not any easy task in any circumstances but in seeking to establish measures of a subjective emotion, additional difficulties arise.

A respondent's level of fear can be measured by physiological means, by self reporting of his introspection, or by examining his resultant behaviour. Physiological means are not appropriate for this enquiry, and as it seems there is not always a high correlation between emotion and resultant behaviour, the greatest emphasis is necessarily being given to self-reporting. Since we need for the production of the index information in a real life situation on the intensity, frequency and duration of this emotion, we must rely mainly on verbal statements by respondents.

Establishing the validity of results will therefore present difficulty, and in the absence of other criteria, reliance has to be placed on the construct validity of the questionnaire.

The draft questionnaire is composed of a wide range of items, including all queries asked in earlier investigations, but also including additional ones designed to provide data both on the respondent's general level of anxiety and of his life style. Both of these are possible factors to be considered.

253 CRIMINAL STATISTICS

Topic: An Econometric Technique for Estimating True Criminal Offence Rates
 Auspices: University of New England, New South Wales
 Researchers: Mr J.C. Baldry and Mr D.S.P. Rao
 Funding: Criminology Research Council [See Note (1978)5 *Information Bulletin of Australian Criminology* 380]
 Outline: 1. Aims — The aim of the project is to develop and test a new method of estimating true criminal offence rates. Unlike existing methods of estimation, it does not rely on surveys, but rather uses statistical and econometric techniques to infer the true offence rate from available data on 'crimes known to the police' and other factors. The inferences which are drawn are based on an economic analysis of the process of generation of criminal statistics.

2. Method — The technique is based on two key theoretical relationships:

- (i) showing how the true offence rate (for a particular category of offence) is determined; and
 - (ii) describing how the number of offences recorded in official statistics is determined.
- Relationship (i) (which may be a 'reduced-form' relationship derived from an underlying set of 'structural' relationships) is found in most extant econometric studies of crime and is commonly described as a 'supply-of-offences function'. It postulates that true offence rate is determined by a number of exogenous factors, the list of such factors and the form of this relationship being partially suggested by economic theory. Among the exogenous factors which may be included are, the size of the police force, the rate of unemployment, and the age structure of the population. Earlier studies in this field will be used for guidance concerning the form of and variables included in (i).

Relationship (ii) is not commonly found in earlier studies. It is based on an underlying theoretical model of the generation of crime statistics which suggests that the proportion of offences actually committed which come to be recorded in official statistics is

systematically influenced by a number of factors, most importantly, the size and workload of the police force.

Each of these relationships can be expressed in mathematical form, but neither can be estimated directly by standard regression techniques because one variable in each — the true offence rate — is unobservable. However by combining the two relationships we derive a 'final form' equation in which the only unobservable variable in the model — the true offence rate — is eliminated, so the final form equation can be estimated by the use of regression techniques. Subject to the exact functional specification of the two basic relationships, this procedure yields estimates of the coefficients (or constants) of the model. These estimates can then be inserted into relationship (ii) (the 'recording function'), along with appropriate values of the relevant observable variables included in it, and an estimate of the true offence rate for a particular (time/place) observation derived.

3. Problems — The main problems likely to be encountered concern

- (a) functional specification of the variables to be included in relationships (i) and (ii);
- (b) difficulties in the use of simple regression techniques to estimate the coefficients;
- (c) data availability; and
- (d) validation of estimates.

Problems (a) to (c) are interrelated and have no simple solution: data availability can limit the feasible choice of variables to be included, while functional specifications which are theoretically satisfying may result in untractable estimation problems. Compromise is necessary. Problem (d) is more basic. We intend to make a comparison of our results under alternative model specifications with estimates derived from earlier surveys in order (i) to select the 'optimal' specification, and (ii) to assess the validity of our estimates. Close correspondence of the latter with earlier survey-based estimates will be regarded as provisional validation of the technique.

254 CRIMINAL STATISTICS

Topic: Patterns and Trends of Crime in Australia

Researcher: S. Mukherjee

N.B.: This study is set out at (1978)5 *Information Bulletin of Australian Criminology* 366

255 FEMALE OFFENDERS

Topic: Person Perception and Behaviour Pattern of Adolescent Female Offenders

Auspices: Institute of Human Development, Western Australia

Researcher: Patrice Cooke

Outline: The main aim of this research was to explore the use of a non-metric multidimensional scaling (MDS) technique to uncover the principal dimensions used by female adolescent offenders to structure their 'person world', and to investigate the usefulness of MDS in providing an instrument for differential diagnosis within the delinquent group and a means of measuring change through treatment.

In earlier research (Cooke, 1970) Guttman's and Lingoes' smallest space analysis, a non-metric multidimensional scaling technique, was used to analyse indirect proximity data generated from similarity judgments about persons. Using a modified form of Kelly's Repertory Grid two sets of elements (20 role titles and 20 photographs) were judged on twelve constructs by 20 delinquent adolescent girls and a matched control

group of non-delinquent girls. The constructs had been previously elicited from a delinquent sample. The results revealed that both the delinquent and non-delinquent adolescents used two principal dimensions with which to structure their person world. These dimensions were used obliquely by both the adolescent groups. The non-delinquent group clearly differentiated Dimension I from Dimension II, whereas comparative confusion was manifested in the manner in which the delinquent group used the dimensions. No significant difference was found, however, in the way each group judged each element set, that is, correlations between constructs as used by the girls to judge each element set were significantly related, suggesting that the dimensions were used in the same manner whether the girls were judging the persons known to them or photographs of unknown persons. The dimensions were interpreted as a pleasure-displeasure dimension and a thought-feeling dimension respectively.

Initially Dimension II was defined by only two constructs, each marking opposite poles, and at that stage the interpretation of the dimension was extremely tentative. In an attempt to validate the interpretation a group of 56 non-delinquents, matched with the original group on relevant variables, were required to judge the set of photographs. Constructs considered redundant in defining Dimension I were eliminated, and additional constructs predicted to cluster at the poles of Dimension II, if the tentative interpretation was valid, were included. The interpretation was confirmed.

Individual MDS solutions of similarity data from judgments by 67 delinquents and 56 non-delinquents in the domain of person perception revealed that the girls could be grouped into five subgroups. Each of these subgroups was characterised by a typical and reliable mode of construing which was presented as a geometrical configuration or 'map'. Three of the subgroups accounted for 95.5 per cent of the delinquent girls as against 35.7 per cent of the non-delinquent group. The results indicated that the delinquent group differed from the non-delinquent group, not by the presence or absence of subgroups characterised by specific map types, but by the relative frequencies of map types represented in each sample. Observers' judgments on scales provided by the experimenter and predicted to discriminate between subgroups isolated behavioural correlates which were shown to be significantly related to specific map types. Map Type I construing was identified with impulsive behaviour notably lacking in insight. Map Type II appeared to be related to anxious, distraught behaviour, while those persons using Map Type III construing were seen by the observers to be characterised by manipulative, insightful behaviour and a marked lack of anxiety.

The three map types which accounted for the majority of the delinquent sample were compared with Quay's (1964) factors of psychopathic, neurotic and subcultural-socialised delinquency. No significant relationship was found between the map types and the factors. This finding was of interest because Quay's classification is frequently used to classify delinquents and to make decisions as to the treatment procedures in both research projects and institutional practice.

The procedure followed throughout the investigation to identify the mode of construing or 'map type' used by an individual at any particular point in time was labelled the Picture Judging Test. This test was shown to be a reliable method of uncovering the dimensions used by individuals to structure their person world. The test was administered before, during and at the conclusion of treatment to 6 girls who had persistently committed serious offences against the law. Rank order correlations between inter-point distances for successive maps and first and final maps for each girl was computed. The findings suggested that the resulting geometrical configurations or map types faithfully reflected changes in the girls' construing of their personal world.

One of the most important findings of the investigation was that persons who engage in seriously antisocial and persistent illegal behaviour do not appear to be different 'kinds of persons' or persons possessing typical and permanent personality traits which discriminate them from individuals who are not apprehended for falling foul of the law. Rather, those persons labelled as 'delinquents' were more frequently found to be using inadequate modes of perceiving, structuring and coping with their person world than their 'non-delinquent' counterparts. That is, delinquency appears to be related to a 'state' experienced by the individual or a 'stance' adopted by a person rather than enduring 'traits' possessed by the person.

The author believes that the findings of this research could have important implications for assessment, treatment program evaluation, recidivism and aftercare of young offenders. A treatment program based on the research is being carried out currently under the supervision of the author, and to date, the results are encouraging.

256 JUVENILE COURTS

Topic: New South Wales Children's Court Intake Process
 Auspices: New South Wales Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research
 Researcher: Ros Wood and Jenny Cocks
 Outline: When legislation changes, official statistics follow obediently behind. But what happens to the people? If certain sections of an Act are repealed, are people no longer charged, or are they charged for the same behaviour under different sections of legislation? Or do they come under the aegis of the State in a new way?

There is concern in the United States that diversion of juveniles away from the justice system can lead to greater state interference in young people's lives, via systems without the legal safeguards of judicial process.

We are trying to set up a framework for evaluation of any changes made to the New South Wales juvenile justice system. This has involved constructing a flow chart of the court intake system, filling in descriptive details and statistics where available, and analysing a sample of court papers using a 'legislation-free' classification system.

257 JUVENILE OFFENDERS

Topic: Four Flats Post-Release Unit for Young Offenders
 Auspices: The Jesuit Order and Department of Community Welfare Services, Victoria
 Researcher: Peter Norden
 Outline: [See also (1978)5 *Information Bulletin of Australian Criminology* 153]

'Four Flats' is a post-release unit for young offenders in the age-range of 17 to 21 released from correctional institutions in Victoria. It is operated by the Jesuit Order of the Catholic Church with financial support from the Victorian Department of Community Welfare.

Four Flats was originally designed as a two year Demonstration Project and commenced operations in January 1977. Because of the limited knowledge and experience available on the operation of post-release units within an Australian context, the programme was designed with a research component and an independent worker was obtained, through the funding of the Criminology Research Council, to assess the development, operation, and effectiveness of the project.

A three year evaluative research programme was established, beginning in July 1976 and due to be completed in June 1979.

The evaluative approach continues to function of three different dimensions:

- (i) observation and recording of internal house dynamics (planning, decision-making, modification of approach, relationships within resident group and residents/staff);
- (ii) assessment of impact on wider systems (local community, police, courts, institutions, S.W.D.); and
- (iii) quantitative assessment of change within resident group.

During the years 1977 and 1978, basic statistical information was obtained on all trainees released from Malmsbury Youth Training Centre and Langi Kal Kal Youth Training Centre. These are the two institutions from which the majority of our residents are released. The total number of trainees released from these two institutions over this period is approximately six hundred. General information on family structure, education, employment, health, drug use, criminal history, and assessment of trainee's motivation to change was provided by the Youth Training Centres.

The objective here has been to clearly identify the characteristics of the population of Four Flats residents in comparison to the wider Youth Training Centre population, and to develop a Control Group for statistical purposes.

The Four Flats resident population has been identified through this process as a relatively 'high-risk' category of young offenders. They have had unsatisfactory family lives, limited opportunities for socialisation or access to community resources, have reacted negatively and gained limited benefit from schooling, are likely to have health problems and problems in the use of alcohol, and have histories of repeated offending.

Some difficulty in evaluative design has been encountered by the evaluator. The only control group able to be identified is in fact smaller than those entering Four Flats, the larger number of trainees returning to a supportive environment and having a higher number of positive characteristics.

The objective of establishing the post-release unit known as Four Flats was to assist that group of 'hard-core' young offenders who had little hope of surviving following release from a correctional institution back into the community. Prior to the study, this was a loosely identified group with an extremely high rate of recidivism towards whom parole officers and welfare professionals had little hope of directing adequate resources.

During the two year Demonstration Period of the project's operation, Four Flats has taken 53 such young men into residence. The upper limit at any one time was nine residents. The four staff members were also involved in extensive pre-release counselling within the institutions, and significant 'after-care' contact following the residents departure from the Four Flats.

These 53 residents came to Four Flats from the following range of institutions:

- Langi Kal Kal Y.T.C. (19)
- Malmsbury Y.T.C. (13)
- Turana Y.T.C. (5)
- Pentridge Prison (11)
- Other Prisons (5)

In December 1978, approximately 40 per cent of the former Four Flats residents had returned to custody. It is difficult to accurately assess whether this is a significant reduction at this stage, since little previous research has been done in this area. Staff of the Youth Training Centres suggest a return rate to institutions for this particularly vulnerable group as normally 80 to 90 per cent. This suggested figure seems to be verified at this early stage by the gathering of control group data from all trainees released from Malmsbury and Langi Kal Kal Youth Training Centres. Of those trainees who did not return to family after their release, approximately 80 to 90 per cent are presently in custody.

The development of the evaluative research programme has been outlined in two Progress Reports produced in December 1977 and December 1978. The Final Report will be available from July 1979.

There has been a distinct advantage in the employment of an 'outside' (independent) evaluation team. The project staff have been free to focus completely on the operation of the residential programme and the needs of the demanding client group. At the same time, there was the opportunity for greater objectivity in assessing the development, continuing operation, and general effectiveness of the project, which would have been severely limited for the project staff in a programme of this nature.

During the next six months, the evaluation team will have the further opportunity of examining the transitional stage of the project, with significant changes within the residential staff including the withdrawal of direct involvement of members of the Jesuit Order.

258 JUVENILE OFFENDERS

Topic: Young Offenders in Australia
 Auspices: Australian Institute of Criminology
 Researcher: J.A. Seymour

Outline: This project is still in its preliminary stages. I am at present collecting material on procedures in each of Australia's eight jurisdictions. My initial aim is to produce a descriptive account for each jurisdiction. Descriptions have already been completed of procedures in Victoria, Queensland and Western Australia. I have also visited Tasmania and the Northern Territory but have yet to write up my notes on these two jurisdictions. When each of the eight analyses is completed and has been circulated for comment I intend to synthesise the material into a book-length study. The tentative chapter headings are as follows:

- (i) Police Procedures With Juveniles
- (ii) Operation of Panels
- (iii) The Jurisdiction and Procedure of Children's Courts
- (iv) The Measures Available to Children's Courts
- (v) Statistical Patterns

Naturally the project presents enormous difficulties. The method which I have adopted in preparing the description of procedures is to spend a week in each jurisdiction and to interview police officers, child welfare officers and magistrates. Naturally I am very much in their hands and must decide which of the information to accept and which to reject. Inevitably there will be details which I will miss but I hope to produce a reasonably accurate account of Australian procedures.

259 JUVENILE DELINQUENCY – PREVENTION

- Topic: Affective Education – School Programmes to Reduce Delinquent Behaviour
- Auspices: Education Department, South Australia
- Researcher: Leonie Marnier
- Funding: Criminology Research Council [See also (1977)4 *Information Bulletin of Australian Criminology* 509]
- Outline: The project involved work with year 8, 9 and 10 students in three metropolitan high schools. Three researcher-consultants approached the staff, and outlined the aim of the project to help teachers develop skills in dealing with potentially delinquent students. These skills were in the area of communication and organising lesson activities so that students could actively participate in work that was meaningful and relevant to them.

About 8 teachers in each school volunteered to spend 1½ hours a week training with the project team. The project team spent three days a week in each school, training the volunteer teachers and supporting them while they tried new skills and approaches in target classrooms.

During training the team attempted to model approaches that they believed would be useful in working with students.

Sessions included training in:

- Sending and receiving straight messages
- Building cohesion in the classroom
- Awareness of feelings
- Techniques for relaxation
- Defining personal goals
- Negotiating group goals
- Reflecting on experience
- Giving feedback to others
- Getting feedback from students
- Teaching students group leadership roles
- Organising lesson activities to incorporate social interests of students

Researchers who were not involved in the training collected data to evaluate the effects of the project.

Data were collected in the three project schools and also in three comparison schools, matched to the project schools for socio-economic status of students, ratio of boys to girls and proportions of ethnic students. There were three sources of data:

1. Teacher interviews: Project teachers and comparison teachers from the matched schools were asked about their perceptions of any changes in classroom relationships, and the sources of any new methods they had used. They were interviewed in October 1977 after 6 months of the project and again in October 1978.
2. Student self-report questionnaire: This was administered to all year 8, 9 and 10 students in all six schools towards the beginning of the project (June 1977) and again in October 1978. The 40-item questionnaire was scored to give five scales: attitude to school, academic self concept, self concept, general behaviour and delinquent behaviour. A limited form of the questionnaire was used in one experimental school.

3. Teacher observation sheets: These were completed monthly by project teachers for 6 target students in one target class at each year level in the project schools.

The teacher interviews showed that project teachers were convinced of the value of the interventions. Student self-report data showed a positive change on all scales in the two experimental schools where the full questionnaire was used. This was significantly greater than any changes in the comparison schools.

260 LAWYERS

Topic: Criminal Lawyers and Their Clients
 Auspices: Law Foundation of New South Wales
 Researcher: Roman Tomasic
 Outline: Probably more than any other single group of lawyers, apart perhaps from legal aid lawyers, criminal lawyers have received a disproportionate attention from researchers interested in the legal profession. This is probably due to the fact that criminal lawyers are relatively marginal within the profession so that they are more receptive to the requests for assistance that are made by researchers. Also, criminal lawyers tend to do much of their work in the open rather than behind closed doors so that researchers have once again been encouraged to look at this group. From studying criminal lawyers it is a relatively small step for the researcher to look at the clients of criminal lawyers so that once again there is a considerable literature which concentrates upon this area. Apart from a number of recent studies comparing client attitudes to public and private defense attorneys, virtually no attempts have however been made to compare criminal lawyers and their clients with non-criminal lawyers and their clients. An attempt to make such a comparison will be made in this paper. As clients play a central role in helping the researcher to characterise legal practice, a comparison of criminal and non-criminal lawyers by reference to this aspect of the social organisation of legal work in fact casts considerable light upon a central explanatory variable for understanding lawyers.

The urgency for making this type of a comparison is all the greater if we are to understand the rapid transformation currently affecting criminal lawyers. The private practitioner of criminal law has in fact recently been referred to in the latest book on criminal lawyers (by Paul Wice) as 'an endangered species'. It is certainly true that in Australia the private profession, apart perhaps in the case of barristers, is doing less criminal law work, whilst government lawyers are increasingly being relied upon to provide legal assistance in this area. This has come about from a variety of reasons such as the low prestige and possibly low remunerativeness of criminal law work as well as the growth of legal aid which has brought with it greater governmental involvement in the criminal law area. The decline in the number of lawyers practising criminal law has been a long-term historical phenomenon in the history both of the legal profession and of the law and the legal system. This trend was noted long ago by the founders of sociology such as Max Weber and Emile Durkheim, although relatively little empirical work on this theme has been undertaken by sociologists since the work of these classical writers first appeared. Understanding the nature and differences of criminal law practice will hopefully help us to identify and understand some of the long-term shifts now occurring in the legal system.

The data relied upon in this paper comes from research on the legal profession that has been underway at the Law Foundation for several years. This work has been reflected in recent Foundation publications such as *Lawyers and the Community* (Tomasic, 1978), *Understanding Lawyers: Perspectives on the Legal Profession in Australia* (Tomasic, (ed), 1978), *Lawyers in Commerce?* (Hoskins, 1978), and *Legal Labour*

Market (Bowen, (ed), 1978). Some of the data relied upon in this paper was recently published by the Foundation as *Lawyers and Their Work in New South Wales* (Tomasic & Bullard, 1978). This data was derived from responses to a mail questionnaire sent to a random sample of New South Wales lawyers drawn from all areas of legal practice. If we include those lawyers who answered the follow-up questionnaire, a total of 727 (or over 63 per cent of the sample) returned completed and usable questionnaires. This paper will however be based upon the responses received from the 543 lawyers (that is, over 47 per cent) who answered the main questionnaire. This group did not differ markedly from the larger group of respondents and as such the findings presented here are felt to be sufficiently reliable for our purposes. Moreover, as the type of information on the social backgrounds, attitudes and work experiences of lawyers collected in this survey has not been previously available in New South Wales, it is all the more interesting.

261 LEGAL REPRESENTATION

Topic: Legal Representation in Criminal Proceedings: A Study of the Relationship Between Legal Representation and Outcome
 Auspices: Law Foundation of New South Wales
 Researcher: Peter Cashman
 Outline: [See also (1978)5 *Information Bulletin of Australian Criminology* 367]

The main empirical focus of the research involves an investigation of the relationship between legal representation and outcome.

Until recent years there was little, if any, legal assistance available to persons appearing in Magistrates Courts in Australia other than through the private legal profession on a fee for service basis. Now the Public Solicitor's Office provides a comprehensive legal aid service in all courts in the Sydney metropolitan region through a Duty Solicitor Scheme and part of the research project involves an evaluation of the impact of this scheme. In my view, it is necessary to critically examine the fundamental assumption that the provision of legal assistance at public expense is necessarily a good thing. Accordingly, an attempt is being made in the current project to examine the benefits and disadvantages arising out of the provision of legal assistance.

Operationally, these 'benefits' and 'disadvantages' have been defined with reference to:

1. the time between initial appearance before the Court and final disposition of cases;
2. whether or not persons plead guilty or contest charges against them;
3. whether or not persons are released on bail or are remanded in custody;
4. whether or not persons are acquitted if the charges are contested;
5. the sentences which are imposed where persons plead guilty or are found guilty; and
6. whether or not persons appeal against convictions.

In any particular case the above matters will of course be determined by a multitude of factors, some of which may be unrelated to the fact of legal representation.

Factors relating to the nature and circumstances of the offence, the criminal history, social background and personal characteristics of the accused will be important determinants of the 'outcome' of the case. In order to examine the 'impact' of legal representation it is necessary to take into account the influence of these other factors.

Methodology

The impact of the scheme of legal assistance and representation in Magistrates Courts is being examined by comparing the 'outcome' of cases dealt with by Magistrates Courts prior to the expansion of the Public Solicitor's Office with the 'outcome' of 'similar' cases dealt with by the 'same' courts after the instruction of full-time lawyers in such courts.

Obviously changes which may be observed over time of the above areas may not necessarily be attributable to the introduction of Duty Solicitors in Magistrates Courts by the Public Solicitor's Office.

The influence of several factors other than legal representation is being examined in order to investigate the impact of legal representation itself.

These factors include:

- (i) the court (that is the Magistrate);
- (ii) prior convictions;
- (iii) demographic characteristics of the defendant; and
- (iv) the nature of the offence.

Statistically the relationship between representation and 'outcome' is being investigated by a number of forms of multi-variate analysis. In deciding upon the particular methodology to be used it was necessary to dismiss the possibility of using an experimental design given that it was not possible, nor necessarily desirable for ethical reasons, to have any control over the assignment of defendant to 'experimental' (that is, legally represented) and 'control' (non-represented) groups.

The 'quasi experimental' design which has been adopted will facilitate an analysis not only of the impact of legal representation on cases heard after the introduction of the Duty Solicitor Scheme but will enable some comparisons of:

- (i) the difference in 'outcome' of legally represented cases and unrepresented cases within the period prior to the introduction of the Duty Solicitor Scheme;
- (ii) the differences in 'outcome' of legally represented cases and unrepresented cases within the period; and
- (iii) the differences in outcome of cases represented by private practitioners and cases represented by salaried Duty Solicitors.

Whilst the study is primarily concerned with the impact of legal representation this can only be properly evaluated in the context of a broader analysis of sentencing in Magistrates Courts.

262 POLICE PERSONNEL

Topic: Police Manpower Project
 Auspices: Australian National University
 Researcher: Glenn Withers
 Funding: Criminology Research Council [Note: (1976)3 *Information Bulletin of Australian Criminology* 322]
 Outline: The project seeks to examine the factors influencing police recruitment and retention. While the core of the project is a formal quantitative model of police manpower flows it extends to consider a range of issues in other components of the criminal justice system.

The project is directed primarily at Australian circumstances and experience and has the cooperation of most Police Departments and of the Australian Bureau of Statistics. A substantial data bank is being compiled for the project, including a range of previously unavailable police and court statistics. A feature of the project is the establishment of a set of estimates on a uniform basis of police and court statistics not previously compiled and covering the years 1964 to 1976 for each state and territory.

In addition comparable United Kingdom and United States data have been obtained to permit international comparisons of the core model in the project.

The quantitative model develops basic equations showing demand for and supply of police services. Since crime rates are important influences upon public requirements for police protection and upon willingness of individuals to join or remain in the force, crime rates are included in these equations. At the same time the police, and their ability to 'clear-up' crime, influence offences recorded. This simultaneous influence has to be allowed for in the modelling by additional equations before a clear idea of determinants of police demand and supply can be obtained.

In the analysis of police demand and supply, as well as looking at the influence of recorded offences other factors that are examined are: population levels and density, traffic congestion and road accidents, income levels and distribution, poverty, tax burdens, education levels, urbanisation, ethnicity, relative police and civilian wages and unemployment levels. Estimation is being made of the separate and the simultaneous influence of these factors in determining levels of police recruitment and wastage and hence in police force numbers.

The form of the various equations is derived from economic theories of labour, public finance and of crime.

Simultaneous equation estimation techniques using computer programs for such estimation methods as two-stage least squares are to be employed. A novel feature of this project will also be the further testing of disequilibrium estimation methods — meaning that it is not always assumed that demand and supply are in balance but rather that the data in some periods will reflect unsatisfied demand and in others excess supply offers. Computer techniques for identifying these situations have been developed as part of the project.

While the initial work of the project is oriented to professional economic discussion, it is considered important to later expose the results to close examination by other colleagues. Also, it is intended to develop clear presentations of the implications of the results for policy makers in the criminal justice system.

Five Working Papers have been produced by the project to date and are available upon request. The Working Papers are:

- No. 1 — A Critical Review of the Police Manpower Literature in Economics — Glenn Withers
- No. 2. — Formal Specification of an Economic Model of Police Recruitment — Glenn Withers
- No. 3 — Data Requirements and Availability for the Australian Police Manpower Project — Glenn Withers & Eva Klug
- No. 4 — Preliminary Econometric Results for a Model of Australian Police Manpower — Glenn Withers & Steven Bardy
- No. 5 — Police Wages in Australia — Glenn Withers

It is stressed that these are very much work-in-progress papers as the data bank is only now just nearing completion.

263 POLICE ROLE

Topic: Police and Prison Officer Roles
 Auspices: New South Wales Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research
 Researcher: Jeff Sutton
 Outline: The research arose through assistance given to Mitchell College of Advanced Education in Bathurst in its revision of an Associate Diploma Programme in Justice Administration for middle to senior levels of police and prison officers. A short series of interviews with officers at their posts or duties has lead to a report to the college on job requirements in relation to the college programme. The revision is being carried out by a committee of college staff, departmental officers, union officials and the Director of the Bureau.

It is now intended to continue the research with a more comprehensive study of police and prison officer roles. Such research would have implications for training, industrial relations and the debate concerning the balance between welfare and enforcement/custody duties.

The approach to role is an empirical one with potential observation and measurement of actual and expected behaviour and attitudes to incumbents of police and corrective service positions. Relevant theoretical literature comes from social psychological research, social network systems and organisational research and criminological and government studies of police and prison officers. A literature review is in progress.

It is intended that research findings should be returned to the appropriate departments, unions and officers in stages, with the final report including an evaluation of the effects of this process.

264 POLICE TRAINING

Topic: Police Training and Interaction
 Auspices: University of New England, New South Wales
 Researcher: G.M. McGrath
 Funding: Criminology Research Council[(1978)5 *Information Bulletin of Australian Criminology* 377]
 Outline: This project looks at the demands on police officers occasioned by the occupational identity of 'copper'. The particular thrust of the study is the intrusion of the occupational identity into arenas of informal interaction and the effect of that intrusion upon the police inductee as perceived by the inductee.

Formally stated the project seeks over the period September 1978 to January 1980 to address by observation, interview and survey four interrelated questions:

1. To what extent do trainee and probationary officers perceive changes in interactions, both on and off duty, between themselves and others as they undergo induction into police training and police work?
2. What impact on trainee and probationary officers do such changes have?
3. Do training procedures address such changes?
4. How might training procedures be altered with a view to accommodation of such changes and the minimisation of their stress potential?

Design – The study is indebted to the theoretical framework of the Chicago school of symbolic interactionists. As such it seeks to capture the perspective of those undergoing the secondary socialisation process and to capture the changes in perspective and to suggest their etiology. The design incorporates both longitudinal and cross sectional elements with the basic research tools being the semi-structured interview addressing questions 1 and 2 and observation addressing question 3.

At the time of writing the cross sectional segment of the field work has been completed as well as the initial stage of the longitudinal segment. One aspect of the original longitudinal design has been modified in order to further capitalise on the data potential of observation.

Access: Formal and Informal – Permission to undertake the study was finally granted on 7 July 1978. The first formal access overture was made on 8 August 1977. In that period some six hours of formal and formalised interviews were undertaken in an effort to secure the necessary official access.

Of more interest is the informal access necessitated by a sustained 'live in' study. Any researcher overtly wishing to observe the ongoing activity of an institution enters the arena under a formal access umbrella – an umbrella which predefines the researcher's situation and which has significant effects on the day to day execution of the research. In this instance the researcher entered under the auspices of the Premier's department and the Commissioner of Police. Such significant sponsorship yielded access to formal teaching arenas and to pertinent documents. It also however had the additional effect of carrying with it the perhaps unavoidable notions of 'evaluation' or 'inspection' – notions which necessarily entailed the researcher being conducted on some gold coast touring.

Of even more significance was the researcher's introduction to the acquaintance/friend network of the police academy. The problem of overt and covert research was recognised by both researcher and respondent alike with only a partial resolution being effected. Such problems, endemic to any 'live-in' research strategy, are related to the wider issue of sustaining a functional definition of the research situation in an arena not accustomed to inside academic scrutiny.

Research Productivity – Material made available in both primary and secondary form yielded information on the background of every entrant to the Academy in the period July to December 1978. From this information a stratified sample of twenty-two initial trainees and seventeen secondary trainees was selected and interviewed.

At the time of writing, the interviews are undergoing transcription but some material is available on stated reasons for joining the force, stated attitude of friends and acquaintances to the respondent's joining, impressions of the training procedure, job expectations and the perceived changes in relationship between respondent and others. Transcribed interviews together with the notes of some hundred hours of formal observation and informal observation will provide the basis for a preliminary answering of the four central research questions.

265 POLICE UNIONS

Topic: Police Unionism in Australia
Auspices: Australian Institute of Criminology
Researcher: Bruce Swanton
Outline: [See also (1978)5 *Information Bulletin of Australian Criminology* 312]

This study subsumes under six major headings: historical development; description of individual unions; analysis of functions and roles; industrial negotiations processes available to police unions and their efficacy; union impacts on departments; and future developments.

Aims — The broad aims of the study are to provide, primarily for the benefit of practitioners and police administrators:

1. A largely qualitative understanding of the nature and substance of police unions in Australia;
2. An understanding of the impacts of police unions on police administration and operations; and
3. Indication as to future developments.

Data and Method — Data have been collected from published sources, union records and interviews with unionists and others.

Analysis is performed from both historical and administrative viewpoints as appropriate. No particular theoretic framework is utilised although no doubt a broad agreement with structural and functional positions is implicit throughout.

Obstacles — Major problems encountered are:

1. Shortage of published sources concerning economic and other conditions of police service (this, of course, makes for a fairly limited literature search).
2. Poor record keeping in all unions so that pre-World War II data are, in many instances, either difficult or impossible to obtain.
3. Geographic distribution of individual unions requires extensive and expensive travel.

Potential Value of Research — This study is designed to provide, for myself and others, a basic record of police unionism; a basis for hypothesis formulation; and a basis for planning.

266 POLICEWOMEN

- Topic:** The Present Tasks and Future Prospects of Policewomen in Victoria
Auspices: Department of Criminology, University of Melbourne
Researcher: Lynne Foreman
Funding: Criminology Research Council
Duration of research: March 1977 to June 1979
Outline: To determine and systematically examine:
1. The nature and extent of the activities of policewomen in Victoria.
 2. To identify the types of problems coming to their attention.
 3. To ascertain the action taken to resolve presenting problems and whether such action was coercive or otherwise.

Certain subsidiary matters were also examined to provide a background to the major aims:

The socio-economic and cultural characteristics of those seeking or needing assistance.

The incidence of police initiated actions and who referred matters to policewomen for investigation.

The structure, organisation and policies prevailing in the police stations from which records were obtained.

In summary, the research aimed to describe the functions of women police, assess their relationships with the welfare sector and estimate client needs in the event that the traditional welfare role of women police might change with the enactment of Equal Opportunities legislation in Victoria.

Data Source —

Records kept by policewomen stationed at seven Melbourne Metropolitan Police Districts which the Victoria Police Force generously gave the researcher full access to.

Station observations and interviews with policewomen.

Sample Size and Method — 2,300 cases from a total of 6,093 interventions recorded during the examination period of 1 January to 31 December 1976 were coded.

A coding booklet to record relevant details for each case in the sample was designed. This comprised 36 pages, 2,300 booklets were completed by coding clerks. After each booklet had been checked by the researcher for consistency in coding, accuracy and coding precision, punch cards were prepared direct from the booklets. Extensive computer analysis of the data has been undertaken.

This was commenced in November 1977.

Findings to Date —

On average, policewomen in each district managed nearly 1,000 cases a year.

Their contact with the public was further increased by an unknown number of cases which were referred straight to other agencies.

Policewomen performed multiple tasks with limited special in-service training. They learnt case management from experience and an informal internal learning exchange.

Generally policewomen resolved social problems without recourse to the criminal justice 'system'.

44.6 per cent of all cases in the same were referred to women police by male police for action.

53.3 per cent of all cases came to the direct attention of policewomen.

20.5 per cent of all requests for intervention were made by relatives or close associates of the individual in need of care. Mothers were twice as likely to ask for help than fathers, for instance.

There is evidence to suggest that a proportion of the community assistance, social service and welfare role which forms the major part of the functions of women police, cannot appropriately be performed by male police.

That the apparent variations in case loads and management which emerged from a comparison of inter-station data shows that intra-station policies and attitudes have considerable impact upon the tasks of women police in each district and their relationships with the community.

Adult females accounted for the largest single group of clients (20.7 per cent of all cases). This was followed by females between the ages of 15 and 17 years.

That a proportion (conservatively estimated at between 22 per cent and 63 per cent) of tasks performed by women police are sex specific.

Many other findings emerged and have been outlined in the interim report referred to below.

Publications Available and Pending -- Available: 'At the Crossroads? The Functions of Policewomen in Victoria'. An interim report to the Criminology Research Council. October 1978.

Pending: 'The Present Tasks and Future Prospects of Women Police in Victoria'. Ph.D. thesis due for submission in June 1979.

267 PRISON INDUSTRY

Topic: Prisons and Work
Auspices: Australian Institute of Criminology
Researcher: J. Braithwaite

Outline: This research project involves collecting information on prison industry and vocational training policies and programs throughout Australia. The employment histories of a number of prisoners released from prisons in each state during September and October 1978 are being followed up with the assistance of the Department of Employment and Youth Affairs.

A report on the project will be completed by June 1979. In the report a number of policy recommendations will be made on new directions for industry and education in Australian prisons. The research project comes at a time when a number of the states are fundamentally rethinking the role that work and vocational training should play in their prisons, and when the Department of Employment and Youth Affairs is struggling to deliver national employment strategies for disadvantaged groups such as aborigines and prison releasees.

The project will therefore be action oriented, and the publication of the report will be the beginning rather than the culmination of the action research enterprise. A seminar to consider the recommendations of the report, tentatively to be entitled 'Towards a National Employment Strategy for Prisoners' will be held at the Institute in early 1980. If agreement on even a small number of directions for change can be reached at the seminar, and if participants at the seminar agree to lobby for these changes within their departments, then the research program will continue for several years subsequent to the seminar monitoring whether any of these changes in fact occur.

This project is therefore an attempt to exploit the unique advantages of the Australian Institute of Criminology in being able to conduct research which is national in scope and which combines research and training into a coherent strategy for change.

268 PRISON INDUSTRY

Topic: Trade Training and Prison Industries
Auspices: Department of Corrections, Western Australia
Researcher: A. Duckworth

Outline: Purpose of Project -- This project involves the planning, development and implementation of a model of trade training and production most suited to West Australian conditions. It is therefore essentially an exercise in action-oriented research.

Initial Information Gathering -- The first stage involved basic information gathering with regard to

(a) the present scope of prison industries and trade-training in Western Australia;

- (b) characteristics of the prisoner population and their attitudes to work and training opportunities; and
- (c) the attitude and role perception of trade instructors.

Careful analysis of Annual Report figures provided an estimate of the present scope of trade training by revealing that only 15 per cent of inmates in the State are placed in non-obsolete, industrially oriented trade areas, and that such placement does not generally include any formal training.

'Work and Education' surveys at Fremantle and Geraldton Prisons revealed that 30 per cent and 48 per cent of inmates respectively wanted trade training. The same surveys also revealed that both inmate populations were seriously lacking in education and employment skills, and in many cases a stable work experience.

Over an extensive period of time discussions were held with trade instructors at six West Australian Prisons. These informal gatherings helped to identify their problems and revealed a number of differing interpretations of the trade instructor role.

A Model of Trade Training and Production — As a result of this preliminary data, an integrated model of trade training and production was outlined and taken back to trade instructors, superintendents and higher administrative staff for discussion.

Because most inmates are lacking in education and employment skills and in Western Australia, are serving sentences of less than one year, it was proposed that short sequential trade courses of approximately 3 months durations, enabling the student to train to the level of his ability, would be preferable to longer (for example, apprentice-type) courses. Such training should be integrated with production activities, taking place perhaps two half-days per week, and following wherever possible outside certificated courses.

Tentative Steps Towards Implementation: A Pilot Scheme — A pilot scheme based on this concept has recently started at Albany where a group of students are receiving instruction in General Welding Practice. The progress of this ten work course will be carefully monitored, after which it is hoped to extend this type of basic, but structured trade training to other prisons and other trade areas.

Major problems that have been, and will continue to be associated with this type of trade training include the following:

1. Overcoming difficulties associated with the prison timetable, that is the demands of security and treatment and training personnel, which frequently erode workshop time.
2. The present shortage of existing short, basic, certificated courses in most trade areas.
3. The present paucity of instructors capable of, or confident enough to teach formally.

Each of these areas is being carefully considered at the present time with a view to overcoming problems. It has been forcefully argued that the creation of a position of Co-ordinator Prison Industries, Trade Training and Vocational Development is a necessary step in the effort to upgrade and improve this important area of Corrections. Such an appointment is likely to be made next financial year.

269 PRISONERS – CLASSIFICATION

Topic: The Classification of Prisoners in Australia
 Auspices: Australian Institute of Criminology
 Researcher: David Biles
 Outline: [See also (1978)5 *Information Bulletin of Australian Criminology* 630; (1978)5 *Information Bulletin of Australian Criminology* 155]

This research was prompted by a request to the Institute from the Social Welfare Department of Victoria for an independent review of classification procedures in that State. This review was conducted by observing meetings of committees and panels, examining relevant files and earlier reports, interviewing senior correctional staff and conducting semi-structured group interviews with 50 prisoners who had been through the classification process. A report on this aspect of the study was submitted to the Director-General of Social Welfare in Victoria in May 1978.

The full project entails a comparison of classification procedures in all Australian jurisdictions, with information being gathered at a less intensive level than was required in Victoria. The following sub-headings are being used as a basis for information gathering.

1. The Classification Committee – composition, under what authority, frequency, duration and style of meetings.
2. Subsidiary committees, panels, etc.
3. Statements of purposes of classification.
4. Criteria for prisoners to be included in classification process.
5. Duration of initial classification.
6. What information is gathered.
7. What information is provided for prisoners.
8. Procedure for reviews.
9. Record keeping systems: numbers of copies; use of parole and other authorities; provisions for updating; maintaining confidentiality; and long-term storage.
10. The extent to which classification is related to planning.
11. Basis of security rating system.
12. Use of professional staff in classification.
13. Procedures for country receptions.
14. Protection cases.

To date, relevant information has been obtained from Western Australia, Tasmania and the Northern Territory as well as from Victoria. The three remaining jurisdictions will be visited in the near future.

The main problems encountered, apart from finding sufficient time, have been the changing procedures used in some jurisdictions and the wide differences in terminology. In many jurisdictions classification procedures are currently being reviewed and new practices being introduced. The report of the project will therefore inevitably be out of date in some respects at the time it appears. There are some advantages in this, however, as the fact that ideas for change are being discussed has meant that many senior officials have welcomed the research.

270 PRISONERS – LONG-TERM

Topic: Long-term Prisoners
 Auspices: Australian Institute of Criminology
 Researcher: Grant Wardlaw
 Outline: Significant increases in the proportion of the prison population

which is represented by persons serving more than five years of imprisonment have prompted renewed interest in long-term prisoners. This interest has been heightened by fears that more violent and hardened criminals are being sentenced to long terms of imprisonment than has been the case in the past. With an apparent move to deinstitutionalisation the spectre has been raised of a core of difficult and dangerous 'residual' prisoners. At the request of Ministers responsible for Correctional Departments, this research project is designed to assess whether or not long-term prisoners are a unique group in Australian prisons, and whether or not they have special needs or present particular management problems. An exhaustive literature review of overseas research, particularly into the effects of long-term imprisonment, will supplement the Australian data.

The research allows for a three-stage project:

1. A survey of the opinions of the officers-in-charge of all correctional institutions in each State concerning the identification of problems of inmate management in general, and of long-term prisoner management in particular.
2. A statistical and descriptive study of the long-term prisoner population in Australia.
3. A study of the views of a selected sub-sample of long-term prisoners concerning the impact of the sentence as experienced by them.

Stage 1 has been completed and revealed a unanimous view among officers-in-charge that long-termers in Australia are not special management problems. This stands in stark contrast to overseas views from people in similar positions.

Stage 2 is currently underway and preliminary interviewing has been carried out for Stage 3.

The major problem encountered in this work is to find an acceptable way of quantifying the experience and effects of long-term imprisonment. This will be discussed in detail. The potential for such research to be subverted into window-dressing for prison administrations must also be faced.

271 PRISONERS – PSYCHIATRIC CARE

Topic: Current Alternatives in the Disposition of Mentally Ill Offenders
 Auspices: Department of Corrections, Western Australia
 Researcher: Janette Hartz-Karp
 Outline: A. Summary and Analysis of Literature Review and Current W.A. Statistics

The disposition of mentally ill offenders has long been a contentious issue between the Western Australian Mental Health Services and Department of Corrections. This has led to the recommendation that the Department of Corrections construct a special psychiatric prison hospital in order to cater for these offenders. However, this recommendation is but one (and possibly the least effective) of four alternative modes of disposition of mentally ill offenders:

Modes of Disposition -

1. Constructing a special psychiatric prison hospital, that is, defining mentally ill offenders as both 'mad' and 'bad'. The psychiatric prison hospital could be administered either jointly or separately by Mental Health Services and/or the Department of Corrections or, alternatively, administered by a 3rd service. This alternative is inherently problematic.
 - a. Contrary to popular belief, the construction of a special psychiatric prison hospital is not administratively efficacious.

- b. The humanitarian concern, not to punish the 'sick', but to treat them is misplaced because it is based on false assumptions – that psychiatrists can validly and reliably diagnose mental illness and effectively treat the majority of mentally ill offenders.
- c. The hope of protecting the public and inmates concerned is unfounded because it is based on false premises – that the provision of a 'protected' environment is properly a psychiatric rather than a prison administrative problem, that most mentally ill prisoners can be effectively treated and/or 'cured', that future dangerousness can be predicted, that indeterminate sentences offer the best 'modus operandi' to protect all concerned and that prisons properly have the function of rehabilitating prisoners, in this instance, 'curing' mentally ill offenders.

If Western Australian officials decide to go ahead with the construction of a special psychiatric prison hospital, they will be doing so in spite of world trends to legislate in favour of civil rights for mental patients and to deinstitutionalise where possible, and ignoring the Australian and foreign experience of special psychiatric prison hospitals becoming white elephants or dumping grounds and 'back wards' that is, government embarrassments. To continue with construction despite these odds would be to engage in little more than public folly – embarking upon an expensive venture which will have few returns either to the inmate concerned or the public at large.

- 2. Delegating responsibility of mentally ill offenders to Mental Health Services, that is, defining mentally ill offenders primarily as 'mad'. This has been the current legal definition. However, rather than assuming ultimate responsibility, Mental Health Services has engaged the Department of Corrections in a game of ping pong, with mentally ill offenders being bounced back and forth between the two Departments, with neither Department willing to assume responsibility.
- 3. Delegating responsibility of mentally ill offenders to the Department of Corrections, that is, defining mentally ill offenders as primarily 'bad'. For prisons to cope with all mentally ill offenders it would necessitate the expansion of psychiatric services. To do this would be to encourage perceptions of prisons as places of rehabilitation (which is not desirable) and taken to its logical conclusion, would lead to the construction of a special psychiatric prison hospital (which, as stated earlier, is most undesirable).

The issues involved in both the last two alternatives, that is, 2 and 3, seem to divide squarely between (paternalistic) treatment concerns for mentally ill offenders and concern for inmates' civil liberties. Since these two concerns represent basically different approaches to mental illness which are difficult to reconcile, there is little point in arguing the pros and cons of each approach. This impasse can only be avoided by redefining the problem and then searching for dispositional alternatives.

- 4. Decentralisation, that is, defining mentally ill offenders as either 'mad' or 'bad' but not both and sometimes neither. If the problem is conceived in terms of what to do with specific categories of mentally ill offenders, the result will be the splitting of responsibilities between legal, mental health and correctional facilities. Mentally ill offenders encompass at least 3 different categories:
 - a. Those declared to be incompetent to stand trial. Primarily, this should be a legal issue rather than a medical/psychiatric one, only reverting to a medical problem if competency to stand trial has not been attained within a 6 month period and the court is willing to drop charges, at which time all ties with the legal system should be severed.

- b. Those found not guilty on the grounds of unsound mind. This finding should be abandoned. 'Unsoundness of mind' should be relevant only as a plea in mitigation to the sentencing disposition, for example, to reduce punishment.
- c. Those found to be mentally ill during imprisonment. Since mentally ill offenders often tend to be 'nuisances' rather than dangerous, have characteristics more reflective of the general prison population than the civil mental hospital population and may not be easily transferable to a special mental hospital due to legal considerations, persons found to be mentally ill during imprisonment should be held within the jurisdiction of the Department of Corrections. Mentally ill prisoners in need of psychiatric treatment not available within the prison should be transferred to appropriate hospitals for specific treatment programs and returned to prison when the crisis has subsided. To facilitate these transfers Correctional psychiatrists should have joint appointments with the Department of Corrections and Mental Health Services, having access to appropriate mental hospital accommodation.

Since the first three alternatives suggested above —

1. special psychiatric prison hospitals;
 2. delegating responsibility to Mental Health Services; and
 3. delegating responsibility to the Department of Corrections;
- are inadequate solutions to the problem of the disposition of mentally ill offenders, creating more problems than they solve, a principle of decentralisation is strongly recommended. This involves a splitting of responsibilities between the relevant authorities — legal, mental health and correctional. In so doing, the hybrid status of 'mad' and 'bad' is avoided, inmates' civil rights are protected, there is little financial expenditure and administrative difficulties in dealing with a large 'problem' population are by-passed.

B. Empirical Research

This section is yet to be conducted. Questionnaires will elicit knowledge and attitudes of authorities and offenders within the criminal justice system on legal and practical problems relating to mentally ill offenders and the criminal process.

272 RAPE

Topic: Rape Law Reform: The South Australian Experience
 Researchers: D. Chappell and P. Sallmann
 Funding: Criminology Research Council
 Outline: 1. Introduction

Major changes in rape laws have occurred throughout the common law world during the 1970s. These changes have been stimulated by a variety of pressures, the most powerful of which has undoubtedly emerged from the women's movement.

In Australia most of the changes have been of a 'band-aid quality'. However, it should be pointed out that each of the Australian States has considered the need for rape law reform and four — South Australia, Victoria, New South Wales and Tasmania — have issued reports on the subject.

The most extensive change of Australian rape laws has taken place in South Australia, following the recommendations of the South Australian Criminal Law and Penal Methods Reform Committee (otherwise known as the Mitchell Committee).

By far the most controversial of the changes effected by this South Australian legislation related to rape in marriage. The change involved abolishing the traditional common law rule that a husband was deemed to be incapable of raping his wife and permitting, in specified circumstances, spousal complaints of rape to be brought and adjudicated.

Other, less controversial, reforms of South Australian rape laws were:

- a. substantive — the definition of rape was expanded to make it a unisexual offence;
- b. procedural changes — these included limiting the cross-examination of the victim about her prior sexual history; limiting the right of access to the victim at the committal hearings; and limiting the right to publicise information about both the victim and alleged offender; and
- c. administrative changes affecting the way in which the criminal justice system handled rape. For example, a special unit staffed by women was established in the police force to assist with the interviewing of rape victims.

2. Examining the South Australian Rape Law Reform Experience

By examining the South Australian experience in the rape law reform area it is hoped that it may be possible to assist other jurisdictions to make more informed decisions when changing their rape laws, avoiding pitfalls that may emerge from this experience and building upon its strengths.

How have the reforms worked? Have they achieved a greater degree of justice for both the victim, society and the offender? Have they improved the quality of justice? These are important questions which are all too often ignored by lawyers who tend to become so immersed in substantive and procedural questions associated with law reform that they fail to perceive the impact, if any, such reform has upon society. No attempt is usually made to evaluate the effectiveness of any of these laws.

3. Methodology

We undertook a series of semi-structured interviews in Adelaide with those persons directly concerned with the implementation and administration of the new rape laws. The principal focus of the study was the rape in marriage provision mentioned above but in the course of the investigation we moved further afield to examine the whole range of changes incorporated in the 1976 legislation. We conducted interviews with police, prosecutors, defence attorneys, members of the Mitchell Committee, politicians, women's groups who lobbied for the changes in the law, victims of rape, and with various opponents of the new legislation. Discussions of the major findings to emerge from these interviews address first the issue of rape in marriage and then other significant areas of reform.

4. Rape in Marriage

The wording of the law is both complicated and confusing and may give rise to future legal problems. Briefly, the law reads that 'a person shall not be convicted of rape or indecent assault upon his spouse, or an attempt to commit, or assault with intent to commit, rape or indecent assault upon his spouse (except as, an accessory) unless the alleged offence consisted of, was preceded or accompanied by, or was associated with (a) assault occasioning actual bodily harm, or threat of such an assault, upon the spouse; (b) an act of gross indecency, or threat of such an act, against the spouse; (c) an act calculated seriously and substantially to humiliate the spouse, or threat of such an act; or (d) threat of the commission of a criminal act against any person.'

5. The Result of the Change in the Law

To date there have only been two official complaints made to the South Australian police concerning rape in marriage. The first of these was successfully prosecuted through to the conviction of the responsible husband, but the fact situation was such as to not really test the scope of the new legislation.

Overall, however, it is clear that there has not been a great flood of complaints by South Australian women alleging they have been raped by their husbands. The question remains — does this mean that there are no rapes in marriage or is it simply the case

that women are not prepared to bring such complaints to the notice of the authorities? We are very interested in this question since it is important to consider not only the nature of official criminal reports but also the extent of the behaviour generally in the community.

Why is it that if women are being raped in marriage they do not report the matter to the police? Our interviews suggest a number of reasons.

What general assessment can be made of the rape in marriage law now that it has been in effect for two years? Its critics have not been justified in their major arguments but at the same time they may well indicate, and do so on occasions, that it seems to have been something of a fizzle with so few reports of spousal rape. The response made by proponents of the law is that they never expected there would be a flood of complaints but the symbolic aspects of the law are important. They stress that even if there are not many complaints, the fact that the law is on the statute book may deter some husbands from attacking their wives. In the long term the law may also help achieve a better understanding in the community of the true nature of the sex role of women and men.

The rape in marriage reform in South Australia demonstrates how an apparently highly contentious criminal law can, in practice, ultimately be implemented in society with scarcely a ripple. Most of the debate about this particular criminal law reform was about ideology rather than about substantive matters. Indeed, if people had looked further afield they could have forecast the likely outcome of the reform. Sweden, which introduced a rape in marriage law in 1965, has had very few prosecutions brought under its provisions, suggesting that South Australia is by no means unique in this regard. Thus other states which may be considering similar reforms need not fear the various dire consequences which have been pointed to by critics of the proposal.

273 RECIDIVISM

Topic: 'Alienation and Recidivism' Sociology/Social Deviance in New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia
 Auspices: University of South Africa, External M.A. thesis (Special Assistance/Australian National University)
 Researcher: Tony Roux, Ainslie House, Quick Street, Ainslie, A.C.T. 2601
 Duration of research: May 1977 to 1979
 Outline: Community attitudes to the re-assimilation of ex-prisoners: whether in fact the reason that so much recurring crime exists is that community attitudes invoke alienation by rejection and discrimination of the socially deviant and thus constitute a major causant of recidivism. The main objective was to establish that even more than an ex-prisoner's wilful return to deviant activity (criminal), those societal attitudes manifesting themselves as rejection and stigma induced/self induced alienation act as the major catalyst for recidivism.

Two introductory sections are devoted to analyses and definition of both alienation and problems to the community of recurring crime, and the failure of the prison system to solve any of the problems which contribute to implementation of social sanctions against offenders.

The research platform was based upon assessment of materials to be provided by a multi-question survey completed by 882 serving and ex-serving recidivists covering a wide range of previous post release experiences relating to personal profile, employment experiences, lifestyle and housing, family and emotional stresses – breakdown of relationships.

Assessment of assistance available to ex-prisoners by social welfare organisations/groups.

Evaluation of treatment of ex- and recidivist prisoners by structural authorities/government bodies.

A further 25 remediable (first offenders) were surveyed at Silverwater Works Release utilising the same questionnaire May-June 1977, and re-surveyed 3-6 months later (after release) to gauge their expectations and the actuality of their experiences.

Five in-depth case studies to apply perspective to balance statistics and provide in-depth examples of re-adjustment problems.

To balance criticism that the work may be construed as self-justification or representative of views of social deviants, surveys of 100 employers in the Sydney metropolitan area and a street survey of attitudes of ex-prisoner prejudice were undertaken.

Further, an introductory section included submissions quoted from testimony to the Royal Commission in respect of difficulties recognised by authorities to exist in the case of prisoners being inadequately prepared for return to their community.

Therefore, apart from producing a thesis supportive on logical grounds of the outline of the project, an essential component was to provide statistical data, of local New South Wales/Australian cultural content which could be utilised to illustrate with a large sample base that the situation exists in a real and damaging way, not only to the ex-deviant offender, but to the community in general.

The study was primarily concerned with the releasee or prisoner who has/had intentions of resuming honest pursuits, not with that percentage, who as 'professional' criminals take gaol as an occupational hazard.

On examination, social attitudes have the disadvantage that after only one offence, permanent stigma arises. The thesis' results seem fully supportive of foremost sociologist Howard Becker's Labelling theory:

When others treat a person known to have deviated once as if he were continuing to do so, they maximise the possibility that he will do so.

This labelling inducing alienation is vital in promoting identification or role, which leads to neutralisation and very likely to recidivism.

All the modern enlightened gaol schemes amount to little if, when the gates are opened to leave the prison, as this research would suggest, society shuts its gates on the ex-prisoner.

The final section of research Review of Related Literature and recompilation in final form is underway.

274 RECIDIVISM

Topic:	A Social Network Analysis of Recidivists and First-time Offenders
Researcher:	K.M. Koller
Funding:	Criminology Research Council [See also (1977)4 <i>Information Bulletin of Australian Criminology</i> 508]
Outline:	A social network analysis of recidivists and first-time only offenders in prison was compared with normal population controls.

A social network analysis is conceptualised as a patterning of the links between individuals and the basis for these interactions. Therefore each individual's network consists of morphological and interactional characteristics thus:

1. Morphological

Size and composition of the network arranged in an hierarchy of diminishing subjective importance.

Density (the proportion of possible links that actually exist).

Degree of connection (average number of relations each member of a network has with each other).

Centrality (accessibility of the individual to others in the network).

Clustering (a network possessing five members with a density score of 80 or greater).

2. Interactional

Content — kin or non-kin; uniplex or multiplex, that is whether there is one or more bases to the relationship.

Directedness — whether a relationship is reciprocated or whether the direction is only in one direction between the individual and another member of the network.

Durability — time individuals in a network have known one another.

At the Risdon Prison, Hobart, systematically, 25 recidivists, 34 first offenders and 38 controls (part of a general population survey and in this case derived from several government offices) were examined by questionnaire.

All subjects of the study were male and under the average age of 30 years.

Specifically the subjects described and evaluated the various linkages in their personal networks. Degree of connection, size of network, centrality, clustering, density are all morphological statements of the theoretical possibility of a person to interact. Multiplexity, directedness, content, durability are indicators of the possible importance of the various links in the network.

The morphological data revealed the recidivist networks as relatively small in size, with paucity of linkages between members. Even in this situation the recidivist is relatively less accessible and central to others of his network.

Actually this is not the total picture. The clustering index discloses that two fifths of recidivist networks actually contain five or six members with high density scores indicating close-knit linkages among members of the network. By contrast the remaining three fifths networks are small loose-knit networks. There is a relation between the size of the network and the density score, for where the network is large, members will have to contribute more relations to attain the same density as in a smaller network. This also indicates how the configuration of the network must potentially influence the flow of information and interactional possibilities within the network.

The interactional data for the recidivists by contrast with the first offenders and controls exhibited the almost exclusive involvement with kin and also the remarkable female patronage of mother, sisters, spouse, girlfriends.

Despite this 16 per cent of the nominated recidivist relationships were not reciprocated and compared with the controls the recidivist experienced less multiplex relationships.

The first offender networks were also of relatively reduced size but significantly less kin involvement with friendships in proportions similar to the control group. The offender networks again showed that about two fifths were close-knit networks with five or six members and three-fifths were rather loose-knit containing few people.

Offender networks again showed that about two-fifths were close-knit networks with five or six members and three-fifths were rather loose-knit containing few people. Overall the offender networks provided more evidence that members tended to know one another than was the case with the recidivists but despite this within his network the offender was relatively less central and less accessible.

Durability of relationships, even allowing for age differences, indicated that recidivists and offenders had not known their friends for continuing periods compared with controls.

In emphasising and nominating a greater proportion of non-kin to their networks, the first offenders also ranked their intimates differently. Rather than the generous precedence given to mother, father and spouse, almost one-third of the offenders gave male and female friends top priority and most relationships were designated as reciprocated and multiplex.

The clerks and office workers composing the normal networks, in contrast to the prison groups, reported the intimacy of more people typically, in rank order, three kin (spouse, mother, father) followed by two non-kin (most usually male friends). Whilst two-fifths of these networks contained five or six people in close-knit configuration the remaining three-fifths did not display the extreme sparse networks of, say, the recidivists. Friendships in these normal networks were more durable and reciprocal with multiplex relations almost universal with the ego relatively central in his own network. The data therefore suggests these normal networks as comprehensive and lacking the contraction and diminution that characterised so many prisoner networks.

Conclusion -- Therapeutic efforts might have as their aim the normalising of the distorted and attenuated networks of these prison groups in order to stabilise behaviour.

275 RECIDIVISM

Topic: The Violent Offenders Recidivism Study
 Auspices: Department of Community Welfare Services, Victoria
 Researcher: P.H. Burgoyne
 Funding: Criminology Research Council [Note (1978)5 *Information Bulletin of Australian Criminology* 371]
 Outline: The likelihood of re-offence is of major concern to the public and to those involved in the criminal justice system. Accurate prediction of the likelihood of re-offence becomes increasingly important as the seriousness of the crime increases. However, violent crimes involving complex interactions of psychological, social and situational variables are the most difficult to predict.

The Violent Offenders Recidivism Study is concerned with determining rates of re-offence and factors affecting re-offence among males sentenced for serious violent offences. A major aim is to determine the extent to which information available at the time of release or during parole can be used to predict whether and in what way a violent offender is likely to offend again within the next five years.

Over six hundred offenders are included in the sample. These are divided into four main groups based on a criterion offence: robbers, serious assaulters, rapists, and manslaughter and murderers. The robbers and assaulters were released from prison or Youth Training Centre in Victoria during the years 1972 and 1973, and the rapists and murderers were released between 1969 and 1974 inclusive.

Information about offenders is gathered mainly from the prisoner classification case history files, probation and parole files, police criminal records and in the case of offenders sentenced to Youth Training Centres from the Youth Welfare files.

A wide range of potentially relevant information is included. Variables coded include several aspects of demographic and family background, education, work history, physical and mental problems, prior criminal record, length and type of sentence, prison conduct, Governors' and Parole Officers' estimates of the prognosis of each offender, and the criminal record following release.

The data are being analysed to provide the following types of information.

1. Rate of re-offence and type of re-offence for different categories of offenders.
2. Level of association and statistical significance of the various background variables with degree of recidivism.
3. The combination of variables which best predicts recidivism, and an estimate of the extent to which recidivism is predicted by them.
4. A profile of the typical offender in each of the major crime categories.
5. A profile of the typical re-offender (for violent and non-violent further offences) and a comparison of this with the typical person who does not re-offend.

At the time of writing, the coding of data is nearing completion and computer programs to analyse the data are being written and de-bugged.

There are still several outstanding conceptual problems. One particular problem concerns the application of Normandeau's crime index for Australia. It would be desirable if each crime could be coded in terms of seriousness so that an estimate of overall degree of recidivism can be obtained. However, Normandeau's index does not seem to cover the range of possible crimes without very arbitrary assumptions being made about the nature of the crime.

276 SENTENCING

Topic: Sentencing Violent Offenders in New South Wales
 Auspices: Australian Institute of Criminology
 Researcher: Ivan Potas
 Outline: [See also (1977)4 *Information Bulletin of Australian Criminology* 291]

The present study, *Sentencing Violent Offenders in New South Wales*, is concerned with examining the principles of sentencing as enunciated by the appeal courts (usually the Court of Criminal Appeal) where the offence involves considerable violence. The analysis is essentially legal.

The aim of this project is to provide the courts dealing with the sentencing of violent offenders with a more reliable basis for determining the appropriate sentence to be imposed in a particular case. It is also intended to provide the offender or his legal representative with a more reliable basis for predicting the length of a sentence of imprisonment in relation to the particular circumstances of the offence.

The method involves a detailed analysis of appeal cases in which either the severity or leniency of sentence imposed at the trial level is challenged. The fact that the Crown is empowered to challenge the leniency of a sentence is of considerable assistance, because it is here more than in any other case (particularly where the sentence is inadequate) that the Court states the reasons and enunciates the principles that it considers should apply. By arrangement with the Chief Justice of New South Wales and with the assistance of the Registrar of the Court of Criminal Appeal the unreported judgments of the Court upon which this study is based have been sent to the Institute. My method has been to collect all the decisions dealing with a particular offence (for example, armed robbery) and to indicate sentences actually imposed for these offences. Considerable attention is paid in each case to the circumstances of the offence and the background and criminal record of the offender.

Consideration is also given to the relationship of the sentences imposed in practice to the prescribed legislative maxima. Factors which the court takes to be either mitigating or aggravating are carefully noted. In addition the principles applicable to the fixing of non-parole periods are examined and recorded thus providing a better frame of reference upon which to base future determinations.

Some statistics taken from the Australian Bureau of Statistics and from the New South Wales Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research have also been used in this study. While statistics are useful in giving a broad indication of the kind of sentences imposed in practice, they do not provide a reliable guide in determining where in the scale a particular offence should lie. The fusion of the base studies with the statistics however do provide more reliable guidelines.

This research project is ongoing. As future sentencing decisions come to hand these will be analysed and added to the bank of decisions dealing with the same offence. In this way it is hoped that this project will provide a continuing source of information which will promote a more rational and consistent form of sentencing than hitherto has prevailed.

277 SENTENCING – VICTORIA

Topic: Sentencing in Victoria
 Auspices: Faculty of Law Monash University
 Researchers: Arie Freiberg and Richard G. Fox
 Funding: Criminology Research Council and Monash Special Research Grant
 Outline: This research commenced with a search of the statute books of both Victoria and the Commonwealth (insofar as the laws of the latter related to residents of Victoria) for any items of information which could be seen as relevant to the substance or procedure of sanctions. The word 'sanction' is used here in preference to the more traditional 'sentence' because of the implication it carries of the far wider range of powers that can be wielded by the courts. Therefore many dispositions such as forfeitures, compensation, costs, deportation, and collateral consequences of conviction etc., as well as other dispositions which were not necessarily dependent upon conviction, were considered relevant.

In the event, some 311 State Acts of Parliament were found to have items of relevance, together with 257 Commonwealth Acts, making a total of approximately 568 separate statutory enactments. Within that legislation there were approximately 7,500 separate identifiable items which could be termed sanction oriented. In view of the bulk of this material it is perhaps not surprising that the mass of government regulations has been omitted from this survey.

The next step in this research strategy was the collection and analysis of the case law. This involved some 500 or more reported and unreported cases from the Court of Criminal Appeal of Victoria and relevant Federal courts from the year 1971. This material is increased by over 150 cases a year, mostly unreported.

The purpose of this information is twofold. First, it serves to explicate the statutory material which is often vague, contradictory and difficult to understand. The second purpose is to extract from this material the sentencing principles which relate to the particular sanction or to the general circumstances.

It is obvious that there is an immense gap in this research, omitting as it does the sentencing pronouncements of trial judges at all levels, Magistrates' Courts, Children's Courts, County Courts, the Supreme Court and the range of Federal Courts. The problem should not be underestimated. The Supreme Court and the County Court may deal with only some 2,000 cases per year whereas in 1973 the Magistrates' Court in Victoria dealt with over 250,000 cases.

To remedy this imbalance an attempt is being made to collect all the available published and unpublished statistical material which may indicate how the sentencing system operates in fact.

An attempt will be made to provide at least a descriptive coherency in a number of ways. An examination is to be made of the relationship between the Legislature, and Courts and the Executive who form the sentencing structure; the aims of sentencing as propounded by the sentencing authorities; the types of sentences which are available, such as mandatory, indeterminate, minimum or maximum; and the inter-relationship between sentences as either consecutive or concurrent. Much attention is also paid to the range of sentencing options, of which we are able to identify over twenty. Each sanction is examined as to its legislative basis, the case law and the statistics as to its use.

Sentencing procedure is examined in detail, especially as to the type and control of information going to the sentencer. Thus such matters as the factual basis of sentencing, the role of counsel, the use of presentence reports and so on are dealt with. The practice and procedure of appeals is set out, as are the factors enunciated in the courts which have been seen as relevant to either aggravate or mitigate sentence. Special offender groups such as alcoholic and drug dependent persons, corporate bodies, juveniles and the mentally ill are dealt with separately, and finally there is an analysis of sentencing practice in relation to a number of offences or rather areas of offences. Apart from traditional areas such as offences against the person or property, growing areas such as trade practices and revenue law must also be included in a comprehensive study of sanctions.

278 SEXUAL OFFENCES

- Topic: Classification of Publications in South Australia
 Auspices: School of Social Sciences, Flinders University, South Australia
 Researchers: J.H. Court and W.A. Gardiner
 Funding: Criminology Research Council [See also *Information Bulletin of Australian Criminology* (1977)4 p.511; *Information Bulletin of Australian Criminology* (1977)4 p.257]
 Outline: Since the publication of the United States Commission Report on Obscenity and Pornography in 1970, there has been debate on the relationship between pornographic publications and the incidence of sex crimes. That report indicated that while many people intellectually rejected the concept of censorship, they would be

influenced by any evidence that making pornography available might lead to increased sexual offences.

The present report forms a sequel to several previous studies presented to the Council indicating an upturn in the reporting of rape in countries which have liberalised pornography, and a corresponding lack of increase where tight censorship has been retained.

South Australia has adopted a liberal policy since 1970, and especially since the inception of the Classification of Publications Board, (in 1974), which is required to classify in the light of the views of 'reasonable adult persons'.

Since it appeared in 1978 that many people in the South Australian community were expressing disquiet about the standards currently applied, and there was also disquiet at an apparent increase in sex offences, these two studies had the following aims:

- a. to determine how groups of reasonable adult persons would classify pornographic publications; and
- b. whether the possibility of harm from the circulation would influence these judgments.

One hundred and three subjects participated in 14 groups, sampled to represent South Australian demographic characteristics. All were shown 12 magazines and asked to classify them, using criteria applied by the South Australian Board. The discriminations they made were closely similar in character to those of the Board. However, they differed significantly from the Board in preferring more restrictive classifications.

The second experiment involved the same subjects. After being given a statement about the possible harmful effects of pornography, they were asked to reclassify the magazines as before. Their second responses showed a very similar pattern to the first. A correlation of +0.88 indicates a high degree of reliability in the discriminations these relatively naive subjects made. In addition, taking into account the possibility of harm, 37 per cent of responses selected the most extreme category 'refusal to classify', compared with 25 per cent under the first condition and 0 per cent by the Board.

These studies were conducted in order to create a more scientific approach to the determination of community standards of acceptability which can guide future decisions. Annual surveys of this type could provide continuing feedback to such Boards. In addition, it appears that inexperienced judges are able to make discriminations very similar to Board members, so future Boards might usefully include ordinary members of the public on a rotational basis like a jury.

The New South Wales Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research reports that the following projects are in progress.

279 RECONVICTION RATES OF A SAMPLE OF OFFENDERS SELECTED IN 1964

This material will be published together with a study of the reconviction rate of persons convicted of break, enter and steal offences in 1972.

280 COMPLAINTS AGAINST LAWYERS

This is an analysis of data obtained by the New South Wales Law Reform Commission and is being incorporated in the first working paper of the Law Reform Commission.

281 INCIDENTS INVOLVING FIREARMS

This is an analysis of all incidents involving firearms in Australia using data collected by the New South Wales Ballistics Section in the New South Wales C.I.B.

282 DRINKING DRIVER DIVERSION PROGRAM**283 DRUG DIVERSION PROGRAM****284 UNEMPLOYMENT AND CRIME****285 SCHOOL VANDALISM****286 DEFENDANTS IN MAGISTRATES' COURTS**

This is a survey of defendants in Magistrates' Courts to determine the social and psychological factors underlying their appearance in court. The intention is to provide a framework in which the policy on diversion programs, including community services orders might be developed.

**287 THE DATA COLLECTION SYSTEM OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIVE SERVICES**

Recently Completed Research

288 ARMED ROBBERY

Topic: Armed Robberies in New Zealand, Statistical Survey 1978
Auspices: Armoured Freightways Limited
Researcher: Rocky Wood
Address: P.O. Box 38251, Petone, Wellington, New Zealand
Funding: Armoured Freightways Limited
Outline: A Summary of the year's armed robberies in table form is made; other tables present a geographical distribution of robberies, robbery sites (premises/street, etc.) and a correlation between mode and site of robberies. The statistics are compiled from monthly statistical/commentary reports produced by the same source. Monthly summaries record the latest incidents; recent sentencing; items of interest and overseas moves.
Published by: Armoured Freightways Limited
Available from: Researcher Officer, Armoured Freightways Limited, P.O. Box 38251, Petone, Wellington, New Zealand.

289 DRUG ABUSE AND CRIME

Topic: Drug Use and Crime
Auspices: Australian Institute of Criminology
Researcher: Grant Wardlaw
Address: P.O. Box 28, Woden, A.C.T. 2606
Outline: [See also note (1978)5 *Information Bulletin of Australian Criminology* 515]

It is widely believed that a major proportion of property and violent crime is directly linked to the use of illicit drugs. This belief is the foundation for a number of our law enforcement and drug control policies and strategies. However, there are now significant data in existence which question the assumptions that have been made about the relationship between drugs and crime. This research project, which was initiated by a request from the Police Commissioners' Conference, set out to evaluate the evidence on drug-crime relationships, to provide preliminary and basic Australian data, and to recommend some directions for police-sponsored research in this area.

A literature survey provided the background to the study and covered the temporal relationship between onset of drug use and criminal behaviour, analyses of the types of crime committed to support drug use, statistical examinations of relationships between changes in drug prices and changes in crime rates, and analyses of the economics of drug markets and their implications for drug consumer behaviour. The problems and advantages of establishing a heroin-user crime index based upon that devised by the United States Drug Enforcement Administration were investigated in detail.

The empirical portion of the research consisted of an examination of the criminal histories of a large sample of recent drug offenders. This revealed that a substantial

number of drug offenders had been convicted for a criminal offence prior to their first drug offence. To the extent that they are first criminals and then drug users it is difficult to decide how much of present offending would have continued to occur in the absence of drug use.

Problems of interpretation and design abound in this type of research. For example, in the present case, is it justified to equate (even roughly) onset of heavy drug use with first drug conviction. If not, how does one set the temporal parameters?

290 POLICE

Topic: Police Institutions, Administration, Occupation
 Auspices: Australian Institute of Criminology
 Researcher: Bruce Swanton
 Outline: America and Australia's perspectives on a range of police and police related institutes and issues. Includes Police Foundation, School of Police Administration, Police Boards/Commissions, International Association of Chiefs of Police, police labour relations, police health, police occupation. Published in *Police Issues and Institutions* (in press).

291 POLICE RESEARCH

Topic: Police and Police Related Research
 Auspices: Australian Institute of Criminology
 Researcher: Bruce Swanton
 Outline: Domains of police research were classified and assigned priorities in accordance with the advice of state police departments. Published in *Classification and Priorities of Police and Police Related Research in Australia*.
 Available from: Australian Institute of Criminology

292 POLICE UNIONS

Topic: Police Industrial Relations Processes
 Auspices: Australian Institute of Criminology
 Researchers: Bruce Swanton and Robert W. Page
 Outline: Police industrial conflict resolution processes described on a state by state basis. Strengths and weaknesses identified. General model of industrial process derived. Published in *Police Militancy and Industrial Dispute Processes*.
 Available from: Australian Institute of Criminology

293 PROBLEM FAMILIES

Topic: Crime and Multi-Problem Families
 Researcher: E. Cunningham Dax
 Outline: [Note: See also (1978)5 *Information Bulletin of Australian Criminology* 132; (1978)5 *Information Bulletin of Australian Criminology* 133; (1978)5 *Information Bulletin of Australian Criminology* 385; (1977)4 *Information Bulletin of Australian Criminology* 284.]

Three researches undertaken in the past eight years have relevance. These are:

1. Driving offences related to illiteracy.
2. The criminal and road offences of multi-problem families.
3. A comparison between recidivists currently in prison and those from multi-problem families.

The results of the first three show a considerable overlap, for the 'culturally retarded' individuals concerned are common to all three groups. They have 'social learning problems' associated with impairment of vocabulary, language, communication and understanding.

The large proportion come from disturbed or broken homes, large families with alcoholism, poor housing and frequent poverty. They often have a history of social welfare supervision, delinquency and criminality; many are recidivists.

They are of lower than average intelligence and are often under-achievers, aggressive and hostile to authority, with a poor school record and truancy. They come from the minority of the community which uses the majority of the social services.

The results of the first research showed the culturally retarded of less than average intelligence have more total driving convictions, more repeat convictions and are charged with more offences at each court appearance than are those of average intelligence or higher. They also have more non-moving convictions, more criminal behaviour, alcoholism, accidents and aggression.

The multi-problem family research subjects have comparable driving records. The driving offences and criminal records were used as parameters of their social disturbance. Although allowance has to be made for the large families their members went to prison 250 times as often, stole cars 75 times as frequently and had about 70 times the number of road crashes as the average Tasmanian family, whilst no less than a third of the adult males were recidivists.

Their history of criminality is remarkably similar to the recidivists currently in prison. Their ages on their third conviction, the age of their first children's court appearance, the number of convictions, the admissions to correctional homes, the adult court appearances, the number of charges preferred, the imprisonments, the years of sentence and the types of offences are almost identical.

There are however differences in the family criminal history, marital state and family size between the current recidivists and the problem families and these need explanation.

The question may therefore be asked whether the corrective services are being used excessively for a large group of comparatively minor criminals which is largely identifiable by its family, social, educational and delinquent history.

If so, should some very different way of dealing with these problem people be devised and the corrective services modified to concentrate upon more major crime? The present system is an obvious failure, especially as so little is done in the preventive field. Should some research be undertaken towards improving the position?

294 RAPE

Topic: Rape in Stockholm: A Note on Theory and Statistics

Researchers: G. Geis and R. Geis

Outline: Stereotypes of sexual attitudes and behaviour among Swedes would suggest that there is apt to be relatively little criminal rape. The common assumption is that Swedish women are uninhibited and rather carefree about partaking of sexual experience. Given a veritable Eden of available partners, reasoning would imply, the need to take by force what is freely available should be eliminated or greatly reduced.

Statistics concerning the crime of rape in Stockholm, however, indicate that the facts are otherwise. The 1977 rate was 28.5 per 100,000, which is higher than for most American cities of similar size. And in the United States it never has been questioned that the nation's sexual ethos contributes significantly to the rape rate. In such terms, how might the Swedish situation best be understood?

First, rather careful scrutiny indicates that the statistics themselves are not artifactual: rather much the same legal and procedural considerations contribute to the rate as bear upon American rape figures found in official statistical compilations. At the same time, it appears that there is a notable difference between the alleged sexual practices and attitudes of Swedish women and the reality. In short, though they may be somewhat more casual than women in other industrialised nations in their sexual behaviour, they continue to be selective of partners and often shy and uninformed about sexual matters.

The Stockholm conditions, combined with earlier work (Chappell *et al.*, 1978) suggest (though far from demonstrate conclusively) that the more permissive the sexual ethos is believed to be, the higher the rape rate is apt to stand. Ideas of relative or perceived deprivation seem to offer some theoretical support for the empirical information.

At the same time, the study points to the fact that there is a strong need for carrying criminal statistics well beyond the usual tabulation of gross rates per 100,000 population. Homicide rates, for instance, ought routinely to be broken down into a considerable range of sub-types, and correlated with some care with demographic aspects of the population as well as other social conditions. In Stockholm, we suspect that a somewhat different sexual etiquette may result in greater numbers of women accompanying men to their living quarters or inviting them to theirs than is true in places such as the United States or Australia. If 15 rapes result from 1,000 such invitations in jurisdiction A, while there are 10 rapes and but 100 such social arrangements in jurisdiction B, the rape rate in A will be higher, all other things being equal, but at the same time the gross figure hides a significant, and perhaps a desirable freedom of social interaction in the jurisdiction looking 'worse' in regard to crime totals.

295 WOMEN PRISONERS

Topic: Survey of Prisoners Attitudes at Mulawa Training and Detention Centre for Women
 Auspices: Department of Corrective Services, New South Wales
 Researcher: Elinor Crossing
 Outline: Introduction — The Research and Statistics Division was commissioned to study:

1. the extent of problems raised by prisoner deputations to the Interdepartmental Committee for the implementation of Recommendations made by the Royal Commission concerning Women Prisoners; and
2. to verify the reliability of complaints made by a minority of prisoners to the Royal Commission, which led to a number of recommendations on women prisoners.

Proposed Methodology for the Survey — It was intended that the survey would take the form of personal interviews, over a period of three or four days, with the population of inmates at Mulawa.

The interviews would be semi-structured and based on thirteen issues identified from various sources.

What Went Wrong? – The reluctance of senior administration to give priority to the study was in conflict with the urgency with which the Interdepartmental Committee required the results. In an attempt to satisfy pressure from all parties the survey was not postponed but the research resources available for the study were limited. This required a modification to the proposed methodology.

Revised Methodology I – Since, the original intention of the survey was to determine the attitudes of all inmates to the various issues, a decision was taken to limit the range of issues rather than to sample from the population.

With the Committee's approval it was decided to focus on the main issues raised by the Royal Commission *viz.*

1. Health and welfare services
2. Care of Mothers and babies
3. Accommodation

It was still intended that personal interviews be conducted with all inmates. However, the senior administration maintained that even the reduced form of the survey would still be too time consuming.

Revised Methodology II – In view of the extreme limitations placed on the Research and Statistics Division the only alternative which appeared to be available to satisfy the needs of the committee and the senior administration was to design a structured questionnaire for self-administration and to distribute these to all inmates.

What Went Wrong? – Time limits and aspects of security resulted in only seven inmates being interviewed for the pilot survey (representing less than six per cent of the population).

Full-scale Survey: Questionnaire Design and Distribution – A structured questionnaire was designed on the basis of the responses to the pilot survey to provide multiple choice responses to the range of questions asked in each of the three nominated areas.

In retrospect it would appear that the form of some questions was inappropriate, for example, questions relating to medication which failed to identify the important area raised in the Royal Commission Report relating to the over-sedation of inmates.

Inmates were advised to maintain their anonymity as it was intended that the Research Staff would have access to each respondent to clarify and query responses on an individual basis, at the time of collection of questionnaires.

What Went Wrong? Distribution and Collection – Whilst institutional staff were to be involved in the distribution of questionnaires it was inappropriate in view of the desire to maintain the anonymity of inmates that they should be involved in the collection of the questionnaires. This task was to have been a function of the Research Division whose officers would also take the opportunity to discuss and clarify responses with each inmate.

However, the custodial staff, probably in a desire to assist, proceeded to collect the questionnaires without consultation with the Research Division. Consequently, the Research Officers were unable to identify responses of individuals and follow them up, and were refused access to other inmates on security grounds. In fact, only about ten respondents desired or were allowed access to a Research Officer and under these circumstances it was impossible for the Research Staff to clarify discrepancies in completed questionnaires or to ascertain specific reasons for the high non-response rate.

of 42 per cent. Although, it had been suggested that a large number of non-respondents were not sufficiently familiar with the gaol routine to provide valid comments it may also be assumed that some inmates failed to respond out of the concern for offending custodial staff, who they realised would have access to the questionnaires.

A Further Problem – Following the administration of the questionnaire a decision was taken by the Committee to readminister the section of the questionnaire relating to counsellors in view of the fact that there is no Social Worker available at Mulawa (despite the inclusion of such a staff member in the questionnaire) whereas a Programs Officer (who was not included) is available.

The confusion resulting from this action makes analysis extremely difficult, particularly since a number of respondents still maintained that the major responsibility for counselling should be that of a Social Worker, regardless of the fact that no Social Worker is available at Mulawa.

It was never the intention of the original questionnaire to include the Programs Officer as it was anticipated that further surveys, including questions on education and activities, would be conducted in the future.

In view of the different circumstances under which these sets of data were collected, a meaningful interpretation of inmate attitudes to the Programs Officer was unable to be made.

In retrospect a decision was taken to exclude the supplementary data from the analysis, and only examine the original responses.

Implications for Future Research –

1. The need for a contract which should have the full support of top administration, clearly defined objectives to be understood by both the research workers and the consumers, as well as a project schedule, and anticipated cost.
2. That personal interviews are far superior in this setting than structured questionnaires, as the respondents in general tend to be inarticulate and lacking in confidence.

Notices

The AUSTRALIAN LAW REFORM COMMISSION publishes the journal *Reform* which appears quarterly. Subscriptions are \$5.00 per volume and enquiries can be directed to:

The Editor,
Reform
G.P.O. Box 3708
SYDNEY, N.S.W. 2001
(DX 1165 Sydney)

Cheques or money orders are payable to 'The Law Reform Commission'.

The New South Wales BUREAU OF CRIME STATISTICS AND RESEARCH has provided the *Information Bulletin* with a list of Bureau publications. While some have been noted in previous issues of the *Information Bulletin* most have not, being published prior to the existence of the *Information Bulletin*. For the information of readers a complete list of the Bureau's publications is presented below.

Statistical Reports Series 1

No. 1 Drug Offences 1971	March 1972
No. 2 Aborigines in Prison	April 1972
No. 3 City Drunks - Central Court of Petty Sessions February 1972	April 1972
No. 4 Breathalyser Offences 1971	July 1972
No. 5 Drunks Who Go to Gaol	August 1972
No. 6 Crime in Our Cities - A Comparative Report	November 1972
No. 7 City Drunks - A Possible New Direction	February 1973
No. 8 Drug Offences 1972	May 1973
No. 9 Gun and Knife Attacks	August 1973
No.10 Breathalyser Offences 1972	August 1973
No.11 Petty Sessions 1972	November 1973
No.12 Unreported Crime	March 1974

CINCH is Now Updated

As from 1 June 1979 the CINCH data base contains journal citations to Australian criminological literature published up to and including March 1979.

CINCH searches now can be:

1. run against the entire data base of 6,000 citations; or
2. run against the update section, that is the last 2,000 citations.

Cost for searches is approximately \$1.00 per page of computer print out.

Please contact:

The Librarian,
J.V. Barry Memorial Library,
Australian Institute of Criminology,
P.O. Box 28,
WODEN. A.C.T. 2606

No.13 Who are the Victims?	April 1974
No.14 Safety in the Suburbs	April 1974
No.15 Drug Offences 1973	April 1974
No.16 A Thousand Prisoners	September 1974
No.17 Crime, Correction and the Public	September 1974
No.18 Minor Offences – City and Country	October 1974
No.19 Breathalyser Offences 1973	November 1974
No.20 Territorial Justice in Australia	November 1974
No.21 Rape Offences	December 1974

Series 2

No. 1 Accidental Shootings	April 1975
No. 2 Intentional Shootings	May 1975
No. 3 Drug Offences 1974 and Community Comparisons	May 1975
No. 4 Jurors	July 1975
No. 5 Domestic Assaults	September 1975
No. 6 Court Statistics 1974	December 1975
No. 7 Court Statistics 1975	February 1977
No. 8 Court Statistics 1976	December 1977
No. 9 Court Statistics 1977	in preparation
Discussion Papers on 'Victimless Crime'	February 1977

Research Reports

No. 1 Bail	May 1977
No. 2 Armed Robbery	December 1977
No. 3 Homosexual Offences	April 1978
No. 4 Company Investigations 1975-1977	July 1978

Recent Conferences and Seminars

Theme: The Scientific Investigation of Terrorist Activities

Auspices: Australian Forensic Science Society

Date: 25 to 31 March 1979

Location: Adelaide, South Australia

Speakers: Chief Superintendent J. Fletcher
Commonwealth Police

International Terrorism: The Nature of the Problem

Mr Justice Muirhead

Supreme Court of the Northern Territory

Terrorist Activities: The Legal Aspects

Professor T.K. Marshall

State Pathologist for Northern Ireland: Queen's University, Belfast

The Scientific Investigation of Terrorist Activities: The Role of the Pathologist

Dr C.G. McWright

F.B.I. Laboratory, Washington, D.C.

*The Role of the F.B.I. Laboratory in Assessing Physical Evidence
from Terrorist Acts*

Ms M. Pereira

Home Office Science Laboratory, England
and

Mr R. Cook

Metropolitan Police Forensic Science Laboratory, England

The Role of the Biologist in the Investigation of Terrorist Cases

Superintendent K.M. Baret

Disaster and Rescue Branch, New South Wales Police

New South Wales Counter Disaster Preparation

Dr W.H. Brighton

Division of Forensic Medicine, N.S.W.

*The Granville Train Disaster: Some Forensic Pathology and Social Aspects
A Technique for the Relatively Easy Location and Removal
of Multiple Radio-Opague Fragments from Post Mortem Tissues*

Dr G. Wardlaw

Australian Institute of Criminology

The Role of Behavioural Scientists in the Investigation of Terrorist Activities

Professor L. Mann

School of Social Sciences, Flinders University, South Australia

The Psychology of Terrorism

Dr P. Delin
University of Adelaide, South Australia
Reaction of Authorities

Inspector O.J. Heness
Australian Bomb Data Centre
Explosions: Scene Examinations and Laboratory Tests

Dr G.L.F. Powell
Australian Mineral Development Laboratories
Explosions: Role of the Metallurgist

Col. M.H. Mackenzie-Orr
DAQA, Defence Centre, Victoria
Explosive Ordinance Disposal and Forensic Science

S. Silva, Dr D.A. Wright & D.W. Williams
Materials Research Laboratories, Department of Defence, Victoria
Detection and Identification of Explosives

Sgt J. Horton
Police Scientific Bureau, Western Australia
The Collie (W.A.) Bombings: An Exercise in Evidence Collection

Det. Sgt B. Gibson
Scientific Investigations Section, New South Wales
The Hilton Bombing, Sydney

Sgt G.R. Le Couteur
Forensic Science Laboratory, Melbourne
Bombing at Yugoslav Airlines (Melbourne)

S.R. Silva, K.K. Wu, Dr D.A. Wright & D.W. Williams
Materials Research Laboratories, Department of Defence, Victoria
Computer Aided Detection of Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs)

Sgt H.G. Huggins
Forensic Science Laboratory, Melbourne
Crime Scenes: Advance with Care

Inspector L.W. Timewell
Forensic Science Laboratory, Melbourne
The Potential Role of a Document Examiner in Terrorist Act Investigations
Professionalism in Questioned Document Examination

Mr J. Buglio
Document Examination Bureau, Commonwealth Police
Passport Examinations – An Ounce of Prevention

Mr G.T.O. Lee & A.J. Robinson
Metropolitan Police Forensic Science Laboratory, England
The Role of the Forensic Chemist in Terrorism Cases

Snr Sgt P.A. Jones
Victoria Police
Audio Analysis Using Analog Methods

Dr A.M. Collins
Department of Engineering Physics, A.N.U.
Digital Audio Processing

Mr N.K. Jones
Defence Research Centre, South Australia
Methods of Remote Visual Surveillance

Det. Insp. J. Snowden
Scientific Investigation Section, New South Wales Police Department
Application of Terrestrial Photogrammetry in Police Work

Ms M. Pereira
Home Office Forensic Science Laboratory, England
Recent Advances in Biology

H.J. Kobus & J.C.S. Fowler
Forensic Science Laboratory, Rhodesia
Forensic Analytical Techniques Applied to Problems Encountered During the Rhodesian/Zimbabwean Independence War

Mr M.J. Liddy
Forensic Toxicology Section, Health Commission of New South Wales
Forensic Physiological Chemistry – An Aid to Forensic Medicine
Fatalities Resulting from Narcotic Drug Abuse: Forensic Issues

Mr P. Connellan & Mr R. Goetz
Division of Forensic Medicine
Discrepancies in the ABO Typing of Seminal Stains Using the Absorption/Inhibition Technique

Mr A.M. Ross
Institute of Medical and Veterinary Science
A Technique for the ABO Grouping of Dried Bloodstains by the Identification of Isoantibodies

Chief Insp. J. Goulding
Commonwealth Police
Arsenic Poisoning – Acute or Chronic

Dr L.B. Joshi
Rigor Mortis
Algor Mortis (Cooling of Body)

Dr L.J. Banathy
Regional Forensic Pathologist, Health Commission of New South Wales
A Five Year Survey of Coronal Post Mortems in the Newcastle Area 1973-77

Mr M.G. Talbot-Wilson
Design of Handwriting Classification Systems

Dr D.A. Pocock
Stamps, Philately and Crime

A. Stenhouse & R. Hanson
Govt Chemical Laboratories, Western Australia
*Elucidation of Some Unidentified Compounds in Extracts of Horse
and Dog Urines*

Ms L. Bell & Mr G. Del Villar
Division of Analytical Laboratories, Health Commission of New South Wales
*A Comparative Study Between the Proposed GC Method for the Quantitation
of Diamorphine and a HPLC Method*

P. Donkin
Division of Analytical Laboratories, Health Commission of New South Wales
*Identification and Analysis of Benzodiazepine Drugs in Post Mortem Specimens
using HPLC*

Ms L. Bell
Division of Analytical Laboratories, Health Commission of New South Wales
The Determination of Paraquat and Diquat in Post Mortem Tissue by HPLC

L.T.F. Chan
Division of Analytical Laboratories, Health Commission of New South Wales
*Forensic Applications of Sem/X-Ray Analysis in the Division
of Analytical Laboratories*

Dr M.C. Hall
Commonwealth Police
Computers, Objectivity and the Expert Witness

Mrs Elke Litz
Schiller University, East Germany
*Laser Microprobe Analyser LMA 10: Spectral Chemical Microanalysis
in Criminal Technology*

Sgt F.B. Cocks
Technical Services Laboratory, South Australia Police
Pollution an Aid to Forensic Science

Mr J.H. Lewis
Department of Pharmacology, University of Sydney
Recent Trends in the Incidence of Greyhound Doping

V.J. McLinden
Govt Chemical Laboratories, Western Australia
Chemical Problems in any Legislation Against the Drug-Affected Driver

Sgt B. Sandry
Forensic Science Section, Northern Territory Police
Crime Scene Services in Europe and North America

Papers are available from the Australian Forensic Science Society (South
Australian Branch), G.P.O. Box 194, Adelaide. S.A. 5001.

Theme: Legal and Law-Related Education in Australia
 Auspices: Australian Institute of Criminology
 Date: 2 to 4 April 1979
 Location: Canberra, Australian Capital Territory
 Speakers: M. Sherry
 Technical Schools Division, Victorian Department of Education
Teacher Training in Legal Studies in Victoria

K.E. Lindgren
 Dept of Legal Studies, University of Newcastle
The Role of the Australian Legal Education Council

Mr J. Sonneman
 Victorian Commercial Teachers' Association
*The Position of Legal Studies in Secondary Schools, Technical Schools and
 Technical and Further Education in Victoria*

G. Power
Legal and Law-Related Education in Western Australia

Ms H.A. Sanderson & Mr D. Murphy
Law Related Education in South Australia

Ms R. Graycar
 Education and Research Officer, Legal Services Commission of South Australia
Community Legal Education

Mr J. Goldring
 Canberra College of Advanced Education
The Education of Teachers

R. Herschell
 Curriculum Branch, Queensland Dept of Education
Law and Law-Related Education in Queensland: An Overview

Forthcoming Conferences and Seminars

18 July 1979

Theme: The Report of the Royal Commission on Human Relationships and Crime
Auspices: Institute of Criminology, University of Sydney
Location: Sydney

August 1979

Theme: The Toxicology and Medico-Legal Investigation of Sudden Infant Death
Auspices: Australian Forensic Science Society (N.S.W. Branch)
Location: Sydney

September 1979

Theme: Advances in the Examination of Scene of Crime Evidence
Auspices: Australian Forensic Science Society (N.S.W. Branch)
Location: Sydney

19 September 1979

Theme: The Problem of Crime in a Federal System
Auspices: Institute of Criminology, University of Sydney
Location: Sydney

26 February – 7 March 1980

Theme: First Pan-Pacific Conference on Drugs and Alcohol
Auspices: Australian Foundation on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence; International Council on Alcohol and Addictions
Further information from: The Secretariat, Pan Pacific Conference on Drugs and Alcohol, G.P.O. Box 2609, Sydney. N.S.W. Australia. 2001.

12-16 May 1980

Theme: Criminology and Forensic Science
Auspices: Jubilee ANZAAS Congress
Location: Adelaide, S.A.
Further information from: Dr P.N. Grabowsky, Office of Crime Statistics, Attorney-General's Office, Law Department, G.P.O. Box 464, Adelaide. S.A. 5001.

20-22 August 1980

Theme: Community Involvement in the Prevention of Crime Through the
Rehabilitation of Offenders

Auspices: International Prisoners' Aid Association

Location: Adelaide, South Australia

Further information from: Mr R.J. Kidney, Director, Offenders' Aid and
Rehabilitation Services of S.A. Inc., 222 Halifax Street, Adelaide. S.A. 5000.
Phone: (08) 223.1988

J. V. Barry Memorial Library

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This List contains material published within the last two years, and recently acquired by the J.V. Barry Memorial Library. Items which have appeared in the Recent Publication Section are not repeated.

Publications which are unavailable elsewhere may be borrowed on Inter-library Loan from the J.V. Barry Memorial Library.

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