reporter

'. . . we have to be honest with ourselves regarding what we really expect from these women, and what we really want to do for them'.
Dr Clarice Feinman, key speaker at the seminar 'Women in the Prison System': Page 1

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Women in the prison system

Women prisoners were at a disadvantage compared with men when it came to prison programs, an American researcher, Dr Clarice Feinman, told a conference on 'Women in the Criminal Justice System' at the Institute in June.

Because there were so few women in prison compared with men, the cost of providing equal or comparable programs was prohibitively high.

Less expensive programs provided for women were often unrealistic and inappropriate.

Dr Feinman, an authority on women in the criminal justice system and the author of several books on the subject is with the Department of Criminal Justice at Trenton State College, New Jersey.

She is a former project director of the Rikers Island Correctional Institution for Women, and a consultant to the New York and New Jersey State Departments of Corrections. Dr Feinman said:

'We have not been realistic about the type of women in prison.

'Incarcerated women are poor, functionally illiterate at best, have few if any job skills and an erratic work history.

'Most are not educated enough to type or file a letter correctly.

'About 50 per cent are drug addicts. . .who are not even capable of being successful criminals'.

Cultural differences were largely ignored and there was an absence of realism about racial prejudice and discrimination, said Dr Feinman.

Another impediment to prison reform, she said, was America's current 'get tough' policy which reintroduced the death penalty and lengthened prison sentences.

'Commitment and long-term planning based on a realistic appraisal of the women, their needs and their lives in the community are vital to any real reform in the system'.

It was important to recognise the connection between drug addiction and criminal behaviour.

It was also important to recognise that most of the women, over 50 per cent, in prison were black and single heads of households.

They were part of the faster growing poverty group in the United States.

'We have to be honest with ourselves regarding what we really expect from these women and what we really want to do for them', Dr Feinman said.

Mr David Biles

Women Disadvantaged

David Biles, Deputy Director of the Australian Institute of Criminology said that he did not favour separating men and women in prison.

He said that this would amount to solitary confinement for women.

'It would seem to me to be altogether going too far to consign for all time women prisoners to the back corners of institutions which will be at least 96 per cent dominated by men'.

Mr Biles disagreed with an apparent general policy in Australia of incarcerating women in special prisons even though he conceded there was a place for them as a refuge from the influences of men.

Because of their small numbers the inmates of women's prisons were disadvantaged in terms of special programs and staff.

Another disadvantage was the distance from home some women would have to travel to serve their sentences.

Mr Biles said that he was in favour of experimenting, in one or two situations, with the integration of male and female prisoners.

Western Australia, he said, was the only state seriously considering this move.

Others had adopted cautious approaches to the question but had supported the integration of male and female prison staff.

About 70 per cent of women serving sentences in Victorian prisons had been charged with drug-related offences.

They were mostly young and unmarried and were serving sentences of less than three years.

Most did not need to be housed in high security accomodation.

Prison Reform Planned

Presenting a speech on women in the prison system in Victoria, the Minister for Community Welfare Services, the Honourable Pauline Toner said that the government was committed to prison reform and was going ahead with a 'master plan' designed to cover the correctional needs of the state for the next twenty years.

Mrs Toner said that it had been decided not to build separate prisons for women in the future.

Instead, all new prisons in Victoria would be built to hold no more than 250 prisoners.

The Honourable Pauline Toner, Minister for Community Welfare Services, Victoria

There would be a separate section for women prisoners.

'We certainly do not want to see women swamped in. . .male dominated mega-prisons, nor are we happy about the boarding school atmosphere of female prisons.

'. . .With sensitive unit management, we can provide for women both training and educational opportunities whilst maintaining an appropriate level of privacy and protection', Mrs Toner said.

The government had reviewed its policy of children in prison to allow for a child to be taken care of by the prisoner during part, or all, of her sentence.

The government would also continue to encourage judges and magistrates to use non-custodial punishments.

Mrs Toner said that the government also planned to introduce a pre-release program which provided for the last three to twelve months of a sentence to be served in the community.

'. . .we have no significant investment in existing women's prison facilities.

'We are starting with a clean slate.

'Our prime concern will be keeping women's numbers in the prison system to an absolute minimum', Mrs Toner said.

More Research Needed

Adequate data on women in the criminal justice system were difficult to obtain, according to Dr Satyanshu K. Mukherjee, a senior criminologist with the Australian Institute of Criminology.

It was time to begin an effective accounting system to identify and deal with issues.

'We do not know much about our prison population. . . How then can we discuss issues and propose solutions?'

'I do not know whether it is moral panic, or hypocrisy, or political manipulation or judicial insensitivity that is responsible for the current malaise.

'But. . . there is some serious flaw in the system', Dr Mukherjee said.

Present problems had become volatile because of society's failure to come to grips with its 'inherited' and 'inhuman' prison system.

Society had failed to realise that it was not possible to humanise the prison system.

'Although modern societies continue to use the prison system, no society has ever made clear. . . who should go to prison, for how long, and under what conditions.

Recent court judgements in Australia illustrated the uncertainties of the system.

Employment Opportunities

America's predominantly sex-segregated prison system continued to limit employment opportunities for women in many prisons in the United States.

Dr Clarice Feinman told the conference that many women in the system were attempting to replace the sex-segregated structure with one that offered equal employment opportunity for women.

Women's right to equal opportunity had already been determined by the courts, but there were those who continued to oppose females working in male prisons and jails on the grounds that the maintenance of a sex-segregated prison system was in their own best interest.

They were the traditionalists who insisted that a woman's

Participants at the conference on women in the prison system held at the Institute in June

Dr Satyanshu K Mukherjee

proper role and place was that of a wife, mother and homemaker.

They insist that the safety of a woman and the strength and security of the family and community requires that a woman not stray from her proper role and place.

Two areas of objection to integration are security and privacy.

Opponents of a fully integrated staff system argue that women were not physically strong enough to control dangerous or violent male prisoners either on a one-to-one basis or in a riot situation and were potential victims of rape.

Male prisoners argued that their right to privacy would be violated if women officers were assigned to their housing areas or if women conducted body searches.

On the other hand, integrationists argue that women prison staff would sensitise male workers and humanise the work environment.

It had been said that women created a more conducive atmosphere in which to rehabilitate prisoners, tended to be less abusive, and by their presence made the artificial world of the prison seem more like the outside world.

Successful court decisions on issues concerning security and privacy had prevented the realisation of the predicted effects of integration.

In a call for more research, Dr Feinman said:

'Many men and women in the penal system hold traditional beliefs about the role and place of men and women in society. Any challenge to these beliefs elicits strong and emotional reactions'.

Dr Feinman said that both groups used arguments based on assumptions and sought to justify their stance with emotional rhetoric.

'Only well-planned studies can provide the data necessary to come to definitive conclusions about the ability and effectiveness of women working as officers in the penal system'.

Dr Suzanne Hatty presented a paper titled *Maternal/Infant Incarceration Sociological and Psychological Perspectives*. It is hoped that Dr Hatty's paper will form the basis of an article in a future issue of this journal.

Other papers were presented by: Mr M.J. Dawes, Executive Director South Australian Correctional Services, Professor Rosemary Sarri, University of Michigan, Mrs Rita Nicholson, Senior Prison Officer Bathurst Jail, New South Wales, Mrs Dawn Storrier, Superintendent Mulawa Training and Detention Centre for Women, Detective Sergeant R. Hodges New South Wales Police, Mrs Jan Hemphill, Senior Psychologist New South Wales Corrections, Mr R.F. Donnelly, Director Corrections Northern Territory. ®

Mrs Rita Nicholson

Crime and Justice in the A.C.T.

A seminar on 'The Administration of Criminal Justice in the A.C.T.', held at the Institute on 24 May, was told two draft ordinances reforming the law relating to sexual offences in the A.C.T. were with the Attorney-General, Senator Gareth Evans.

Mr Herman Woltring, a senior advisor in the Attorney-General's Department said that the main aims of the reforms were to enable a fair trial of the accused and to avoid further degradation of the victim.

More than eighty per cent of rapes were unreported, and the new law would create a situation more conducive to reporting sexual offences.

The law would place more emphasis on violent offences.

Mr Woltring said that he had been assisted by an officer from the Office of Status of Women in studying reforms in New South Wales.

A draft ordinance to provide sentences of community service orders had also been referred to the A.C.T. House of Assembly.

The ordinance would enable a person to be sentenced to between twenty-four and 208 hours of community work over twelve months instead of going to prison for certain offences or for nonpayment of fines.

Another law under preparation was one designed to give wider powers to the Court of Petty Sessions.

Reforms in the A.C.T. could be used as a guide for legislation by the States, Mr Woltring said.

Mr Woltring explained that the former policy had been to keep the laws of the A.C.T. uniform with New South Wales. This

policy did not always serve the interests of the A.C.T. community and was likely to be changed in future.

Investigation into Policing

The police liaison advisory committee of the A.C.T. House of Assembly was being frustrated in its attempts to investigate a suitable form of policing for the A.C.T., according to the committee's chairman.

The committee, established to investigate policing in the A.C.T., had received little assistance from the Australian Federal Police force, and no funds for the investigation from the Federal government.

The chairman of the committee, Mr Peter Kobold, told the seminar: 'The committee is being frustrated at present by its inability to secure assistance from the Australian Federal Police and no response to requests for funds has been received from the Special Minister of State or the Department of Territories and Local Government'.

The Australian Federal Police was conducting its own survey among rank and file to see what they wanted.

'How appropriate is it to ask officers which master they should serve? How appropriate is it to ask the police about policing when community representatives are unable to adequately pursue that question?' Mr Kobold asked.

Mr Kobold said he was firmly in favour of a separate A.C.T. police force.

He said such a force would be more responsible and responsive to the community.

Autonomous A.C.T. Police

Senior criminologist with the Australian Institute of Criminology, Dr Grant Wardlaw, agreed that an autonomous police force should be returned to the A.C.T.

The decision to abolish the A.C.T. police force because of perceived insignificant levels of crime had been made in error, he said.

Canberra was not a crime free city and its residents needed a local police force to deal with traditional forms of crime.

'The community was sold short when Sir Robert Mark decided that no significant general policing needs exist here and used this as the principal justification for the abolition of the force', Dr Wardlaw said.

The alternative to an autonomous A.C.T. police force would be an arrangement where the Australian Federal Police would contract with the government to provide specific policing services in the A.C.T.

Mr P.R. Kobold M.H.A., Chairman Police Liaison Advisory Committee (A.C.T.)

Dr Grant Wardlaw

Dr Wardlaw called for a national debate and a reliable opinion poll to see what the public wanted.

'All most people hear are rumours and insinuations about the level of competence of police in the A.C.T. and emotion-charged attacks on, or defences of, the Australian Federal Police.'

Other papers were presented by Mr W.K. Nicholl, S.M., Mr B.R. Maguire Q.C.,. Mr P.H. Bailey, Deputy Chairman, Human Rights Commission, Ms H. Bayes, Welfare Branch, Department of Territories and Local Government, Mr D. Biles, Deputy Director, Australian Institute of Criminology, Mr Gordon Craig, Chairman, Task Force on Self Government for the A.C.T., and Senator Margaret Reid.

The seminar was opened by the Honourable Sir Richard Blackburn, Chief Justice, A.C.T. Supreme Court. ®

Sir Richard Blackburn

54th ANZAAS Congress

An extensive range of papers were presented to the criminology section of the 54th ANZAAS Congress held at the Australian National University from 14-18 May.

Because of a lack of space in the June issue of this journal, it was not possible to report the proceedings in a comprehensive manner.

The following report covers several more papers.

The chairman of the criminology section committee was David Biles, Deputy Director of the Australian Institute of Criminology. The Secretary of the committee was Colin Bevan, Assistant Director (Training) Australian Institute of Criminology. Other Institute staff on the committee included Dr P. Grabosky, Dr S.K. Mukherjee, Dr G. Wardlaw and Mr A. Watt.

Sentencing Reform

There was an urgent need for reform in sentencing which had been neglected by governments and the judiciary.

Attitudes needed changing to liberate sentencing from its narrow legalistic framework to an atmosphere of genuine social scientific inquiry.

Legal studies lecturers, John Willis and Peter Sallman of the Department of Legal Studies, Latrobe University, Victoria, told the 54th ANZAAS Congress that the initiative for change must come from governments who needed to establish sound structures of sentencing practices and principles.

This would enable judges and magistrates to exercise sentencing discretion in a fair and consistent manner.

Too often the performance of governments in sentencing had been characterised by short-term political expediency and a failure to address basic issues of principle and fairness.

The use of fines was an example of the latter.

The researchers said that governments had increased dramatically maximum fines with little regard for the offender's ability to pay.

It was difficult to justify such heavy-handed legislation which compelled judges and magistrates to impose substantial fines on persons they knew could not pay.

Thousands were imprisoned each year for non-payment of fines yet governments had done little about the problem.

In the absence of legislative guidance, sentencers were alone in deciding on offenders' capacity to pay.

The development of sentencing practices and principles which rested with appellate courts had been hampered by lack of clarification of basic goals and policies.

This resulted in judges and magistrates receiving little guidance in formulating sentencing policies.

In the absence of a framework of sentencing principles, they often performed sentencing functions with little thought given to the purpose of the sentence.

Willis and Sallman recommended establishing a training course where judges and magistrates could cultivate a 'criminological imagination'.

Judicial officers needed more and better sentencing data and the lack of statistical material in Australia was an indictment of the sentencing and legal systems.

Judicial officers were partly responsible for not demanding the information when they had the power to do so.

'. . . in Australia there is a huge gap between criminology or penology and its proponents on the one hand, and the system for the administration of criminal justice and its practitioners, especially the courts, on the other', it was said.

Much but not all of the responsibility for this must be laid at the feet of judicial officers in Australia.

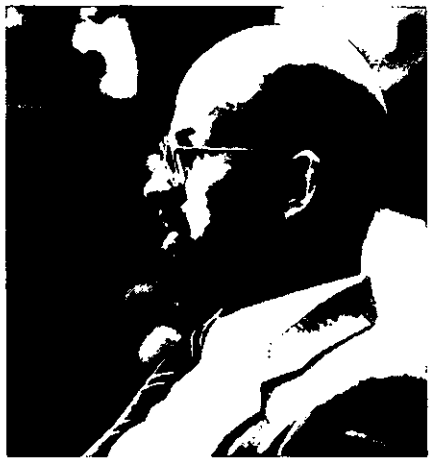
Sallman and Willis also criticised Australian appellate courts for their attitude of 'non-interference' and unadventurous approach in setting sentencing principles for the guidance of the lower courts.

The initiative for sentencing reform must come from governments, but sentencers needed to open their minds to new approaches to see sentencing from a broader set of perspectives.

Life Sentence

Murders should not automatically be sentenced to life imprisonment, a criminologist with the Australian Institute of Criminology told the ANZAAS Congress.

In a paper titled, 'Sentencing Murderers', Mr Ivan Potas dealt with a wide range of problems associated with the mandatory life sentence for murder.



Mr Ivan Potas

In particular, Mr Potas said that all Australian jurisdictions should follow New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory in dropping the mandatory life sentence for murder. He explained that the task ahead was to review the criminal laws with a view to reducing those penalties that were unrealistically high – and the mandatory penalty was a prime example of this need.

To begin with, Mr Potas recommended replacing the present life sentence for manslaughter with a maximum penalty of fifteen years as presently obtains in Victoria.

'This would not only recognise that penal servitude for life was seldom if at all imposed for this crime, but also serve to ease the concern that some people may have that the punitive boundaries between murder and manslaughter are now blurred'.

Mr Potas argued that the mandatory sentence of life imprisonment had become a solemn farce because the judge, the prisoner, and the public all knew that the passing of a life sentence did not *mean* imprisonment for life.

The impact of imprisonment for murder was of limited value because of the low recidivisim rate for that crime.

Nevertheless Mr Potas pointed out that murder in most cases called for long-term imprisonment as a denunciatory measure – a sign that it would not be tolerated by the community.

Another problem with the mandatory life sentence was that it removed the sentencing responsibility from the court and gave it to the Minister and the Parole Board.

'A procedure that was intended originally as an act of clemency has now become the real sentencing process thereby removing it from the judicial to the executive and political field', he said.

His central thesis was that it was unjust to treat all murderers in the same way because of variations in culpability and blameworthiness. The judge should decide what sentence was appropriate in the particular case.

It was unlikely that this policy would lead to any change in the frequency of murder in the community or lead to the premature release of dangerous offenders.

Rather it would bring openness, fairness, and rationality into the process of sentencing murderers.

Judicial Inquiry

The Federal Attorney-General would be derelict in his duty if he did not introduce legislation for a judicial inquiry into the Azaria Chamberlain case, the congress was told.

Mr G.D. Woods, Q.C.

The Deputy Senior Public Defender for New South Wales, Dr Gregory Woods, Q.C., said that an inquiry was needed to deal with 'significant new evidence'.

The main defect in Northern Territory law was the absence of an equivalent to Section 475 of the New South Wales Crimes Act which allowed an inquiry to be ordered if, after all the normal legal processes had been exhausted, there was some doubt or suspicion about a conviction.

The Federal Government having ultimate authority over the Northern Territory should legislate so that an equivalent of Section 475 of the New South Wales Crimes Act can be used by the Chamberlains.

Such cases generally involve either new evidence, or a major reinterpretation of existing evidence.

'It would be no disrespect to the High Court for the Governor-General (in effect, the Attorney-General) or a Federal judge to order that there be a further inquiry into new evidence in the Chamberlain case', Dr Woods said.

'I point out that it is not only religious fanatics who are supporting the Chamberlains.

'I have nothing to do with the organised Chamberlain campaigners, and I have the mainstream Australian distrust of what may be called "peculiar" religions.

'I believe that the Attorney-General for the Commonwealth would be derelict in his duty if he were to allow arguments as to the supposed "independence" of the Northern Territory to impede a decision by him to bring forward legislation to establish a judicial inquiry into new aspects of the Chamberlain case', Dr Woods said.

Define Mental Retardation

Mentally retarded persons were at risk of being unfairly treated at every stage of the criminal justice system according to Dr Susan Hayes, Senior lecturer, behavioural sciences in medicine, University of Sydney.

It was imperative the law recognised the difference between mental retardation and mental illness, Dr Hayes said.

'Out-moded and unjust provisions whereby a retarded accused can be held in strict custody at the Governor's pleasure should be abolished', she said.

About 25 per cent of persons appearing before the courts suffered some intellectual disability.

Dr Hayes said that although accurate figures were not available, about 10 per cent of the Australian prison population was mentally retarded, and there was an urgent need to develop new ways of dealing with them.

Criminal justice personnel were unskilled at recognising the mentally retarded offender and needed to be trained in recognising and communicating with intellectually disabled persons.

'The frequency with which mentally retarded individuals present before the criminal justice system is far higher than is presently supposed.

'Criminal justice personnel are inexpert in handling retarded

clients, or even recognising the presence of retardation in many cases', she said.

Dr Hayes said that in particular, the custodial sentencing options available to the courts were in the main inappropriate and were unlikely to further the objective of rehabilitation.

Special Unit

The behaviour of a twenty-two year old woman who repeatedly cut her arms, neck, stomach and legs and stuck pins and pens into herself altered after specialist psychiatric treatment, the congress was told.

Satu Beverly, psychologist at Mulawa Training and Detention Centre said that the woman had been a state ward and was a borderline mental retard.

She had been sentenced to three years hard labour for armed robbery when she arrived as one of the first inmates at the Rose Scott Unit for emotionally disturbed prisoners at Mulawa.

The unit, set up in October 1982, housed a maximum of ten prisoners who were the most vulnerable and explosive prisoners in the system.

In the nine weeks before the start of the program there had been thirty-nine cases of self mutilation compared with only three cases in the following nine weeks.

Before the program, disturbed prisoners had been locked up in small observation cells like wild animals, sometimes naked and handcuffed.

Of the 103 prisoners treated in the Rose Scott Unit between December 1982 and the end of September 1983, only nine had caused physical harm to themselves.

'Self mutilation is like an infectious disease.

'Even though the unit is expensive to run in terms of officers per prisoner it appears to be paying itself off both in human terms and financially'.

Women in the unit were too disturbed to be placed with other prisoners but not disturbed enough for treatment in a psychiatric hospital.

Behaviour included physical and verbal aggression, self mutilation, suicide attempts and depression.

Police Survey

Vandalism and groups of youths who roamed the streets at night abusing people outside shops and hotels were perceived to be the main problems in the outer Melbourne suburb of Broadmeadows.

This finding comes from a survey conducted by the Victorian Police in 1982/83 and presented to the congress by Constable L.R. Beyer.

A total of 547 residents and fifty-six police responded to the survey.

The study found that 76.7 per cent of residents endorsed severe penalties for law breakers and people had little faith in the efficiency of the criminal justice system.

This compared with 87.5 per cent of police.

Broadmeadows has an above average number of blue collar workers, higher than average unemployment rate and an above average number of school-age people.

A majority of residents were in favour of the use of 'hard line' tactics by police and courts to curb juvenile offenders.

Slightly more than half (53.8 per cent) of the public thought the courts had gone too far in protecting people accused of committing crimes compared with 85.7 per cent of police.

Of the people who had been to court, 62.3 per cent said they thought the courts had gone too far in protecting those accused of committing crimes.

Sixty-eight per cent of the public thought the police should be actively involved in helping to bring about change in society, compared with a little under half of police (49.1 per cent), surveyed.

Seventy per cent of residents thought the general public was not doing enough to prevent crime compared with 94.7 per cent of police.

Slightly less than half (46.7 per cent) of residents surveyed thought local citizens should organise themselves into clubs to help police control crime, while only 38.2 per cent of police agreed.

Despite the criticism of police 79.0 per cent of the public thought police were doing a good job.

For their part, police thought the public was disrespectful of police and authority generally and were apathetic towards their social responsibilities in relation to crime.

They also said they felt they lacked the co-operation of the public. ®

Dr Susan Hayes

Retail Crime Prevention

In June, the National Retail Crime Prevention Council, a body formed in late 1983 as the result of two earlier seminars on retail crime conducted by the Australian Institute of Criminology, held a two-day seminar at the Institute titled 'Attacking Internal Retail Crime'.

About fifty-five participants generated lively and frank discussions on the subject of staff theft which was estimated to cost in the area of $300 million dollars annually.

As in the past two seminars, it soon became obvious that losses of this size were a reflection of general attitudes to dishonesty threading all levels of our culture.

The need for a professionally mounted community-awareness program alerting the public about the details of such losses and the inevitable cost to the consumer was essential if the problem was to be curtailed.

In the meantime, executive retail management needed to encourage their loss prevention and security staffs on a business-like basis to attack the problem.

The final sessions of the seminar were devoted to producing an action plan of the steps to be taken to combat staff theft.

These included new staff training methods, in-store loss prevention committees and the issuing of guidelines for staff managers.

Giving effect to these measures is now the responsibility of top retail management in Australia. ®

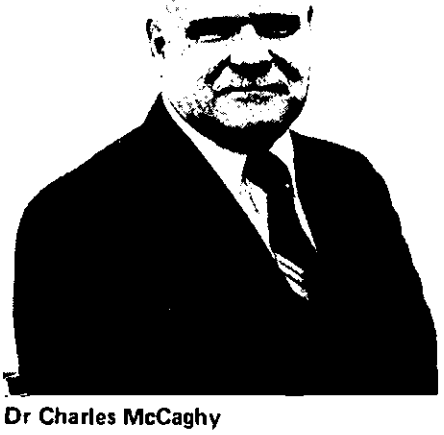
Dr Peter Grabosky of the Institute, Mr Ray Brown, Chairman of the National Retail Crime Prevention Committee, and Mr Alex Watt of the Institute, at the seminar, 'Attacking Internal Retail Crime'.

Prostitution: What Controls?

An American criminologist, Dr Charles McCaghy, who had been carrying on research from the Institute, returned recently to the United States.

Dr McCaghy had taken several months leave of absence from Bowling Green State University, Ohio, to study the nature of fraud in Australia.

Dr McCaghy, whose research specialisation is sexual and deviant behaviour, gave individual lectures on child molestation and fraud at various Australian universities.



Dr Charles McCaghy

In this article, Dr McCaghy reviews prostitution in the United States and predicts the nature of future debate in Australia.

The United States periodically undergoes a 'purity crusade' when interest groups gain public attention by condemning what they regard as sexual immorality that threatens fundamental social values. In recent years the crusades have focused on gay rights and pornography, but during the early part of this century the target was prostitution. It was a period of wide social reform in education, labour, government, and general civil rights. Out of the ideals of this reform movement emerged

the notion that legal repression could change morality, a notion that spawned the crusades against alcohol and prostitution – both crusades doomed to failure.

Throughout most of the nineteenth century, prostitution was tolerated in America as long as it remained confined to red light districts. While streetwalkers faced the constant risk of arrest, brothels in these districts were seldom bothered. Officials were satisfied with the situation because the concentration of prostitution meant it could be easily controlled. The public was satisfied because a clear geographic demarcation existed between the 'respectable' and 'fallen' women. But the purity crusade beginning around 1907 was bent on eliminating prostitution of any arrangement. A series of exposes by the press variously and erroneously portrayed prostitutes as mentally deficient women who produced mentally deficient offspring, as weak-willed women after easy money, as innocents forced into white slavery, and as the primary source of syphilis.

City administrations soon heard calls for action from the press, churches, and several lobbying organisations such as the Society of Sanitary and Moral Prophylaxis and the American Purity Alliance. The crusaders wanted the brothels closed. Many city officials openly questioned the wisdom of this demand, but they acceded to the clamour. By 1918 approximately 200 cities had shut down their prostitution areas and many had added to their police departments special forces which were to become known as 'vice squads'.

Total prohibition of prostitution was no more successful than total prohibition of alcohol. It did not eliminate prostitution, and may not even have diminished it. But without doubt the closing of brothels permanently altered the character of American prostitution. It dispersed, it went underground, it operated in new contexts, and it became the pawn of politicians, police, and pimps. For politicians, the pledge to 'clean up' prostitution was a perennial vote-getter; for police, the vice squad's vulnerability to corruption involving prostitution became a persistent problem; and for pimps, the 'protection' of women from politicians and police was a rationale for their continued existence. Also, the legal repression of prostitution proved to be expensive. By one estimate, it costs $1560 to arrest and process a streetwalker, a price which is difficult to justify when the whole procedure has no effect on limiting prostitution.

Despite the problems and futility surrounding the legal repression of prostitution, forty-nine of the fifty states – Nevada being the exception – persist in their prohibition policies.

In Victoria, however, an innovative town planning bill went into effect on 2 July 1984. The bill decriminalises prostitution occurring on premises which have obtained a permit to operate as a brothel or a 'massage parlor'. As could be expected, opinions about the bill are as diverse as possible. Some see it as an unfortunate condoning of an immoral practice; others see it as falling too short of excluding state control over private sexual morality. Some see it as a means for restricting prostitution; others see it as a means for permitting prostitution in areas where it previously was barred. Finally, some see it as an experiment in controlling prostitution, while others see it as the beginning of efforts toward total decriminalisation. In only one respect is there agreement: the current legal status of prostitution is not satisfactory.

It appears that future debate over prostitution in Australia will not address the question of whether prostitution should be prohibited, but the degree of

Cont. on Page 13.

Indigenous People's Research

Kayleen Hazlehurst joined the Institute in June 1984 from the Aboriginal Development Commission. Mrs Hazlehurst was trained as an anthropologist at McGill University in Canada where she graduated with an honours B.A. in 1977. She completed an M.A. thesis on *Canadian Government and Indian Relations* at the University of Toronto in 1979, and worked there as a tutor in anthropology between 1977 and 1980.

As a consultant anthropologist, working with the National Indian Brotherhood, the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada and The Labrador Resource Advisory Council, Mrs Hazlehurst made a close study of economic and social problems of Canadian indigenous communities in Ontario, the Northwest Territories and Labrador over several years.

Before embarking overseas, Mrs Hazlehurst spent a summer term at Nuffield College, Oxford, in final preparation for her Ph.D. fieldwork in New Zealand. Her study in New Zealand focussed upon social and political movements and community welfare provisions among the Maori people. The role of informal Maori policing and of community courts, as an adjunct and alternative to the formal criminal justice system of that country, will be examined in a forthcoming paper on models of indigenous community courts for the Institute's November conference on prosecutorial discretion.

Since coming to Australia in 1981 Mrs Hazlehurst has been employed as a senior researcher with the National Aboriginal Conference and the Aboriginal Development Commission. She

prepared policy papers on a variety of issues including Aboriginal land rights, education and employment; the proposed Makarrata or treaty; and Aboriginal resource development projects.

At the Institute, Mrs Hazlehurst is undertaking research into Aboriginal crime and the problems of policing, formal processing, and rehabilitation of Aboriginal offenders. She will also be examining the criminological dimensions of race relations in comparable countries overseas.

Mrs Hazlehurst is currently designing a study to measure the impact of land rights and mineral royalties upon the social health and experience of crime in Aboriginal communities.

Kayleen Hazlehurst

Her ongoing study of justice administration for Aboriginals will explore issues of special policing, the use of Aboriginal police-aides, alternative sentencing and community support systems.

Comparative overseas models and current Australian experiments will be assessed to help define what shape such alternative systems might take, and to propose the possible roles they might play in reducing Aboriginal crime. ®

Mass Media and Youth Violence

The Director of the Australian Institute of Criminology, Professor Richard Harding, has said that society should not too readily assume that violence on television might promote violence among the young.

Addressing an Interregional Preparatory Meeting of experts for the 7th United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders in Beijing (formerly Peking), China in May, Professor Harding pointed out that while it was acknowledged that violence on television was not pro-social, extensive research on the subject had not established a causal link between programs watched and any increase in juvenile crime, particularly violent crime.

Television violence did not breed real life violence but created a fear of violence in children and in adults

The purpose of the meeting was to define the agenda and prepare background material to be discussed at the U.N. Congress which will be held in Milan next year.

The meeting was chaired by Professor Yu Shutong, Director of the Department of Education in the Ministry of Justice, People's Republic of China.

Professor Harding and Professor Yu Shutong speaking together at the Beijing Municipal Prison

Professor Harding explained that discussion about the effects of television in producing violent crime obscured both other international ill-effects of television and the real crime-producing influences affecting young people today.

'It is a mark of immense arrogance that the generation which has invented and manufactured nuclear weapons [and] tolerated governments who, with stunning irresponsibility, refuse to negotiate with each other about arms control. . . can seriously put forward the proposition that television is a significant source of youth violence.

'Our real source of amazement should be not that there is a measure of violent youth crime, but rather that there is not far more of it', Professor Harding said.

A reduction in television violence was desirable but there were more important mass media issues needing attention and there were far graver criminogenic pressures bearing down on today's youth.

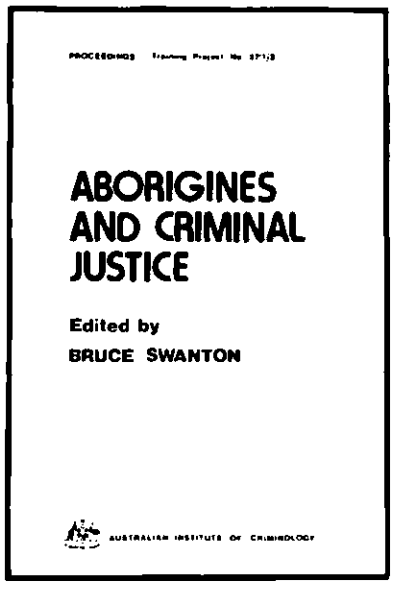
On his return to Australia, Professor Harding confirmed that youth crime and justice would be discussed formally at the Congress.

The five agenda items for the Congress will be:

- new dimensions of criminality and crime prevention in the context of development.
- criminal justice process and perspectives in a changing world
- victims of crime
- youth, crime and justice
- formulation and application of U.N. standards and norms in criminal justice.

Summarising the proceedings of the Beijing meeting for the Western Australian Branch of the Crime Prevention Council in Perth on 20 June, he said that while third world countries did not share the Western belief that young people were underrepresented in violent crimes such as homicide and serious assault, it was agreed that youth was becoming alienated from modern society. ®

NEW PUBLICATIONS



Aborigines and Criminal Justice (edited by Bruce Swanton), is a collection of papers presented to a conference organised by the Institute from 12 to 16 September 1983.

The conference expressed concern at the disproportionate representation of Aborigines in the various criminal justice systems and referred to the lack of knowledge at all levels of the community about Aboriginal culture and customs.

The conference recommended that judges, magistrates, prison staff, the police and school children receive compulsory tuition on the culture and customs of Aborigines with funding provided by the Federal Government.

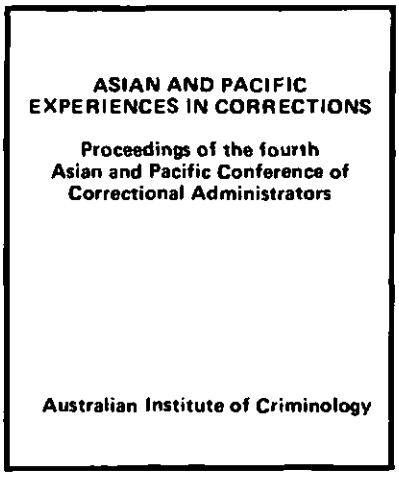
The book covers:

- alcohol and crime
- juvenile care and treatment
- Aborigines, police and policing
- Aborigines and courts
- Aborigines, corrections, probation and parole
- Aborigines, traditional attitudes and Western justice
- Aborigines and crime statistics

The conference framed more than thirty resolutions aimed at reducing the level of disadvantage incurred by Aborigines in dealing with the police, the courts and the prisons.

The resolutions were broadly phrased so as to make allowance for differences across the Federation.

Copies of *Aborigines and Criminal Justice* are available from the Publications Section of the Institute at $10.00 per copy.



Asian and Pacific Experiences in Corrections contains the proceedings of the fourth Asian and Pacific conference of Correctional Administrators held in New Zealand in July 1983.

The conference was attended by representatives of eighteen countries.

Samoa, the Cook Islands and the Republic of Korea were represented for the first time.

The reports of the past three conferences have provided and published more data on corrections across the region than has ever been available before.

From past conferences have come improvements in technical communications across the region, extensions of prisoner exchange agreements, regional surveys of medical services and prison industry, and evaluations of programs and projects in different cultures.

Copies of *Asian and Pacific Experiences in Corrections* are available from the Publications Section of the Institute at $6.00 per copy.

BOOK REVIEWS

WORLD HUMAN RIGHTS GUIDE
By Charles Humana
Hutchinson, London, 1983: 224pp. – $13.95 (paperback).
Reviewer: Bruce Swanton, Senior Research Officer, Australian Institute of Criminology

This publication is a member of the growing category of lists. Charles Humana has compiled a list of 171 countries and rated most of them on a 100 point scale in respect of their human rights record. Some states are either so confusing or uncontactable that only gross qualitative ratings, such as poor or bad, are possible. The remaining countries are ranked according to their responses to a fifty item questionnaire covering: (1) freedom/rights, (2) state power, (3) maximum punishments for selected offences, and (4) compulsory documentation.

The compiler agrees the method is necessarily gross but argues the scale is sufficiently universal to permit comparative ratings.

The publication provides brief details on a wide variety of matters in respect of numerous countries, *eg*, police strengths, abortion laws and equal rights. Such data are necessarily ephemeral and, anyway, of limited utility due to their sparseness.

A weak argument may exist for libraries to place this publication in their reference sections but it is definitely not worth purchasing a personal copy.

RESEARCH ON SENTENCING: THE SEARCH FOR REFORM (Volume I and Volume II)
Edited by Alfred Blumstein, Jacqueline Cohen, Susan E. Martin and Michael H. Tonry.
National Academy Press, Washington, DC 1983: Vol. 1 315pp. – $24.00, Vol. II 489pp. – $29.50.
Reviewer: IVAN POTAS, Criminologist, Australian Institute of Criminology.

This work provides a major review of sentencing research in the United States. It is the product of the Panel on Sentencing Research, established in 1980 to review the relevant research, evaluate the impact of that research and suggest directions for future research. The first volume contains the panel's report and therefore its collective views on the particular issues canvassed. The second volume contains several papers, commissioned by the panel but representing the individual views of the authors rather than those of the panel. The range of subjects covered include plea bargaining, mandatory minimum sentencing, determinate sentencing, descriptive guidelines, prescriptive guidelines, parole (guidelines and abolition), prison remission rules, and appellate review of sentencing. Considerable attention is paid to the primary determinants of sentences and to issues of discrimination and disparity. With regard to the latter for example, the panel concludes that while substantial disparities in sentencing probably exist, their relative magnitude is not known. This is understandable because there are problems in determining how much disparity is unwarranted. Furthermore the criminal justice system's complexity itself makes the effects of change upon sentencing systems difficult to predict.

Nevertheless the panel provides sound advice upon how to structure and implement new sentencing strategies and how to evaluate the impact of changing sentencing systems. There is a chapter on recent sentencing reforms and their effects and a chapter on sentencing policies and their impact on prison populations. With regard to the latter the panel points out that 'the link' between sentencing policy and prison populations requires consideration when new sentencing policies are being developed – a matter that reformers in this country should note and address.

For those contemplating any form of empirical research relating to sentencing, they could do a lot worse than commence their inquiries with Volume II of the present work. There is a review and critique of sentencing research, with special emphasis given to methodological problems. A tabulated list containing fifty-one studies on race and sentencing disparity is presented (by John Hagan and Kristin Bumiller). There are papers dealing with discrimination in the criminal justice system, the role of extralegal factors in sentencing, empirically based guidelines and ethical considerations, a methodological critique of the construction of sentencing guidelines (the latter by Richard F. Sparks), the politics of sentencing reform concerning guidelines in Pennsylvania and Minnesota, sentencing reforms and their impacts, and the effect of changes in sentencing policy on prison populations (the latter by Alfred Blumstein).

Between the covers of these two volumes there is much that will interest and benefit the serious researchers in the fields of sentencing and penal policy.

THEORIES OF DELINQUENCY: AN EXAMINATION OF EXPLANATIONS OF DELINQUENT BEHAVIOUR
By Donald J. Shoemaker
Oxford University Press, New York, 1984: 281pp. – $15.00 (paperback).
Reviewer: LISA O'BRYAN, Legal Research Officer, Victorian Parliamentary Legal and Constitutional Committee.

Donald Shoemaker declares that his object in writing this book is 'to present the major theories of delinquency. . . in a manner that is systematic and comparative' (p.6). He is not attempting to develop a new theory but to provide students with a comprehensive introduction to the main theories of delinquency. His

second and more ambitious aim is to assess these theories 'according to their general empirical and logical adequacy' (p.10). Shoemaker's efforts are very successful on this score, especially in view of the number of theories he evaluates in the short space of this book.

The book is intended essentially for students and Shoemaker obviously feels a great responsibility towards them. He is careful to explain not only concepts which are likely to be new but also familiar concepts (such as 'cause'). Shoemaker is determined that his readers start with solid foundations. For example, throughout the book he stresses the importance of logical argument, careful interpretation of of empirical data and the difference between cause and effect. Shoemaker wants his readers to be able to make up their own minds on the merits of the different theories informed and 'free from precommitments and prejudice' (p.11).

In the first chapter Shoemaker begins with the 'problem of delinquency' which he sees in two senses – the social problem of youthful deviance and the criminological problem of explaining the causes. Are the explanations of criminality in the adult population sufficient? Are there separate reasons for delinquency? Are those reasons biological, psychological or sociological?

Three short sections follow for the benefit of students: 'The Issue of Causality', 'What is a Theory?' and finally 'Verification of Theories' in which Shoemaker examines briefly ways of testing the validity of theories. On the empirical or inductive method he alerts students to the gap which can develop between the theory, its interpretation and implementation. On the test of 'logical consistency and conceptual clarity' he points out that abstract wording (and conceptual 'unclarity'!) can make empirical testing difficult, if not impossible.

Shoemaker cannot be accused of any 'unclarity' – he writes clearly and uses a rigid format for the chapters dealing with the theories. Chapters two to nine are devoted respectively to biological and biosocial explanations (somatotypes; biological inheritance); psychological theories; social disorganisation and anomie; lower-class-based theories (Cohen's middle-class measuring rod; Cloward and Ohlin's theory of differential opportunity structure and Miller's theory of lower-class culture and delinquency); interpersonal and situational explanation (Sutherland's differential association and Matza's concept of drift); control theories (including Reckless' containment theory, Hirschi's social bond theory and the research of Jensen et al); labelling theory; and the radical theory of delinquency (including Quinney, Chambliss and Spitzer).

In each of these chapters Shoemaker neatly deals with the group of theories with separate sections headed historical overview, generic assumptions, specific assumptions, key concepts, discussion, evaluation and summary. Comparisons between theories are made easy with this format.

The last three chapters, dealing with female delinquency, middle class delinquency and finally analysis and synthesis of the theories deviate somewhat from the format of the rest. In the chapter on female delinquency, Shoemaker acknowledges that virtually all the theories discussed earlier focussed on male delinquency. Perhaps some reference to this fact in those chapters would have been more logical and had greater impact. Instead, female delinquency is relegated to one chapter and three explanations are sketchily canvassed: innate sexual characteristics, sex roles and the women's movement.

The book will be a very useful one for students – a suitable first text for criminology. Major research projects are discussed and not only in relation to the particular theory under which they were devised. The final chapter's example of a synthesis of theories will invite comment and criticism. Shoemaker's extensive author index and frequent references in the text to the writers will encourage the interested student to read further. *Theories of Delinquency* provides an excellent starting point.

Cont. from Page 9.

control which the state should exercise over the practice. At one extreme will be arguments supporting a legalisation-licensing model, in which the state specifies where prostitution may occur and the conditions under which prostitutes may work. This model gives the state the greatest power and the prostitutes the least feedom in terms of what they may charge, when they may work, and whom they may accept as customers. The legalisation-licensing model is certainly convenient for the state and matches the brothel systems of the nineteenth-century United States and of many countries in Europe today.

Opposing a legalisation-licensing model is a decriminalisation model in which all regulations directly concerned with consenting adult prostitution are removed. This model, according to its supporters, is the least debasing for the prostitutes themselves: They are not regarded as 'government approved products', harassed by government regulations which other occupations would find intolerable, or stigmatised by records which permanently identify them as being in a deviant occupation. In short, it is a model that favours individual freedom over state control.

Of course, it is impossible to say which model will prevail in Australia. But there appears to be a mood here which could permit a realistic appraisal of an ancient issue, an appraisal which considers not only the operation of society but the dignity of all its members. ®

STATISTICS

Australian prison trends

By David Biles
Deputy Director

During the period May 1984 to July 1984 the numbers of prisoners decreased in all jurisdictions except Queensland and the ACT. The largest decrease clearly occurred in New South Wales. The numbers of prisoners in all States and Territories for July 1984 with changes since April 1984 are shown in Table 1.

Table 1 – Daily Average Australian Prison Populations July 1984 with changes since April 1984

	Males	*Females*	*Total*	*Changes since April 1984*
NSW	2858	153	3011	– 291
VIC	1858	61	1919	– 64
QLD	1816	38	1854	+ 40
WA	1408	67	1475	– 19
SA	574	25	599	– 9
TAS	229	6	235	– 5
NT	232	12	244	– 32
ACT	59	2	61*	+ 5
AUST	9034	364	9398	– 375

* 42 prisoners (including one female) in this total were serving sentences in NSW prisons.

Table 2 shows the imprisonment rates (daily average prisoners per 100,000 population), for July 1984. The national rate of 59.6 compares with 62.3 found in April 1984.

Table 2 – Sentenced Prisoners Received, Daily Average Prison Populations and Imprisonment Rates by Jurisdiction – July 1984

	Sentenced Prisoners Received	*Prisoners*	*General Pop.* '000*	*Imprisonment Rates*
NSW	712**	3011	5714	52.7
VIC	341	1919	4011	47.8
QLD	300	1854	2512	73.8
WA	384	1475	1377	107.1
SA	302	599	1350	44.4
TAS	71	235	435	54.0
NT	83	244	136	179.4
ACT	–	61	239	25.5
AUST.	2193	9398	15774	59.6

* Projected Population end of July 1984 derived from *Australian Demographic Statistics Quarterly* (Catalogue No. 3101.0).

** Comprising 412 Fine Defaulters and 300 Sentenced Prisoners.

Table 3 – Total Prisoners and Remandees and Federal Prisoners as at 1 July 1984

	Total Prisoners	*Prisoners on Remand*	*Percentage of Remandees*	*Remandees/ 100,000 of Gen. Pop.*	*Federal Prisoners*
NSW	3042	580	19.1	10.2	102
VIC	1916	173	9.0	4.3	39
QLD	1864	148	7.9	5.9	26
WA	1539	117	7.6	8.5	25
SA	564	118	20.9	8.8	12*
TAS	241	18	7.5	4.2	1
NT	242	41	16.9	30.4	13
ACT	55	16	29.1	6.7	–
AUST.	9463	1211	12.8	7.7	218

* Three of the Federal prisoners in South Australia were transferred from the Northern Territory.

Probation and parole

Compiled by Ivan Potas,
Criminologist

The following table provides the number and rates of adult persons on probation and parole as at 1 March 1984.

TABLE 1

	General Pop.[1] *'000*	*Probation*[2] *Number*	*Rates*[4]	*Parole*[3] *Number*	*Rates*[4]
N.S.W.	5636	9483	168.3	2238	40.0
VIC.	4005	3193	80.0	782	19.5
QLD	2482	4731	191.0	484	19.5
W.A.	1345	1815	135.0	688	51.2
S.A.	1366	2389	175.0	478	35.0
TAS.	433	1540	355.7	68	15.7
N.T.	134	331	247.0	89	66.4
A.C.T.	236	164	69.5	39	16.5
AUST.	15637	23646	151.2	4866	31.1

1 Projected population end of February 1984 derived from *Australian Demographic Statistics Quarterly* (Catalogue No. 3101.0)

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

3 As a general rule licensees – other than Governor's Pleasure licensees – are counted as parolees if supervised.

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

NEW SOUTH WALES

The probation figure *includes* 671 persons who were under the age of eighteen years at the time of release to supervision. One thousand three hundred and four persons were subject to Community Service Orders, and some of these *are included* in the probation figure.

The parole figure includes 653 licensees, of whom 252 were short-term licence-holders.

The figure of 13,025 represents at the relevant date, the total number of persons under supervision of all types in NSW. In this figure 'multiple status' offenders are counted only once.

VICTORIA

Probation data are now only collected quarterly, and figures for the intervening months are obtained by interpolation. The parole figure does *not include* persons supervised from interstate. There were thirty-one persons subject to Community Service Orders.

QUEENSLAND

The number of persons subject to Community Service Orders was 1029. Of these 486 were also given probation and *are included* in the probation figure.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

There was a total of 535 persons subject to Community Service Orders. Two hundred and sixty-six of these were also placed on probation and *are included* in the probation figure. Only 269 persons were subject to Community Service Orders without probation and these are not included in the probation figure.

There was a total of 696 pre-parolees in that State.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

The probation figure *includes* 126 persons who were subject to Community Service Orders.

With regard to parole it is advised that a further seventeen persons received voluntary supervision in the community by the Parole Services. A further 158 prisoners were supervised in prison.

TASMANIA

The probation figure includes 129 juveniles. It also includes twenty-six probationers from interstate. The parole figure *includes* seventeen parolees from interstate. There was a total of 380 persons subject to Work Orders. However only 200 of these were subject to *current* supervision orders.

NORTHERN TERRITORY

The probation figure *includes* seven out of a total number of twenty-one adults subject to Community Service Orders. The parole figure *includes* those on licence.

COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDERS

The following table shows the number of persons and rates per 100,000 of the general population who were subject to Community Service Orders (Work Orders in Tasmania) as at 1 March 1984:

	Number	Rates
N.S.W.	1304	23.1
VIC.	31	0.8
QLD	1209	41.5
W.A.	535	40.0
S.A.	126	9.2
TAS.	200	46.2
N.T.	21	15.7
A.C.T.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
AUST.	3246	20.8

Asian and Pacific series

Compiled by David Biles
Deputy Director

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

Table 1 – Total Prisoners as at 1 April 1984

	Males	*Females*	*Total*	*Population ('000)*	*Rate*[1]
Australia[2]	9215	369	9584	15664	61.2
Canada[3]	11790	143	11933	24105	49.5
*Fiji	638	19	757	634	119.4
Hong Kong	5696	165	5861	5344	109.7
Japan	52165	2107	54272	119610	45.4
Macau	538	18	556	400	139.0
*Malaysia	13766	360	14126	14000	100.9
New Zealand	2807	120	2927	3231	90.6
*Papua New Guinea	3937	234	4171	3160	132.0
Singapore	2644	90	2734	2472	110.6
Sri Lanka	11071	309	11380	15189	74.9
Thailand	78155	4136	82291	47500	173.2
Western Samoa	162	7	169	159	106.3

Table 2 – Convicted and Remand Prisoners as at 1 April 1984

	Convicted Prisoners	*Remand Prisoners*	*Per cent on Remand*	*Remand Rate*[1]
Australia	8572	1304	13.2	8.3
Canada[3]	11933	–	–	–
*Fiji	707	50	6.6	7.9
Hong Kong	5298	563	9.6	10.5
Japan	45167	9105	16.8	7.6
Macau	444	112	20.1	28.0
*Malaysia	9529	4597[4]	32.5	32.8
New Zealand	2667	260[5]	8.9	8.1
*Papua New Guinea	3510	661	15.9	20.9
Singapore	2410	324	11.9	13.1
Sri Lanka	3725	7655	67.3	50.4
Thailand	68236	14055	17.1	29.6
Western Samoa	160	9	5.3	5.7

Table 3 – Offenders on Probation and Parole as at 1 April 1984 (in those countries where these options apply)

	Probationers	*Rate*[1]	*Parolees*	*Rate*[1]
Australia	23996	153.2	4937	31.5
Canada[3]	–	–	7269	30.2
*Fiji	–	–	453[6]	71.5
Hong Kong	3389	63.4	3154	59.0
Japan	22727	19.0	7112	6.0
Macau	–	–	18	4.5
New Zealand	6987	216.3	2175	67.3
Sri Lanka	1267[7]	8.3	113	0.7
Thailand	4247	8.9	1513[8]	3.2
Western Samoa	265	166.7	71	44.7

Footnotes

1 Per 100 000 of population.
2 Australian statistics in this table are based on the daily average number of prisoners for the month of March 1984.
3 Federal prisoners only.
4 Includes inmates who are detained on the basis of allegation of facts under Public Order for Prevention of Crime, 1969.
5 Includes convicted prisoners on remand awaiting sentence.
6 Released to serve Extramural Punishment (343) and Compulsory Supervision Orders (110).
7 As at 31 December 1983.
8 Released on Licence.

Juveniles under detention

Compiled by Evelyn Jacobsen

Statistics on persons in juvenile corrective institutions for the quarters ended 31 December 1983 and 31 March 1984 are shown below. Definitions of terms used in the tables can be found in the March 1981 issue of the *Reporter*. Rates are calculated using revised June 1981 Census figures supplied by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

Table 1 — Persons Aged 10-17 in Juvenile Corrective Institutions as at 31 December 1983

		Total		*Detention Status*		*Reason for Detention*	
		M	*F*	*Not Awaiting*	*Awaiting*	*Offender/ Alleged Offender*	*Non Offender*
NSW	n	399	61	292	174	409	57
	r	111.8	17.9				
VIC	n	220	64	257	27	146	138
	r	77.0	23.3				
QLD	n	91	14	69	36	94	11
	r	53.0	8.4				
WA	n	84	11	86	9	94	1
	r	86.8	12.0				
SA	n	54	2	34	22	56	0
	r	57.3	2.2				
TAS	n	19	7	24	2	21	5
	r	59.8	22.6				
NT	n	14	0	10	4	14	0
	r	151.1	0.0				
ACT	n	11	2	6	7	9	4
	r	64.2	12.1				
AUST	n	892	161	778	281	843	216
	r	83.9	15.8				

Table 2 — Persons Aged 10-17 in Juvenile Corrective Institutions as at 31 March 1984

		Total		*Detention Status*		*Reason for Detention*	
		M	*F*	*Not Awaiting*	*Awaiting*	*Offender/ Alleged Offender*	*Non Offender*
NSW	n	457	63	383	137	454	66
	r	128.0	18.5				
VIC	n	222	63	257	28	156	129
	r	77.7	23.0				
QLD	n	90	11	68	33	88	13
	r	52.4	6.6				
WA	n	100	4	76	28	104	0
	r	103.3	4.4				
SA	n	55	1	33	23	56	0
	r	58.4	1.1				
TAS	n	18	8	24	2	20	6
	r	56.7	25.9				
NT	n	18	0	17	1	18	0
	r	194.3	0.0				
ACT	n	13	3	4	12	13	3
	r	75.8	18.2				
AUST	n	973	153	862	264	909	217
	r	91.5	15.0				

Training Division News

The Institute's Training Division will conduct two seminars before the end of the year. 'Developmental Programs for Prisoners' will be held from 2-5 October and a seminar on 'Prosecutorial Discretion' is scheduled for 7-9 November. Further information is available from Training Division staff on (062) 82 2111.

Developmental Programs for Prisoners

All prison systems in this country devote considerable resources and energy to the provision of developmental opportunities and support services for prisoners. Prison administrations seek to provide welfare, psychology, mental health, physical health and chaplaincy services and make provision for prisoners' contact with families and significant others in their social circle. They also provide developmental services pertaining to education, vocational training, voluntary programs, recreation and industry. Because of the many issues involved it is proposed to discuss the latter type programs.

A workshop format will accept position papers from each state jurisdication followed by discussions of critical issues and the formulation of resolutions where appropriate. The workshop will aim to establish an information network designed to improve communication flow and the exchange of ideas amongst those involved in providing prison programs.

Prosecutorial Discretion

This seminar will examine the processes relating to pre-trial prosecutorial discretion, these being broadly conceptualised as (a) the prosecutorial decision-making process and (b) the types of decision available to prosecutors and how these affect the decision-making process. Key areas to be included in the latter are 'diversion' and 'plea negotiation'.

The keynote address, entitled, 'Prosecution-In the Public Interest?' will be delivered by Dr Jacqueline Tombs, Head of the Criminological Research Unit of the Scottish Home and Health Department. ®

PUBLICATIONS

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

BOOKS

C R BEVAN (Editor)
- Minimum Standard Guidelines for Australian Prisons

DAVID BILES (Editor)
- Crime and Justice in Australia $6
- Crime in Papua New Guinea $4

JOHN BRAITHWAITE
- Prisons, Education and Work $6

W CLIFFORD
- Plotting and Planning $6

W CLIFFORD (Editor)
- Crime Prevention Planning: Proceedings of the United Nations Interregional Course
- Human Rights in the Administration of Criminal Justice: Report on the United Nations Course

W CLIFFORD and S D GOKHALE (Editors)
- Innovations in Criminal Justice in Asia and the Pacific $4

ANDREW HOPKINS
- Crime, Law and Business: The Sociological Sources of Australian Monopoly Law $4

SATYANSHU K MUKHERJEE
- Crime Trends in Twentieth Century Australia – Hardback $29.95
- Age and Crime $4

SATYANSHU K MUKHERJEE, EVELYN JACOBSEN, JOHN WALKER
- Source Book of Australian Criminal and Social Statistics 1900-1980 $10

IVAN POTAS
- Just Deserts for the Mad $6

BRUCE SWANTON
- Police Institutions and Issues: American and Australian Perspectives $6
- Protecting the Protectors $10

J WHELAN, E SEATON, E CUNNINGHAM DAX
- Aftermath: The Tasman Bridge Collapse $4

TRAINING SEMINARS: REPORTS AND PROCEEDINGS

The Conflict of Security and Rehabilitation of the 1970s $4
Crime Prevention and the Community Whose Responsibility? $4
The Magistrates' Court 1976: What Progress?
Penal Philosophies and Practice in the 1970s
Planning and Policy for Crime Control Personnel $4
The Police Role in Juvenile Delinquency $4
Legal and Law Related Education in Australia $4
Children's Rights and Justice for Juveniles $4
Armed Robbery in Australia: Research, Information and Preventive Considerations $4

C R BEVAN (Editor)
- Retailers as Victims of Crime $10
- National Conference on Arson $10
- Community Service Orders in Australia and New Zealand $4

C R BEVAN and A J WATT (Editors)
- Probation – Current Positions and New Directions $4

DAVID BILES (Editor)
- Review of Australian Criminological Research $4
- Review of Australian Criminological Research 1983 $4

P N GRABOSKY (Editor)
- National Symposium on Victimology $6

RICHARD HARDING
- Administration of Criminal Justice in the A.C.T. $4

MAUREEN KINGSHOTT (Editor)
- Alcohol and Crime $4

JANE MUGFORD
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