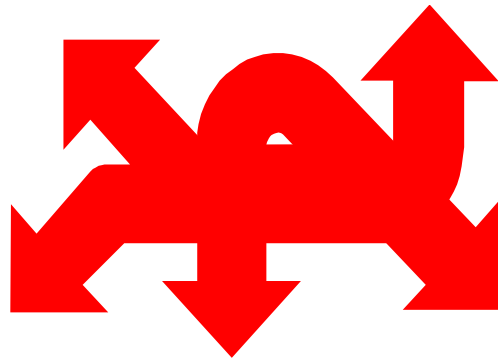


Crime, Criminology and Justice: Current Trends and Future Directions



Australian & New Zealand
Society of Criminology

Annual Conference
8-10 July 1998

ANA Hotel Gold Coast

Hosted by

Justice Studies
Faculty of Law, Queensland University of Technology

ANZSOC



Queensland University of Technology

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Special Events

Cocktail Reception

Tuesday, 7 July, 6:00pm - 7:30pm

The Cocktail Reception will be held in the Tarcoola Room situated on Level 4 of the Hotel. Everyone is welcome.

Poster Session

Thursday, 9 July, 10:00am - 5:30pm

Poster Sessions will be on display in the Pre-function Area on Level 2.

ANZSOC Annual General Meeting

Thursday, 9 July, 12:30pm - 1:30pm

The Annual General Meeting for the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology is to be held in the Tarcoola Room One located on Level 4 of the Hotel. Lunch will be provided. For catering purposes, please advise the Registration Desk staff by 5:00pm Wednesday, if you will be attending this meeting.

ANZSOC Executive Meeting

Thursday, 9 July, 5:30pm - 6:30pm

An executive meeting will be held in the Tingira Room located on Level 2 of the Hotel.

Conference Dinner

Thursday, 9 July, 7:00pm - 12:00midnight

The Conference Dinner will be held in the Tarcoola Ballroom which is located on Level 4 of the Hotel. A seven piece band will provide light dinner music with dance brackets later in the evening. Tickets are available at a cost of \$65 per person which includes a three course meal, with limited bar and beverages. Please bring your ticket along with you as entry to the venue will not be permitted without it.

Tickets may be purchased at the Registration Desk until 5:00pm, Wednesday. Please advise if you have special dietary requirements.

General Information

Registration Desk

The Registration Desk will be positioned in the Pre-function area of Level 2 for the duration of the conference.

Conference Secretariat

The Conference Office is located in the Tindarra Room, Level 2, near the entrance to the Conference Function Rooms.

Fax: 07 5579 1099

Telephone: 07 5579 1077

Email: k.ginis@qut.edu.au

The office can be used to send and receive email and faxes and to receive telephone messages. Telephone messages will be placed on the Message Board located outside the Conference Office, for your convenience.

Speaker Preparation / Media Interview Room

The Tilba Room 3, located on level 2 of the hotel, is available for speakers who wish to peruse their papers prior to their sessions. This room will also be used for media interviews.

Morning/Afternoon Breaks

All morning and afternoon teas will be provided in the Tatiara pre-function area, Level 2.

Lunches

Lunches will be provided in the Tarcoola Ballroom, Level 4.

Emergency

Please contact the hotel switchboard, (dial 9 on internal phones) for any emergencies.

Messages

A message board will be displayed outside the Conference Office. Please check it regularly.

Public Phones

Public Telephones and a Hotel internal phone are conveniently located near the lifts on Level 2 of the Hotel.

Mobile Phones

Please turn your mobile phone off during sessions.

Parking

Parking facilities are complimentary to conference delegates and are available in the hotel. If the hotel car park is full, please use the Galleria Car Park which is adjacent to the ANA entrance. When leaving the car parks, press the 'help' button and advise that you are a conference delegate.

Security

The hotel provides 24 hour security, with the use of security cameras and patrols within the building. No responsibility is taken by the Conference Organising Committee or the ANA Hotel to goods brought onto the premises. Please ensure that all items are insured accordingly. Room safes are positioned in all rooms. Please contact reception (dial 9) to arrange for access to the safe. A small fee is charged.

Medical

The Galleria Medical Centre is adjacent to the ANA Hotel. The Centre is open from 7am - 12 midnight. There is a 24-hour on-call service for medical assistance outside these hours. Please contact reception (dial 9).

Public Transport

Please contact the Concierge for details of public transport available in the area.

Services

Dry cleaning, valet, 24-hour room service, and STD/ISD telephone services are available within the hotel complex.

Book Stands

Representatives from Federation Press, Australian Bureau of Statistics and Elspeth Douglas Bookseller, will be present for the duration of the conference.

Program Outline

TUESDAY, 7 JULY

		Room
3:00pm - 6:30pm	Registration	Tindarra, Level 2
6:00pm - 7:30pm	Cocktail Reception	Tarcoola One Level 4

DAY 1 - WEDNESDAY 8 JULY

		Room
8:00am - 9:00am	Registration	Level 2
9:00am - 10:00am	Welcome and Plenary Session 1 Welcome: Associate Professor Simon Petrie, Director, Justice Studies, Faculty of Law, Queensland University of Technology Speaker: Professor Carol Smart (Department of Sociology & Social Policy, University of Leeds) <i>“These poor children ought to be precluded from association with other children, for without any fault on their part they are moral lepers”: A history of ambivalence and conflict in the discursive construction of the ‘child victim’ of sexual abuse.</i>	Tatiara/Tallangatta
10:00am - 10:30am	Morning Tea	Pre-function Area, Level 2
10:30am - 12:30pm	Session 1A Ethics Session 1B Corrections Session 1C Crime, Media & Society Session 1D The Public & Policing	Tallawah Tatiara Tallangatta Tilba 1 & 2
12:30pm - 1:30pm	Lunch	Tarcoola Ballroom Level 4
1:30pm - 3:00pm	PANEL SESSION: JUVENILE JUSTICE Facilitator: Professor Ian O'Connor (School of Social Work & Social Policy, University of Queensland) Speakers: Judge Fred McGuire (District Court Judge, Queensland) Dr Kerry Carrington (Senior Lecturer, University of Western Sydney [Hawksbury]) Ms Gwenn Murray (Director, Youth Advocacy Centre, Queensland)	Tatiara/ Tallangatta
3:00pm - 3:30pm	Afternoon Tea	Pre-function Area, Level 2
3:30pm - 5:30pm	Session 2A Judicial System Session 2B Corrections Session 2C Research in Progress Session 2D Policing	Tallawah Tatiara Tallangatta Tilba 1 & 2

DAY 2 - THURSDAY 9 JULY

		Room
8:00am - 9:00am	Registration	Pre-function Area, Level 2
9:00am - 10:00am	Plenary Session 2 Facilitator: Associate Professor Simon Petrie, Director, Justice Studies, Faculty	Tatiara/ Tallangatta

of Law, Queensland University of Technology

Speaker: **Father Frank Brennan** (Uniya Jesuit Social Justice Centre, Sydney)

“Returning to Country and Avoiding Custody: Current Trends and Future Directions for Indigenous Australians”

10:00am - 5:30pm	POSTER SESSIONS	Pre-function area, Level 2
10:00am - 10:30am	<i>Morning Tea</i>	<i>Pre-function area, Level 2</i>
10:30am - 12:30pm	Session 3A Demographics Session 3B Juvenile Justice Session 3C Teaching Criminology Session 3D Domestic Violence	Tallawalah Tatiara Tallangatta Tilba 1 & 2
12:30pm - 1:30pm	<i>Lunch</i> ANZSOC ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING	<i>Tarcoola Ballroom Level 4</i>
1:30pm - 3:00pm	PANEL SESSION: LAW ENFORCEMENT & SECURITY Facilitator: Mr Adam Graycar, (Director, Australian Institute of Criminology) Speakers: Mr Peter Jones (Deputy Director - Office of Strategic Crime Assessments) Mr Paul McKinnon (Commander - Olympic Security Command Centre) Associate Professor Don Robertson Director - Australian Centre for Security Research, University of Western Sydney [Macarthur])	Tatiara/ Tallawalah
3:00pm - 3:30pm	<i>Afternoon Tea</i>	<i>Pre-function Area, Level 2</i>
3:30pm - 5:30pm	Session 4A Demographics Session 4B The Judicial System Session 4C Corrections Session 4D Policing	Tallawalah Tatiara Tallangatta Tilba 1 & 2
5:30pm - 6:30pm	ANZSOC EXECUTIVE MEETING	<i>Tingira Room, Level 2</i>
7:00pm - 12:00pm	CONFERENCE DINNER	<i>Tarcoola Ballroom, Level 4</i>

DAY 3 - FRIDAY 10 JULY

		Room
8:00am - 9:00am	Registration	Pre-function Area, Level 2
9:00am - 10:00am	Plenary Session 3 Facilitator: Professor Arie Frieberg President, Australian & New Zealand Society of Criminology Speaker: Mr Marshall Irwin (National Crime Authority) <i>Counteracting Organised Crime - Beyond The Rhetoric</i>	Tatiara/ Tallangatta
10:00am - 10:30am	<i>Morning Tea</i>	<i>Pre-function Area, Level 2</i>
10:30am - 12:30pm	Session 5A Crime, Technology & Surveillance Session 5B Organised Crime	Tallawalah Tatiara

	Session 5C	Criminology Beyond Australia	Tallangatta
	Session 5D	Policing	Tilba 1 & 2
12:30pm - 1:30pm	<i>Lunch</i>		<i>Tarcoola Ballroom Level 4</i>
1:30pm - 3:00pm	PANEL SESSION: RESEARCH, POLICY AND PRACTICE		Tatiara/ Tallangatta
	<i>Facilitator: Dr David Brereton</i> (Director, Research Division, Criminal Justice Commission)		
	<i>Speakers:</i>	Mr Gary Baidon (Mayor, Gold Coast City Council)	
		Ms Judy Putt (Project Development Officer, National Campaign Against Violence and Crime, NSW)	
		Professor Ross Home (School of Justice Administration, Griffith University)	
3:00pm - 3:30pm	<i>Afternoon Tea</i>		<i>Pre-function Area, Level 2</i>
3:30pm - 5:30pm	Session 6A	Corrections	Tallawalah
	Session 6B	Research in Progress	Tatiara
	Session 6C	Crime, Media and Society	Tallangatta
	Session 6D	Policing	Tilba 1 & 2

Program

TUESDAY, 7 JULY

		Room
3:00pm - 6:30pm	Registration	Tindarra Room, Level 2
6:00pm - 7:30pm	Cocktail Reception	Tarcoola One Level 4

DAY 1 - WEDNESDAY 8 JULY

		Room
8:00am - 9:00am	Registration	Pre-function Area, Level 2
9:00am - 10:00am	<p>Welcome and Plenary Session 1</p> <p>Welcome: Associate Professor Simon Petrie, Director, Justice Studies, Faculty of Law, Queensland University of Technology</p> <p>Speaker: Professor Carol Smart (Department of Sociology & Social Policy, University of Leeds)</p> <p><i>“These poor children ought to be precluded from association with other children, for without any fault on their part they are moral lepers”: A history of ambivalence and conflict in the discursive construction of the ‘child victim’ of sexual abuse.</i></p>	Tatiara/ Tallangatta
10:00am - 10:30am	Morning Tea	Pre-function Area, Level 2
10:30am - 12:30pm	<p>Session 1A Ethics</p> <p>Session 1B Corrections</p> <p>Session 1C Crime, Media & Society</p> <p>Session 1D The Public & Policing</p>	Tallawalah Tatiara Tallangatta Tilba 1 & 2

MORNING SESSIONS

10:30 AM - 12:30 PM

Tallawalah Room Session 1A - Ethics	Tatiara Room Session 1B - Corrections	Tallangatta Room Session 1C - Crime, Media & Society	Tilba 1 & 2 Room Session 1D - The Public & Policing
<p>Chair: Colleen Lewis (Centre for Police & Justice Studies, Monash University)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kiersten Coulter (University of Melbourne) <i>“Putting the Gender into Genocide - Indigenous Women and the Intergenerational Carceral Impact of Past and Current Removal Policies”</i> John Dawes (Office of Public Advocate, South Australia) <i>“Sterilization, Mental Incapacity and Human Rights”</i> Ron Vincent & Mary Seth-Smith (Ethical Standards Command, Queensland Police Service) <i>“From Ethical Principals to Ethical Practice: A Queensland Case Study”</i> Seumas Miller (Charles Sturt University) <i>“Noble Cause Corruption in Policing: An Ethical Analysis”</i> 	<p>Chair: Arie Freiberg (University of Melbourne)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kristel Beyens (Free University of Brussels, Belgium) <i>“Penal Culture and Contemporary Sentencing”</i> Susan King (University of South Australia) <i>“Private Prisons - The South Australian Model”</i> Wendy Searle, Judy Paulin and Tony Waldegrave (Ministry of Justice, New Zealand) <i>“The Activation of Suspended Sentences of Imprisonment in New Zealand”</i> John Pratt (Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand) <i>“The Return of the Wheelbarrow Men; or, the Arrival of Postmodern Penalty”</i> Pam Puusaari (Brisbane Women’s Correctional Centre, Queensland) <i>“The Development of a therapeutic Community in Correctional Setting to Treat Female Substance Abusers - A Policy Proposal”</i> 	<p>Chair: Ken Polk (University of Melbourne)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> David Barton (Research Consulting Group, ACT) <i>“Crime and Society - A Media Link”</i> David Bull (Charles Sturt University) <i>“Going to the Source: Police Press Releases and Images of Police in the Media”</i> Ania Wilezynski (University of Sydney) <i>“My Frankenstein Father: The Social Construction of Child Abuse in the Quality and Tabloid Media”</i> Jane Coulter (Independent Commission Against Corruption) <i>“Community Attitudes to Corruption and the ICAC 1996”</i> 	<p>Chair: Patrick Jobes (University of New England)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> David Baker (Centre for Police & Justice Studies, Monash University) <i>“Policing of Public Disorder: New ‘Offenders’, New Policing”</i> Gayre Christie (Queensland University of Technology) <i>“A Plan for the Safe Management of Public Drunkenness within the Ipswich CBD: How the Decriminalisation Agenda gets Hijacked Once Again”</i> Colin Thorne (Queensland University of Technology) <i>“The Implementation and Reaction to Community Oriented Policing in Queensland”</i> John Williams-Mosley (Queensland University of Technology) <i>“Being Black in a Public Place and Other ‘Good Order’ Offences: the Over Policing of Aborigines”</i>

DAY 1.....continued.... - WEDNESDAY 8 JULY

12:30pm - 1:30pm

Lunch

*Tarcoola
Ballroom Level 4*

1:30pm - 3:00pm

PANEL SESSION: JUVENILE JUSTICE

*Tatiara/
Tallangatta*

Facilitator: Professor Ian O'Connor
(School of Social Work & Social Policy, University of Queensland)

Speakers: Judge Fred McGuire(District Court Judge)

“Facing Up to Reality - A Modern Perspective on Juvenile Crime”

Dr Kerry Carrington(Senior Lecturer, University of Western Sydney
[Hawksbury])

“Juvenile **Justice** And Social Justice: The Uncivil Politics Of Law And Order Discourse”

Ms Gwenn Murray(Director, Youth Advocacy Centre Inc, Queensland)

“No More Kid Gloves - Don't Let The Facts Get In The Way Of A Good Story”

3:00pm - 3:30pm

Afternoon Tea

*Pre-function Area,
Level 2*

3:30pm - 5:30pm

Session 2A	Judicial System
Session 2B	Corrections
Session 2C	Research in Progress
Session 2D	Policing

*Tallawalah
Tatiara
Tallangatta
Tilba 1 & 2*

CONCURRENT SESSION DETAILS

WEDNESDAY, 8 JULY 1998

AFTERNOON SESSIONS

3:30 PM - 5:30 PM

Tallawallah Room Session 2A - Judicial System	Tatiara Room Session 2B - Corrections	Tallangatta Room Session 2C - Research in Progress	Tilba 1 & 2 Room Session 2D - Policing
<p>Chair: David Indermaur (University of Western Australia)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • David Brown (University of NSW) <i>"The Question of Politics and Political Engagement in Governmentality Driven Analyses of Criminology, Criminal Justice and Law and Order"</i> • David Schulz (Dept of Justice, Qld) <i>"Interpreters and Translations"</i> • Brett Mason (Queensland University of Technology) <i>"Getting Tough With 'Serious Violent Offenders': A Critique of Queensland's Penalties and Sentences (Serious Violent Offences) Amendment Act 1997"</i> • Eric Pratt (District Court Judge, QLD), and Sue McCulloch (Clinical Psychologist) <i>"A Challenge to the Present Generation: Some Advances in Forensic Psychology"</i> 	<p>Chair: John Cunnington (Queensland Corrective Services Commission)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arie Freiberg (University of Melbourne) <i>"Three Strikes and You're Out - It's Not Cricket: Colonisation and Resistance in Australian Sentencing"</i> • Carol Dalglish (Queensland University of Technology) and Terry Houguet-Pincham (2nd Chance Employment Foundation) <i>"Reduction of Recidivism through an Employment Strategy"</i> • Barbara Lash (Ministry of Justice, NZ) <i>"Those on Bail in New Zealand in 1994 and their Offending"</i> Gerard Palk (Dept of Justice, Qld), Gail Pollard (Youth & Family Services, Qld) & Lyn Johnson (Dept of Justice, Qld) <i>"Community Conferencing in Queensland"</i> • Chris Trotter (Monash University) <i>"Public Opinion and Sentencing"</i> 	<p>Chair: Belinda Carpenter (Queensland University of Technology)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christine Eastwood (Queensland University of Technology) <i>"Surviving Child Sexual Abuse and the Criminal Justice System: Intersecting Identities"</i> • Gary Sawle and Jon Kear-Colwell (Charles Sturt University) <i>"Attachment Theory and Paedophilia: A Developmental Perspective"</i> • Shane McKenzie (University of Melbourne) <i>"The Internet - Extending the Reach of Child Sex Offenders into Schools?"</i> • Nicole Rogers (Southern Cross University) <i>"Mad Mothers, Overzealous Therapists and the Paedophile Inquiry"</i> 	<p>Chair: David Dixon (University of NSW)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • David Breerton (Criminal Justice Commission, Qld) <i>"The Investigative Paradigm and the Role of Research: Dealing with the Problem of Police Misconduct"</i> • Colleen Lewis (Monash University) <i>"Civilian Oversight of Complaints Against Police: The Power of the Police and Government Intent"</i> • Claudia Mendias Canale (Charles Sturt University) <i>"The Effect of Policing Priorities and Situational Factors on Police Officers' Discretionary Actions: The NSW Policing Context"</i> • Philip Walsh & Mike Enders (Charles Sturt University) <i>"Police Corruption and News Worthiness: An Analysis of Reports of Police Misconduct in Sydney's Major Daily Newspapers"</i>

DAY 2 - THURSDAY 9 JULY

		Room
8:00am - 9:00am	Registration	Pre-function Area, Level 2
9:00am - 10:00am	<p>Plenary Session 2</p> <p>Facilitator: Associate Professor Simon Petrie Director, Justice Studies, Faculty of Law, QUT</p> <p>Speaker: Father Frank Brennan (<i>Uniya Jesuit Social Justice Centre, Sydney</i>)</p> <p><i>“Returning to Country and Avoiding Custody: Current Trends and Future Directions for Indigenous Australians”</i></p>	Tatiara/ Tallangatta
10:00am - 5:30pm	POSTER SESSIONS	Pre-function area, Level 2
10:00am - 10:30am	<i>Morning Tea</i>	<i>Pre-function area, Level 2</i>
10:30am - 12:30pm	Session 3A Demographics Session 3B Juvenile Justice Session 3C Teaching Criminology Session 3D Domestic Violence	Tallawalah Tatiara Tallangatta Tilba 1 & 2

10:00 AM - 5:30 PM

Pre-function Area, Level 2

- **Jenny Barga**
 (Youth Justice Conferencing, Dept of Juvenile Justice, NSW)
"The Young Offenders Act 1997 (NSW) - Window Dressing or Revolution in a Law and Order Climate?"
- **Julia Davis**
 (School of Law, University of Tasmania)
"The Problem of Harm and its Relevance to Criminal Sentencing "
- **Debbie Kilroy**
 (Management Committee, Sisters Inside)
"Sisters Inside: Release Kit"
- **Chris Lennings, Dianna Kenny and J Francis**
 (University of Sydney)
"The Impact of Community Variables on Juvenile Recidivist Crime"
- **Henry Pruncken**
 (Courts Administration Authority, South Australia)
"Chasing The Dragon: Estimating The Size Of Australia's Heroin Trafficking Problem - 1988-96"
- **Sarah Sanders**
 (Victorian Community Council Against Violence)
"Road Rage"
- **Ann Scott**
 (Queensland Police Service)
"The Jury is Still Out: Differentiating between rhetoric and reality in implementing problem-oriented policing"
- **Linda Waugh and Kelly Maddren**
 (Criminal Justice Commission)
"The Physical Requirements of General Duties Policing"

MORNING SESSIONS

10:30 AM - 12:30 PM

Tallawalah Room Session 3A - Demographics	Tatiara Room Session 3B - Juvenile Justice	Tallangatta Room Session 3C - Teaching Criminology	Tilba 1 & 2 Room Session 3D - Domestic Violence
<p>Chair: Ross Homel (Griffith University)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Byron Davis (University of New England) “Indigenous Australian Criminology” • Margot French & Michael Dunne (Criminal Justice Commission, Qld) “The ‘Doubly Dark’ figure of crime:- Victims of Sexual Violence” • Peter Grabosky and Carlos Carcach (Australian Institute of Criminology) “Multiple Victim Homicide in Australia” • Satyanshu Mukherjee (Australian Institute of Criminology) “Ethnicity, Nationality and Crime” 	<p>Chair: Carol Quadrelli (Queensland University of Technology)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christine Alder (University of Melbourne) “Violent Crimes of Young Women” • Jean Jenkin (University of Western Sydney) “Rambo made me do it - Perceptions of the Impact of Media Violence on Childhood and Adolescent Crime” • Frances Killion (Central Queensland University) “Approaches to Juvenile Delinquency & Justice in an Indigenous Community” • Mark Lynch (Dept of Justice, Qld) “Level of Juvenile Recidivism in Queensland” 	<p>Chair: Brett Mason (Queensland University of Technology)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mike Presdee & Reece Walters (Institute of Criminology, NZ) “The Perils and Politics of Criminological Research and the Threat to Academic Freedom” • David Tait (University of Melbourne) “The Research Writing Facility: Report of an Educational Experiment” • Richard Wortley & Kerry Wimshurst (Griffith University) “What’s in a Name? Perceptions of Course Names in the Field of Criminology” 	<p>Chair: Kerry Carrington (University of Western Sydney [Hawksbury])</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rebecca Bradfield (University of Tasmania) “Minimise and Deny: Battered Wives who Kill” • Christine Jennett (Charles Sturt University) “Policing Domestic Violence” • Elizabeth Stanko (Brunel University, England) “Unmasking what should be seen: A study of the prevalence of domestic violence in the London Borough of Hackney” • Anna Stewart (Griffith University) “Understanding the Nature of Domestic Violence: An Investigation of Calls for Service Received by the Queensland Police Service”

DAY 2....continued.... - THURSDAY 9 JULY

12:30pm - 1:30pm	<i>Lunch</i> ANZSOC ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING	<i>Tarcoola</i> <i>Ballroom Level 4</i>
1:30pm - 3:00pm	PANEL SESSION: LAW ENFORCEMENT & SECURITY <i>Facilitator: Mr Adam Graycar</i> (Director, Australian Institute of Criminology) <i>Speakers: Mr Peter Jones</i> (Deputy Director - Office of Strategic Crime Assessments) "Forecasting Trends In The Commonwealth's Criminal Environment" <i>Mr Paul McKinnon</i> (Commander - Olympic Security Command Centre) "Protecting the Health of the Olympic World" Associate Professor Don Robertson Director - Australian Centre for Security Research, University of Western Sydney [Macarthur] "Public And Private Policing: Issues And Options For Law Enforcement And Crime Prevention Collaboration Within Australia"	<i>Tatiara/</i> <i>Tallangatta</i>
3:00pm - 3:30pm	<i>Afternoon Tea</i>	<i>Pre-function Area,</i> <i>Level 2</i>
3:30pm - 5:30pm	Session 4A Demographics Session 4B The Judicial System Session 4C Corrections Session 4D Policing	<i>Tallawalah</i> <i>Tatiara</i> <i>Tallangatta</i> <i>Tilba 1 & 2</i>
5:30pm - 6:30pm	ANZSOC EXECUTIVE MEETING	<i>Tingira Room,</i> <i>Level 2</i>
7:00pm - 12:00pm	CONFERENCE DINNER	<i>Tarcoola</i> <i>Ballroom, Level 4</i>

CONCURRENT SESSION DETAILS

THURSDAY, 9 JULY 1998

AFTERNOON SESSIONS

3:30 PM - 5:30 PM

Tallawah Room Session 4A - Demographics	Tatiara Room Session 4B - The Judicial System	Tallangatta Room Session 4C - Corrections	Tilba 1 & 2 Room Session 4D - Policing
<p>Chair: Satyanshu Mukherjee (Australian Institute of Criminology)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carlos Carcach (Australian Institute of Criminology) <i>"Trends in Australian Imprisonment: Behaviour of Imprisonment Rates and Implications for Public Policy"</i> • Penny Green (University of Southampton) <i>"Crime Control without Criminal Policy: Criminal Justice Policy Making in Turkey"</i> • Lisa Kennedy (University of Queensland) <i>"The Australian Self-report Delinquency Scale: An Application to Adolescents in Brisbane"</i> • Alison Taylor (Gold Coast City Council) <i>"Effectively Targeting Crime Prevention Strategies by Locating Geographic Disadvantage"</i> 	<p>Chair: Judge Paul Mullaly (County Court, Victoria)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Karl Alderson (University of NSW) <i>"Life Beyond the Grave: Reform Reports and the Law of Criminal Investigation"</i> • John Anderson (University of Newcastle) <i>"Sentencing for 'Life' in NSW"</i> • Brooke Wintors (Queensland Corrective Services Commission) <i>"The Risk Needs Inventory: Predicting Reoffending"</i> 	<p>Chair: Elizabeth Stanko (Brunel University)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ann Farrell (Queensland University of Technology) <i>"A Critique of Policies for the Containment of Inmate Mothers and their Young Children in Australian Corrections"</i> • David Heilpern (Southern Cross University) <i>"Sexual Assault of Prisoners - Pathways to Reduction"</i> • Francine Pinnuck (University of Adelaide) <i>"The Gendered Space within Prisons"</i> • Kerry Wimshurst (Griffith University) <i>"Prisons, 'At-Risk' Men and Welfare: Queensland in the 1930's"</i> 	<p>Chair: Janet Chan (University of NSW)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dennis Budz (Criminal Justice Commission) <i>"Beenleigh Calls for Service Project: Police using a 'Problem-Solving Approach' to Reduce Repeat Calls for Service"</i> • David Dixon (University of NSW) <i>"From Zero Tolerance to New Policing"</i> • Patrick Jobes (University of New England) <i>"Structural Conditions of Effective Rural Policing: A Grounded Theoretical Analysis of Accounts by Rural Police Officers"</i> • Darren Palmer (La Trobe University) <i>"The Entrepreneurial Officer"</i>

DAY 3 - FRIDAY 10 JULY

		Room
8:00am - 9:00am	Registration	Pre-function Area, Level 2
9:00am - 10:00am	<i>Plenary Session 3</i>	Tatiara/ Tallawalah
	Facilitator: Professor Arie Frieberg, President, Australian & New Zealand Society of Criminology	
	Speaker: Mr Marshall Irwin(<i>National Crime Authority</i>) <i>Counteracting Organised Crime - Beyond The Rhetoric</i>	
10:00am - 10:30am	<i>Morning Tea</i>	<i>Pre-function Area, Level 2</i>
10:30am - 12:30pm	Session 5A Crime, Technology & Surveillance Session 5B Organised Crime Session 5C Criminology Beyond Australia Session 5D Policing	Tallawalah Tatiara Tallangatta Tilba 1 & 2

MORNING SESSIONS

10:30 AM - 12:30 PM

Tallawah Room Session 5A - Crime, Technology & Surveillance	Tatiara Room Session 5B - Organised Crime	Tallangatta Room Session 5C - Criminology Beyond Australia	Tilba 1 & 2 Room Session 5D - Policing
<p>Chair: Jeff Malone (Queensland University of Technology)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evan Jones (Interactive Pictures Australia) <i>"Immersive Imaging Technology"</i> • George Pavlich (University of Auckland, NZ) <i>"Critique and Criminology: Tracing the Possible"</i> • Glenn Wahlert (Australian Federal Police) <i>"Crime in Cyberspace: Trends & Challenges in Computer Crime in Australia"</i> 	<p>Chair: Colin Thorne (Queensland University of Technology)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lisette Aarons & Ken Polk (University of Melbourne) <i>"Art Crime in Australia: A Market Analysis"</i> • Gary Coventry (University of Sydney) <i>"Outlining the Political Economy of American Criminology in 1998"</i> • Fiona Haines (University of Melbourne) <i>"The Social Construction of Corporate Problems"</i> • William Weston (University of Melbourne) <i>"Missing Millions: Common Themes from the Major Financial Collapses in the 1980s"</i> 	<p>Chair: Li Xiancui (Ministry of Public Security, Beijing)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Catherine Burnes (Griffith University) <i>"Reconceptualising Criminal Justice in Japan: Gender, Power and Sexual Violence"</i> • Eileen Luna (University of Arizona) <i>"The Growth and Development of Tribal Police - Challenges and Issues for Tribal Sovereignty"</i> • Crystal Loh Wai Ying (University of Hong Kong) <i>"Environmental Variables and Juvenile Delinquency in Hong Kong's New Town, Tuen Mun"</i> • Sue Trevaske (Griffith University) <i>"Interpreting Criminal Court Practices in China"</i> 	<p>Chair: Rick Sarre (University of South Australia)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Janet Chan (University of NSW) <i>"Learning in the Field - the Transmission of Cultural Knowledge in Police Organisations"</i> • Glenn Dawes (James Cook University) & Richard Hill (Sunshine Coast University College) <i>"Racialised Vigilantism: Notes on Cultural Identity and Localised Crime Control"</i> • Lisa Maher & David Dixon (University of NSW) <i>"ANH HAI: Young Asian Background, People's Perceptions and Experiences of Policing"</i> • Tess Newton (University of South Pacific) <i>"Patrolling Paradise: Policing in the South Pacific Region"</i>

DAY 3...continued.... - FRIDAY 10 JULY

12:30pm - 1:30pm	<i>Lunch</i>		<i>Tarcoola Ballroom Level 4</i>
1:30pm - 3:00pm	PANEL SESSION: RESEARCH, POLICY AND PRACTICE		<i>Tatiara/ Tallawalah</i>
	<p><i>Facilitator: Dr David Brereton</i> (Director, Research Division, Criminal Justice Commission)</p> <p><i>Speakers: Ms Judy Putt</i> (Project Development Officer, National Campaign Against Violence and Crime) "Productive Linkages Between Policy, Research And Practice"</p> <p>Professor Ross Homel (School of Justice Administration, Griffith University)) "Pathways To Prevention: Developmental And Early Intervention Approaches To Crime In Australia"</p> <p>Mr Gary Baidon (Mayor, Gold Coast City Council) "Local Government and Crime Prevention"</p>		
3:00pm - 3:30pm	<i>Afternoon Tea</i>		<i>Pre-function Area, Level 2</i>
3:30pm - 5:30pm	Session 6A Session 6B Session 6C Session 6D	Corrections Research in Progress Crime, Media and Society Policing	<i>Tallawalah</i> <i>Tatiara</i> <i>Tallangatta</i> <i>Tilba 1 & 2</i>

AFTERNOON SESSIONS

3:30 PM - 5:30 PM

Tallawalah Room Session 6A - Corrections	Tatiara Room Session 6B - Research in Progress	Tallangatta Room Session 6C - Crime, Media & Society	Tilba 1 & 2Room Session 6D - Policing
<p>Chair: Richard Wortley (Griffith University)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • David Indermaur (University of Western Australia) <i>“Changing Attitudes Towards Violence”</i> • Leo Keliher (NSW Dept of Corrective Services) <i>“Corrections in NSW: Twenty Years after the Nagle Report”</i> • Adrian Sandery (South Australia) <i>“Too Many Facilities, too Little Correction”</i> • Rick Sarre (University of South Australia) <i>“Diversionary Programs, Correctional Issues and Crime Prevention: A Preliminary Analysis of Some Reform Pitfalls”</i> 	<p>Chair: Simon Petrie (Queensland University of Technology)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sally Doran (University of NSW) <i>“Gender as a Theoretical Construct in the Analysis of Police Recruit Experiences”</i> • Grant Pitman (Queensland Police Service) <i>“Community Partnerships for Crime Solutions”</i> • Carol Quadrelli (Queensland University of Technology) <i>“Bad Girls in the Big House”</i> • Robert Williams & Gerard McGrath (Charles Sturt University) <i>“Idealism as Unrealistic Optimism Amongst Police Recruits and the Risk of Ethical Slide”</i> 	<p>Chair: Glenn Dawes (James Cook University)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mike Enders (Charles Sturt University) <i>“Risk and Responsibility: Public Transport Staff and Fear of Crime”</i> • Ken Polk & Rob White (University of Melbourne) <i>“Unemployment and Crime: A Theoretical Exploration of the Relationship between Economic Adversity and Criminal Behaviour”</i> • Warren Fletcher & Doug McKenzie (NSW Police Service) <i>“Safer Cities Program - Development and Implementation of a Multi-Faceted Housebreaking Strategy to Reduce Property theft in NSW”</i> • Mandy Oakham (Deakin University) & David Bull (Charles Sturt University) <i>“Who is Helping with their Enquiries?: A Case Study of the Nexus of Power and Professional Practice in Police/Media Relations”</i> 	<p>Chair: Gayre Christie (Queensland University of Technology)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jacqueline Azzopardi Cauchi (University of Malta) <i>“Police Women in Malta”</i> • Jill Bolen (University of NSW) <i>“Police Reform Agendas”</i> • Barry McMahon & Mike Enders (Charles Sturt University) <i>“Humane Restraint, use of Force and Policing: The Search for Real Alternatives”</i> • Linda Waugh & Margo Ffrench (Criminal Justice Commission) <i>“The Weaker Sex?: Women and Police Work”</i>

ABSTRACTS

LISETTE AARONS and **KEN POLK**

Department of Criminology, University of Melbourne

Session 5B

ART CRIME IN AUSTRALIA: A MARKET ANALYSIS

This paper examines the problem of art crime in Australia by means of examining the place of illegal activities within the wider structure of the legitimate market for works of art. It is necessary thereby to recognise different “segments” of the art crime (such as art theft, fraud and forgery, trade in illegal antiquities, and illegal practices in Aboriginal art), as well as different levels (the movement of highly visible, internationally known artists presents different issues than movements of art by artists whose reputation is local). The purpose of the market analysis is to focus attention on the social structures which generate the need and movement of art, in contrast to an analysis which would simply focus on characteristics of particular offenders who engage in one or another form of art crime.

CHRISTINE ALDER

Department of Criminology, University of Melbourne

Session 3B

THE VIOLENT CRIMES OF YOUNG WOMEN

Recently, there has been much media speculation about rises in the level of violent crimes committed by young women. Official statistics on some states indicate a general increase in the level of such offending by young women. However, very little more detailed analysis has been conducted. One such closer analysis in Queensland found that offences related to street fighting between girls and assault police/resist arrest accounted for much of this increase. Analyses in the U.S. of increases in girls’ offending have found similar results. The proposed paper will review the patterns of girls offending in South Australia and Victoria over the past 10 years and will examine in more detail police incident reports of violent offences committed over the past two years.

KARL ALDERSON

Faculty of Law, University of NSW

Session 4B

LIFE BEYOND THE GRAVE: REFORM REPORTS AND THE LAW OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

This paper examines the influence and importance of four major Australian reports (Mitchell, ALRC, Beach, Lucas) handed down between 1974 and 1977, each of which recommended substantial reforms to the law of criminal investigation. Each was consigned to what Justice Kirby labelled the ‘graveyard of reports’ relating to this subject.

Despite the non-implementation of these reports in the decade after they were handed down, their reasoning and conclusions were of considerable significance in shaping the course of debate and reform. In the short term, the reports generated considerable debate about police powers of criminal investigation, a subject which had previously attracted little attention in Australia. The reports also set many of the parameters for this debate, which remained unchallenged even by fierce critics of the recommendations that had been proposed.

Many of the recommendations of the mid-1970s reports for reform of the law of criminal investigation have been implemented since the mid 1980’s. The similarities between the recommendations that were made in the 1970s and many of the reforms enacted more recently is no mere coincidence.

The impact of these reports, in both the short and long term, suggests some important lessons for the future of reform. The preparation of a law reform report may be a useful exercise, even where there is no immediate prospect of implementation. More broadly, while short term political imperatives often seem dominant in criminal justice debate and reform, longer term influences can shape the course of events in subtle and significant ways.

JOHN ANDERSON

Faculty of Law, University of Newcastle

Session 4B

SENTENCING FOR “LIFE” IN NEW SOUTH WALES

A significant legislative change came about with the introduction of s.19A to the *Crimes Act, 1900* (NSW) in January, 1990 which provided for a maximum sentence of “natural life” imprisonment for the crime of murder. The imposition of this sentence effectively denies the convicted criminal any prospect of parole and eventual release back into the community, save for the exercise of the prerogative of mercy.

The purpose of my research is to attempt to explore the legal matrix behind the imposition of the sentence of life imprisonment in contemporary New South Wales by analysing all the cases where such a sentence has been imposed in the time between January 1990 and January 1997. In

that time the “natural life” sentence was imposed on 11 convicted murders. From January 1997 to date a further three such sentences have been imposed on men convicted of murder, with the most recent being the case of Earl Heatley on 27 February 1998. The research also involves comparative analysis between those who have received “natural life” sentences and the ten men who have received the longest determinate sentences for murder in that same seven year period.

Other constituent parts of the research include historical considerations as to impetus for the various legislative changes leading up to the sweeping “reforms” of the NSW Coalition Government in 1989 and 1990; a consideration of the established principles of sentencing; some pre-1990 case analysis and consideration of some life sentence re-determinations since 1990; some comparative analysis with legislation in other Australian and common law jurisdictions; and a look to the future of “life imprisonment” in the NSW sentencing regime.

At this point, just over 18 months into the research, my focus has been on the core of the thesis with work concentrated on the “life sentence” and “top ten determinate sentence” case analyses. Without legislative criteria or specific principles being laid down by appellate courts to guide the sentencing discretion of judges at first instance, some preliminary findings have been made in relation to research questions such as, “What are the relevant considerations in determining under s.19A *Crimes Act* whether a murderer deserves “life” or the certainty of a determinate sentence?; Are the approaches taken by individual judges and appellate judges consistent with sound legal principles of sentencing?; Overall can a certain methodology for sentencing under s.19A *Crimes Act* be identified and clearly stated for future application?

JACQUELINE AZZOPARDI CAUCHI

Institute of Forensic Studies, University of Malta

Session 6D

POLICE WOMEN IN MALTA

In this study, the author attempted to determine whether Maltese policewomen suffered sexual harassment via an interview conducted with 40 Maltese policewomen. These interviews revealed that policing presented impediments to women from as early as recruitment, throughout mid-career and to the higher levels of promotion. Maltese policewomen are constantly given the message that they are inferior to their male colleagues. Consequently, internal (self-perceptions) and external (police authorities’ perceptions) impediments dampen Maltese policewomen career advancement. Maltese policewomen are subject to sexual harassment and fear to speak up because they usually get the blame. As a result of the additional gender-related stress, many policewomen get disheartened. They either resign themselves or leave the Police Force. However, the interviews also projected traces of optimism. Evidently, Maltese policewomen are willing and capable of improving their working conditions. The author concluded that the issue of gender discrimination within the Maltese Police Force should be appropriately addressed and not permitted to discourage policewomen to the detriment of the same Police Force and of the Maltese Islands.

GARY BAILDON

Mayor of the City of the Gold Coast

Panel Session, Friday afternoon

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND CRIME PREVENTION

The dynamic nature of local government offers considerable promise for the prevention of crime. This dynamism, combined with a strong community orientation, demands an equally dynamic and sensitive response to the safety needs of residents and visitors. The ways in which local government responds to these needs requires careful consideration and planning. Providing an effective response to these needs hinges on the recognition of the constraints in which a local authority serves its community and the nature of this community. It is in view of these considerations that this paper addresses some of the challenges facing local government crime prevention initiatives. Some specific comments will be drawn from the experiences of the City of Gold Coast.

DAVID BAKER

Centre for Police & Justice Studies

Monash University

Session 1D

POLICING OF PUBLIC DISORDER: NEW ‘OFFENDERS’, NEW POLICING

The increasing sophistication of certain forms of protest and dissent has occasioned a corresponding response from policing. This paper will explore the strategies adopted in two contemporary British case-studies: a protracted environmental protest against a freeway extension in Devon and a two-year picket by former Liverpool dockers. These public disputes divulge new breeds of protesters in terms of age, allegiance, educational and class background. The industrial dispute at Merseyside has revealed the potential effects of meshing traditional docker solidarity and New Age dissenters. The “softly, softly” police response contrasts with the policing of industrial turmoil and inner urban racial battles of the 1980’s. These two case-studies heighten understanding of the policing of the so-called “forest war” in East Gippsland and the “dock war” between the Maritime Union of Australia and its enemies.

In many public disorder situations, police are wedged between the conflicting parties. Police strategy can influence the processes, procedures and outcomes of such conflicts. This paper argues that, although police may generally be responding in a low-key manner to certain public order situations in both Britain and Australia, the policing apparatus - specialist units, weaponry, technology, intelligence cells and centralised coordination - is available to police if deemed necessary.

JENNY BARGEN

Youth Justice Conferencing, Department of Juvenile Justice NSW

THE YOUNG OFFENDERS ACT 1997 (NSW) - WINDOW DRESSING OR REVOLUTION IN A LAW AND ORDER CLIMATE?

This paper will briefly outline the development and introduction of the Young Offenders Act 1997 (NSW). Unlike most recent pieces of legislation introduced in NSW, this Act has the potential to revolutionise the way the State and the community thinks about and responds to offending by young people. The next section of the paper will summarise the provisions of the Act and consider issues surrounding its implementation. The final section of the paper will provide a preliminary summary and brief analysis of the data collected over the first three months of the operation of the Act.

DAVID BARTON

Research Consulting Group, ACT

Session 1C

CRIME AND SOCIETY - A MEDIA LINK?

This paper would focus upon recent work of the DBA Research & Consulting Group in the area of the relationship between the media and, in particular, violent crime in Australia. A brief analysis of possible additional contributing societal factors and changes is included.

The paper would address arguments both for and against the view that the media influence crime in society, and would include a brief overview of vested interests on both sides of the debate.

Areas to be addressed include:

- Changes and trends in society and crime in general with consideration given to whether the changes are real, imagined or merely more widely reported.
- Poverty and employment issues as contributing factors.
- Separation, divorce, de-facto relationship and child rearing issues, especially in relation to crimes of a domestic nature and homicides; consideration would be given to media influence on the nature of contemporary relationships and divorce.
- Issues of fear of crime and whether justified or not.
- Specific examples of perceived numbers and types of crime as opposed to actual numbers and of how the media influences the development of such perceptions.
- The media and its effect in particular amongst young people and indigenous peoples.
- A synopsis of contemporary television, movies (videos), newspapers and magazines as an aspect of general media influence upon contemporary culture and society.
- The influence of pinball parlours and computer and video games upon youth culture.
- A brief examination of international trends in violence particularly in western countries including issues of the depiction of sexuality by the media.
- Consideration of the electronic and print media's portrayal and reporting of news.
- Consideration of controls on the movie industry locally and internationally; issues of government and self-regulation.
- Implications for censorship.
- Implications for public policy.

KRISTEL BEYENS

Free University of Brussels, Belgium

Session 1B

PENAL CULTURE AND CONTEMPORARY SENTENCING

Most Western countries show a rising prison population, mostly resulting from increasing numbers of pre-trial detainees and long-term prisoners. Changing prison populations are the result of a complex process of interaction between external factors (eg social, economic and political factors) and internal criminal justice factors. Sentencing is at the heart of this process.

Sentencing is embedded in a penal culture. This paper handles the sentencing process and focuses on some cultural characteristics of the judiciary and their decision making, such as the conflict between universal penal principles and the particular penal praxis, the conflict between individualised sentencing and equality (eg sentencing guidelines), sentencing as ritualised interaction, the judges' view of "sentencing as an art" and their penal philosophy. The perception of judges on offenders is seen as an important determinant of their sentencing behaviour.

Based on a qualitative empirical research with judges (interviewing), sentencing is described as a signifying social praxis (cf. Giddens, Garland) and sentencing culture as a major obstacle for change towards an increased use of community sanctions.

JILL BOLEN

Faculty of Law, University of NSW

Session 6D

POLICE REFORM AGENDAS

Preparing a list of recommendations for a policing reform agenda may seem to be a relatively simple undertaking. Initially an issue - singularly or by way of a recurring theme - signals a problem. Subsequently, a review will be announced by the government, the inquirer appointed, maybe public evidence is adduced about a specific problem, or a general area of concern, and finally a report will be produced containing an array of

recommendations for addressing the problem or areas of concern. When analysing a number of reviews and inquiries into policing over the last thirty years, the repetitive nature of a number of themes becomes apparent. Regionalisation or decentralisation, reducing police involvement in prosecutions, the removal of extraneous duties, video taping and other methods of recording evidence, internal investigations and external oversight, tertiary education for police recruits, and promotion on merit are some of the noteworthy examples.

This paper will examine a number of the themes and the sources of them. It will also analyse the implications for policing when such recommendations are not implemented. Factors which contribute to the final outcome of the implementation process include the resourcing implications, the political will of the government of the day and support or otherwise of the opposition, the commitment of the leadership of the relevant police department to the reform agenda, the need for legislative reform, complacency on the part of the community, and at times, the resistance of police themselves and the police industrial organisations.

REBECCA BRADFIELD

Law School, University of Tasmania

Session 3D

MINIMISE AND DENY: BATTERED WIVES WHO KILL

This paper will consider judicial attitudes to domestic violence demonstrated by Australian courts. It will examine judicial responses to and constructions of domestic violence in cases where the woman retaliates by killing her violent partner. Australian cases will be examined to investigate the assertion that the courts tend to minimise the violence of the deceased. It will be demonstrated that the courts treat the violence as a symptom of a turbulent rather potentially fatal and serious violence.

The minimisation of domestic violence has important implications in relation to the defences that are available to a women who kills her abusive partner. This is reflected in the tendency of Australian courts to categorise the killing as raising provocation rather than self-defence. This paper will argue for the recognition by the courts that domestic violence can be extreme and potentially fatal violence.

FRANK BRENNAN

Uniya Jesuit Social Justice Centre, Sydney

Keynote Address, Thursday

RETURNING TO COUNTRY AND AVOIDING CUSTODY: CURRENT TRENDS AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS FOR INDIGENOUS AUSTRALIANS

This keynote speech provides an update on issues of the moment confronting indigenous Australians, particularly the race debate, the Federal Government's attitude to the Wik legislation and the over-representation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in the criminal justice system. The speaker will provide guideposts for process and outcomes in negotiations between indigenous Australians and government. He will also provide preliminary findings by Professor Tony Vinson, Director of Research at Uniya, who is completing a research project on indigenous imprisonment rates.

DAVID BRERETON

Research Division, Criminal Justice Commission

Session 2D

THE INVESTIGATIVE PARADIGM AND THE ROLE OF RESEARCH: DEALING WITH THE PROBLEM OF POLICE MISCONDUCT

Police organisations and police oversight bodies have traditionally relied heavily on the use of investigative strategies to respond to the problem of police corruption and misconduct. Key features of the investigative paradigm are its case-specific focus, the use of surveillance and interrogation as primary information gathering techniques, and the assumption that the best way of deterring improper behaviour is to increase the risk of detection. This paper documents the limitations of this paradigm and explores how research-based strategies can be used to provide a more effective response to the problem of police misconduct. Aspects to be examined include: developing more sophisticated monitoring mechanisms; researching the causes and correlates of police misconduct; and, using research methodologies to facilitate the better utilisation of investigative resources.

DAVID BROWN

University of NSW

Session 2A

THE QUESTION OF POLITICS AND POLITICAL ENGAGEMENT IN GOVERNMENTALITY DRIVEN ANALYSES OF CRIMINOLOGY, CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND LAW AND ORDER

David Garland (1996; 1997) has recently made good use of the governmentality perspective to provide a critique of what he calls the "predicament of crime control" in contemporary western democracies. This predicament is characterised by high crime rates as a normal social fact, changes in official discourse and the myth of sovereign crime control. Reactions to this predicament are dichotomous and contradictory. One is to adapt to the predicament through developing criminologies of everyday life, the responsibilisation strategy, adapting to failure, defining deviance down, and redefining success and failure. The other is to deny the predicament through elaborating criminologies of the other, and

developing increasingly repressive penal and law and order regimes. Garland sees in both these responses what he calls the “eclipse of the solidarity project”.

The politics at work in this analysis are understandable to and useable by, criminal justice activists. Ultimately it is still a form of modernist criminal justice politics, in defence of the penal welfare complex and the “solidarity project”. However as is evident in Garland’s review of the more specifically governmental literature (1997) the clarity of this political position becomes hazier. In other more thoroughgoing governmental analyses such as some of those of Rose and others, any clear cut political directions or concerns seem very difficult to detect in the play of rationalities and technologies of governmentality.

In this paper I would like to muse about the role of politics and political engagement in governmentality influenced scholarship, with particular reference to criminology and law and order, in the hope that such analyses are not inimical to or agnostic in relation to politics.

DENNIS BUDZ

Criminal Justice Commission

Session 4D

BEENLEIGH CALLS FOR SERVICE PROJECT: POLICE USING A ‘PROBLEM-SOLVING APPROACH’ TO REDUCE REPEAT CALLS FOR SERVICE

Most police officers know of places in the community that seem to require more police attention than others. These officers know that each time they attend to one of these places it is unlikely to be the last time. The term ‘repeat calls for service’ is used to describe this phenomenon, which can be defined as a noticeable pattern in a group of calls for service that are not random or universally distributed. The concentration of calls for service, in relatively few locations, raises important questions about how police should deal with these types of calls.

In September 1996, the Criminal Justice Commission (CJC) and the Queensland Police Service (QPS) established the Beenleigh Calls for Service Project (BCFS Project), a six-month experiment to find out whether the application of problem-solving techniques would reduce the number of repeat calls for service in the Beenleigh Police Division.

This paper will present the key findings of an evaluation of the project and discusses the implications for the wider application of problem-solving as a policing strategy.

DAVID BULL

Charles Sturt University, NSW

Session 1C

GOING TO THE SOURCE: POLICE PRESS RELEASES AND IMAGES OF POLICE IN THE MEDIA

One of the major sources of information about police in the news media is press releases, which are prepared and disseminated by police media units. Press releases are disseminated in a number of ways including dedicated landlines, broadcast fax and in response to direct inquiries by journalists. This research is based on an examination of press releases, which were disseminated by one police media unit using broadcast fax. This paper will examine the distribution of topics and content of press releases, and compare this with the distribution of police stories in the media. It will argue that, all but a tiny minority, focus on routine crime and policing activities, and that a law and order framework underpins the production of the press releases and their use, so that policing is rarely questioned. Only rarely are major issues of policing confronted in press releases.

CATHERINE BURNS

Griffith University

Session 5C

RECONCEPTUALISING CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN JAPAN: GENDER, POWER AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Japan’s criminal justice system is generally characterised as being particularly effective and efficient. International comparisons of crime rates, clearance rates and acquittal rates, particularly with the US, are frequently made to demonstrate the success of Japan’s system. Much of the US literature has favoured the importation of various aspects of the Japanese criminal justice system, particularly policing practices, and debates have focused on the feasibility of such proposals. This paper aims to question the assertion that Japan does not have a crime problem and that criminal justice in Japan is an enviably efficient and effective system by focusing on criminal justice responses to sexual violence against women.

The first part of this paper critically analyses official statistics and examines recent public debates regarding sexuality and crime to suggest that the magnitude of sexual violence is perhaps more significant than is often assumed. These debates appear to have been fuelled by a growing perception of an increase in sex related crimes or an increasing intolerance of certain behaviours in public spaces such as prostitution, especially now that young Japanese school girls are implicated, sexual assaults on trains and sexual harassment in the work place.

The second part of this paper raises more fundamental questions concerning institutional processes, particularly recent policing innovations and the area of prosecutorial discretion. As these discretionary powers are particularly wide, the paper concludes with an examination of aspects of the underlying epistemologies embodied in Japanese legal practices which impact on both prosecutorial and judicial decision-making in cases of violence against women. This paper forms part of a larger study of judicial constructions of sex, gender and sexuality in Japan.

CARLOS CARCACH
Australian Institute of Criminology
Session 4A

TRENDS IN AUSTRALIAN IMPRISONMENT: BEHAVIOUR OF IMPRISONMENT RATES AND IMPLICATIONS FOR PUBLIC POLICY

Variations in the size of prison populations reflect a variety of activities within a criminal justice system, including the apprehension efficiency of police, the decisions of prosecutors to pursue cases, the actions of judges and juries in deciding guilt, the actions of judges in sentencing a person to prison and establishing the length of sentence, and the actions of parole boards in determining actual time served.

In Australia, the prison population has grown at a speed almost two and a half times the population of imprisonable age during the last 14 years. This is a matter of concern as it results in upturning imprisonment rates and in increasing costs of maintaining prisons.

Understanding the reasons behind the growing prison population and increasing imprisonment rates requires a detailed analysis at the jurisdictional level, given that eight jurisdictions with their criminal justice systems co-exist in Australia. It is reasonable to expect that these systems present differences in their responses to crime; which might result in differential patterns for their imprisonment statistics and their sentencing policies.

This paper presents and discusses the results from an analysis of imprisonment rates in Australia. Imprisonment rates can be analysed to better understand sentencing practices and to identify factors contributing to similarities and variability of the already heterogeneous criminal justice systems that exist in the States or Territories. The implications of the results for public policy are also discussed.

KERRY CARRINGTON
Faculty of Social Inquiry, University of Western Sydney (Wkesbury)
Panel Session, Wednesday afternoon

JUVENILE JUSTICE AND SOCIAL JUSTICE: THE UNCIVIL POLITICS OF LAW AND ORDER DISCOURSE

One of the most striking characteristics of the juvenile justice system is the disproportionate over-representation within it, of young people from disadvantaged backgrounds and communities. Those most vulnerable to victimisation are also drawn disproportionately from neighbourhoods characterised by low socio-economic status blurring the neat lines all too often drawn between the victim and offender. Nowhere is this more apparent than with the dramatic over-representation of Aboriginal youths as both offenders and victims; victims of entrenched poverty, forced removal by the state, cultural genocide, racial discrimination and racially motivated violence. The racialisation of crime and victimisation is the one the most disturbing features of our juvenile and criminal justice systems. My paper discusses how juvenile justice operates primarily as a system for the management of social marginality and the visible display of otherness, propped up by the uncivil politics of law and order discourse, and increasing recourse to simplistic legislative responses (such as *the Parental Responsibility Act, NSW*) to complex problems.

JANET CHAN
School of Social Science & Policy, University of NSW
Session 5D

LEARNING IN THE FIELD - THE TRANSMISSION OF CULTURAL KNOWLEDGE IN POLICE ORGANISATIONS

Field training of police recruits is the stage where 'training decay' is said to take place. It is during this period that recruits come face-to-face with the reality of police work and become 'socialised' into the 'street cop culture'. Apart from a handful of overseas studies on police training in the 1970s and 1980s, very little systematic research in this area has been conducted. Consequently, the processes of 'socialisation' are not well understood. This paper makes use of observational, interview and questionnaire data from a cohort study of police recruits in New South Wales to analyse how police cultural knowledge is transmitted during this phase of training. The theoretical and practical implications of these findings will also be explored.

GAYRE CHRISTIE
Justice Studies, Queensland University of Technology
Session 1D

A PLAN FOR THE SAFE MANAGEMENT OF PUBLIC DRUNKENNESS WITHIN THE IPSWICH CBD: HOW THE DECRIMINALISATION AGENDA GETS HIJACKED ONCE AGAIN

For some time, especially since the publication of the recommendations of the Muirhead Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody, the notion of decriminalisation of public drunkenness and of providing diversionary places instead of arrest and conviction for people found drunk in public has gained prominence. In Queensland, a number of projects have been funded by the Department of Families Youth and Community Care to investigate the feasibility of introducing diversionary provision in specific locations. Ipswich is one such location.

This paper describes a research program which culminated in September 1997, in the publication of the Implementation Plan to Address the Safe Management of Public Drunkenness in Ipswich. This report recommended the provision of diversionary places as an option for all non-violent persons arrested for public drunkenness in the Ipswich area.

The research was conducted between February and August 1997. It was funded by the Queensland Department of Families, Youth and Community Care and was auspiced by the Ipswich Regional Family Resource Centre. The author was research consultant to the project, conducted the research and wrote the report.

The research employed three methods of data collection:

1. Public Questionnaire
2. Focus Group Discussions
3. Ipswich Police Watchhouse Statistics.

Ipswich Police Watchhouse data was collected over a two month period. This data provided the hard statistics for the research and was extrapolated to estimate the annual incidence of public drunkenness within the Ipswich CBD. Four hundred and thirty eight questionnaires were completed by a convenience quota sample of Ipswich residents. The questionnaire canvassed likert-type responses to questions about public perceptions of the seriousness of public drunkenness, issues of responsibility for the drunk persons wellbeing and perceptions of appropriate management strategies. Twelve focus groups were conducted which canvassed the views of a wide cross section of interest groups. Issues of age, gender and ethnicity were also addressed by the research.

The paper describes the research, discusses the data collection and analysis and describes the resulting recommendations. These recommendations fall into three categories, which are; Prevention, Diversion and Rehabilitation. The paper describes how, in response to public opinion and focus group data, the recommendations focussed upon the provision of Diversionary facilities for people found drunk in public. It describes the implementation plan forwarded to the State government via the Department of Families Youth and Community Care. It also describes the implementation strategies and funding implications of the recommendations and the eventual fate of the Plan.

JANE COULTER

Independent Commission Against Corruption

Session 1C

COMMUNITY ATTITUDES TO CORRUPTION AND THE ICAC 1996

The Independent Commission Against Corruption has conducted a number of annual community attitude surveys. In the most recent survey the views of a random sample of 511 adults were explored in relation to corruption issues. Some of the issues explored were: attitudes to corruption and to reporting it; public and private sector workplace behaviour; and awareness of and support for the ICAC.

Ninety-two percent of respondents said that corruption was a problem for the community, with 49% saying it was a major problem. Respondents said that no matter how many people were involved in something corrupt, it was still corrupt. The activity indicated corruption, not the number of people involved in it.

Attitudes to reporting corruption revealed a dichotomy in perceptions. Some responses indicated optimistic attitudes about reporting corruption while others were pessimistic. Ninety per cent felt they had a responsibility to report corruption, but 76% thought that in doing so they would be likely to suffer for it. Time series data are reported.

The increasing interface between the public and private sectors prompted questions about perceptions of differences in expected standards of workplace behaviour in the two sectors. Responses revealed that people have a good understanding of the standards of behaviour expected in the two sectors. Respondents were asked to give reasons why they thought public sector corruption was the same as or different to corruption in the private sector. These data are reported.

Awareness of and support for the ICAC has remained very strong since first explored in 1993. In 1996, 82% considered the ICAC had been successful in exposing some of the corruption in NSW and 93% thought that having the ICAC is a good thing for the people of NSW.

KIERSTEN COULTER

University of Melbourne, VIC

Session 1A

PUTTING THE GENDER INTO GENOCIDE - INDIGENOUS WOMEN AND THE INTERGENERATIONAL CARCERAL IMPACT OF PAST AND CURRENT REMOVAL POLICIES

The policies of past Australian Governments, religious groups, police, welfare agencies and others acting as their agents to remove Indigenous children disproportionately affected indigenous women and girls. These overt policies have been transferred to covert ones within many government structures and carried out by their agents. Recurrent effects are evident in intergenerational transfer of disadvantage which affects individuals, families and whole communities and access to land and Native Title claims. Four current methods of child removal impacting on Indigenous women are identified. These are leading to very high rates of removal by incarceration - higher than for Indigenous men. From the presenter's work with Indigenous women in youth detention and adult women's prisons in South Australia, the stories will be revealed and the policies in legislation/policing, the criminal justice system/incarceration and welfare/child 'protection' will be identified. There are gender specific differences in the ways men and women die 'in custody'. The connections between the high numbers of deaths of women as a result of custodial experiences will be shown. One of the underlying causes will be shown to be past and current removal.

GARRY COVENTRY

University of Sydney

Session 5B

OUTLINING THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF AMERICAN CRIMINOLOGY IN 1998

According to some (e.g. Jock Young) criminology lost its way in the late 1970s. The discipline had become beset with an aetiological and social policy crisis, in terms of theory and social action. Nothing seemed to work in regard to crime and criminal justice. About the same time criminal justice programs in American higher education began a massive proliferation that is still expanding today. This development buttressed the growth in so-called administrative criminology, the 'respectable' arm of the correctional industrial complex evident across the United States.

This paper examines the current state of the political economy of criminology in the United States. It does so by providing a precursory analysis of more than 3,000 abstracts of papers delivered at the 1997 American Society of Criminology and 1998 Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences' conferences. These conferences, arguably the most prestigious and influential in developments in the fields of criminology and criminal justice in North America, provide a snapshot view of the disciplines' key institutional locations of research and social policy dissemination, principal foci of criminological/criminal justice concern and dominant theoretical bases and research methodologies employed for contemporary research and policy debates.

Increasingly, Australian state governments are sending delegations to the United States for purposes of framing responses to crime and criminal justice matters. Together, these kinds of conferences shape the dominant discourses and social action options concerned with crime and criminal justice issues we need to be fully aware of. Defensible and constructive Australian social policy requires our attention to both the positive and negative aspects of the criminological/criminal justice enterprise of North America.

CAROL DALGLISH (Queensland University of Technology) and
TERRY HOUGUET-PINCHAM (2nd Chance Employment Foundation)

Session 2B

REDUCTION OF RECIDIVISM THROUGH AN EMPLOYMENT STRATEGY

This paper will examine and expand on the theme that any crime prevention policy must identify and include a strategy that secures equal employment opportunities and removes barriers that prevent people with criminal records rehabilitating into the community.

Second Chance Foundation provides on going support and assistance for people with criminal records who are serious about putting their past behind and integrating back into the community.

Second Chance Foundation conducts training that prepares clients to a job ready stage as well as conducts training courses specifically designed to address their needs (ie literacy and numeracy).

BYRON DAVIS

Ooralta Aboriginal Centre, University of New England

Session 3A

INDIGENOUS AUSTRALIAN CRIMINOLOGY

Criminology in Australia may be credited with the discovery that Aboriginal imprisonment rates are not only disproportionately high but beyond any possible rational explanation which ignores the defects of the criminal justice system itself.

Indigenous Australians are vastly disadvantaged within every aspect of the criminal justice procedures. There is overwhelming research in Australia by Criminologists such as Cunneen (1995), Lincoln and Wilson (1994), Mac Donald (1996) and the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Justice Commissioner Michael Dodson (1995).

Indigenous Australian representation throughout the criminal justice processes is the most significant analytical area of research, which social scientists continue to probe, analyse and record data. Unfortunately in the majority of cases most research and analytical enquiry into Indigenous Australian Criminology is conducted by non-Indigenous persons without proper consultation, and cultural familiarity. However the causes and perspectives which are addressed through to policy documents are still not essentially Indigenously consulted.

It is my argument throughout my paper whether it is Indigenous Australian offenders or victims that the Australian Criminal Justice System is routinely oriented to processing petty offending and socially marginal individuals and groups. The introduced criminal justice system for Indigenous Australians continues to be used by many to oppress Aboriginals. Further, the way the criminal justice system is administered is a major manifestation of the rest of society's prejudice against Aboriginals.

Perfect equality like absolute justice, is impossible in Australia in a class society. Our class society operates with mechanisms of oppressing Indigenous Australian people. Sidney Harring (1984) argues that "the class society alienates political power from most of its citizens and uses the criminal justice system to coercively maintain an order that it cannot organically maintain". This form of oppression is often illustrated in the rates of Aboriginal imprisonment, which commonly raises the question of why so many are imprisoned. Aboriginal people in Australia are such a minority that something must be inherently wrong with the system, which imprisons them.

The solutions to these problems are not being addressed in few liberal reforms of existing criminal justice institutions and processes. No one needs to remind critical sociologists of law that the creation of such liberal political functions such as the major enquiry in the Aboriginal Deaths in Custody Royal Commission, and the recent, Bringing Them Home – Human Rights Commission of Inquiry into the Separation of Aboriginal

Children in Australia, serves as liberal political functions that often are directly intended to defuse effective criticism that has put criminal justice institutions on the defensive. There is no question this has occurred in Australia, testimony to the effectiveness of all the research effort, but also a challenge to keep up this research effort and not let it end in a few liberal reforms.

JULIA DAVIS

School of Law, University of Tasmania

Poster Session, Thursday

THE PROBLEM OF HARM AND ITS RELEVANCE TO CRIMINAL SENTENCING

International debates over punishment have been enlivened in recent times by a number of new approaches:

- some are aimed at limiting the discretion of sentencing judges and seek certainty and proportionality in 'grid' or guideline systems and mandatory minimum sentences;
- new right wing retributivists wish to measure all the harm which flows from an offence, whether unforeseen or unforeseeable, and impose a commensurate penalty on the offender who caused it;
- the restorative justice movement aims to 'make good' the harm done by criminal offences; and
- victim's rights groups advocating a new focus on the victim have successfully campaigned for the admissibility of victim impact information at sentencing.

All of these developments raise the problem of how to respond to the harm done by a criminal offence. Traditionally, scholarly attention has been focused on the issue of harm when asking the question "Why criminalise?". This poster seeks to redirect attention to the relevance of the harmful consequences of a crime at the sentencing stage of the criminal justice process and identifies some controversial responses to this issue found in sentencing judgments and theoretical discussions.

GLENN DAWES (School of Psychology/Sociology, James Cook University)and
RICHARD HIL (Sunshine Coast University College)

Session 5D

RACIALISED VIGILANTISM: NOTES ON CULTURAL IDENTITY AND LOCALISED CRIME CONTROL

This paper explores a number of cases of ‘racialised vigilantism’ in which groups of ‘autonomous citizens’ collectively combat localised outbreaks of juvenile crime. Drawing on specific case examples it is shown that while the initial goals of such groups may have been to deter ‘juvenile offenders’ from carrying out their illegal deeds, the actions of vigilante groups take on racialised characteristics as incidences of localised crime are linked to wider social issues. The process of racialisation was further enhanced in that the community groups from which vigilante activity emerged were almost exclusively comprised of non-Aboriginal people. It is argued that a symbiotic process exists that connects the particular discursive representations of the ‘juvenile crime problem’ with the contextualised expression of collectivised cultural identity.

JOHN DAWES

Office of Public Advocate South Australia

Session 1A

STERILIZATION, MENTAL INCAPACITY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

During 1997 a number of countries admitted sterilising persons with various forms of mental incapacity against their wills or without the knowledge of the person or the consent of another duly authorised person. In Australia a number of properly constituted bodies exist to protect the rights of such vulnerable people. The Family Court of Australia and the various State and Territory Guardianship Tribunals are authorised to consent to sterilisation procedures for persons with various disabilities generically described as ‘mental incapacity’. When such applications are received by the Guardianship Board, referrals are made to the Public Advocate for a report which will add to the information available to the Board to assist in its decision about sterilisation is made.

However, there are also a number of persons who are the subject of applications to the Board for the appointment of a guardian (usually the Public Advocate) and it will be the guardian’s responsibility to determine whether the person should receive medication designed to either suppress menstruation (with the additional side effect of sterilisation) or non-libidinal medication designed to make the person more amenable to directions and socialisation. I will argue that both of these procedures can be construed as ‘sterilisation by stealth’ and may lead to some diminution of the person’s rights. Using a data base from applications which have been made to the South Australian Guardianship Board, some of the issues considered by the Board will be discussed.

DAVID DIXON

Faculty of Law, University of NSW

Session 4D

FROM ZERO TOLERANCE TO NEW POLICING

As ‘zero tolerance’ slips comfortably into the lexicon of Australian politicians and media commentators, this paper will (a) critique Wilson & Kelling’s “broken windows” thesis; (b) critically examine claims that proactive street policing by the NYPD based on “broken windows” is responsible for the “New York miracle”; (c) suggest any significant impact which the NYPD had on crime is due to factors which make it largely irrelevant to policing in Australia and New Zealand; and (d) argue that the significant lessons to be learnt from New York relate to other aspects of its proactive policing program. From this perspective, the primary significance of ‘zero tolerance’ is as a rhetoric for incorporating community and problem-oriented policing into new crime control strategies.

SALLY DORAN

School of Social Science & Policy, University of NSW

Session 6B

GENDER AS A THEORETICAL CONSTRUCT IN THE ANALYSIS OF POLICE RECRUIT EXPERIENCES

The aim of the PhD thesis is to analyse the experiences of a class of police recruits by sex and gender. Data will be drawn from a longitudinal study of NSW Police Service recruits. This paper will explore theoretical, methodological and conceptual issues related to the analysis of ‘gender’ in policing, with particular attention to those issues specific to the data set available.

CHRISTINE EASTWOOD

School of Learning and Development, Queensland University of Technology

Session 2C

SURVIVING CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE AND THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM: INTERSECTING IDENTITIES

This conference paper presents data from research on the experiences of twelve young women who were involved in the prosecution of childhood sexual abuse. On the substantive level, the significant criminal justice processes as well as the consequences of their involvement in the justice system are discussed. On the theoretical level, the paper focuses on the manner in which the justice process intersects with the interconnected identities of *female*, *childe* and *person who has been sexually assaulted*. Basically it is argued, that despite some reforms, the criminal justice

system is not only unable to deal with the psychological and developmental needs of the female child who has been sexually abused, but indeed, the process itself further abuses the child.

In an area fraught with ethical and legal difficulties, the ground-breaking nature of this research emanates from the experiences of the young women as told from their own perspective . The paper is further reinforced by a theoretical analysis and framework which encourages new ways of conceptualising their experiences.

MIKE ENDERS

Professional Development Centre (Policing), Charles Sturt University

Session 6C

RISK AND RESPONSIBILITY: PUBLIC TRANSPORT STAFF AND FEAR OF CRIME

Recently, a team from Charles Sturt University's Centre for Cultural Risk Research completed a major study of fear of crime for the Criminology Research Council, the National Campaign against Violence and Crime and the National Anti-Crime Strategy. A small study of fear of crime on Sydney's public transport was undertaken in conjunction with the major fieldwork study. During the course of focus groups conducted with CityRail staff, interesting observations were made regarding the staff attitude to the travelling public's risk of becoming a victim of crime which contrasted with their attitude regarding the risk to family members travelling on public transport. There were also interesting contrasts about fear of crime between the attitudes held by senior/middle management and those staff actually working on the trains. This paper will examine the focus group findings within the context of recent changes to CityRail's passenger safety arrangement and the possible future ramifications of these changes.

ANN FARRELL

Centre for Applied Studies in Early Childhood, Queensland University of Technology

Session 4C

A CRITIQUE OF POLICIES FOR THE CONTAINMENT OF INMATE MOTHERS AND THEIR YOUNG CHILDREN IN AUSTRALIAN CORRECTIONS

This paper critiques policies for the en masse containment of women and their children in corrections in Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria. It draws on research findings from an international policy study of maternal incarceration conducted in Australia and in the United Kingdom and examines the life experience of inmate women, their children and families within a prison culture of surveillance and suspicion. This paper contests prevailing assumptions about the nature of motherhood and of female offending and critiques the theory of infant-mother attachment as a prime rationale for allowing inmate mothers and their children to reside together in custody.

MARGOT FFRENCH and MICHAEL DUNNE

Research Division, Criminal Justice Commission

Session 3A

THE 'DOUBLY DARK' FIGURE OF CRIME:- VICTIMS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Estimates of the prevalence of sexual violence and its impact on the well being of its victims vary significantly according to the methods, definitions and samples used. While few women report rape to the police (approximately 1% of the population), more are willing to disclose their experiences in community crime surveys (approximately 4%). In both instances, assault is usually defined as either attempted/successful rape or violent assault. Such experiences, however, represent the 'tip of the iceberg'.

For the first stage of an ongoing longitudinal study (PhD in progress), a random sample of 400 women attending Family Planning Queensland were interviewed to assess the prevalence and experiential details of a wide range of unwanted sexual events. Preliminary analysis has revealed that approximately 80% of all women had experienced some form of unwanted sexual event at least once in their lifetime (e.g. rape, childhood abuse, sexual harassment or coercion or feeling 'used'). Furthermore, while most (60%) told someone of the event (often at a much later time), many (40%) did not tell anyone. Analysis will identify which types of events or offenders are more likely to precede a woman's decision to take action - preliminary results suggest that while approximately 18% of victims of rape by a stranger will take legal action, less than 3% will report assault by a person either related or known to them.

The methodology used for this research, and the information it provides, can be used to develop and improve early detection techniques, primary prevention programs and secondary referral systems.

WARREN FLETCHER and DOUGMcKENZIE

NSW Police Service

Session 6C

SAFER CITIES PROGRAM AND DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF A MULTI-FACETED HOUSEBREAKING STRATEGY TO REDUCE PROPERTY THEFT IN NSW

This paper examines the findings of overseas (UK and North America) research regarding policing strategies to reduce burglary and describes the rational and policing methodology for replication of the English Safer Cities Program as a pilot program for NSW to improve police and community crime prevention activity at two Local Area Commands, Ashfield (an inner western city area of Sydney) and the Mid North Coast (including the towns of PorMacquarie, Kempsey and Macksville).

It is concerned with consideration of multiple victimisation, geographic correlation of offence locations and offender residential status, the changing economic market for stolen property, some innovative means of crime prevention for residential housebreaking, publicity strategies, selected localities, preparation of a crime profile in each locality, identification of target crimes and implementation of specific measures aimed at those crimes through situational crime prevention techniques.

The paper examines the process of consultation and subsequent participation by the Police, the Crime Prevention Division (Attorney-General's Department), corporate industry, and five local government areas (Ashfield, Canterbury, Kempsey, PortMacquarie and Nambucca).

It is also concerned with Police, local government, Attorney-General's Department and the NRMA co-operating as equal partners and recognizing the role of the respective agencies in law enforcement, crime prevention and community safety.

This collaboration has the potential for development of 'better practice' crime prevention and safety strategies for our community resulting in a more effective crime minimisation strategy for the state of NSW.

The key areas of the program include:

- Police risk assessment of Break & Enter victim premises and recommendations for improved security in accordance with an Olympic Style Assessment Scale - Gold, Silver, Bronze.
- Identification of intelligence based high risk residential areas and repeat victim locations.
- Target hardening properties (consistent with cost factors) to make the task of finding a 'soft' target more difficult, and providing crime prevention advice so that householders can take active steps to protect their property.
- Distribution of NRMACrimesafe packages to all households within the Local Area Command.
- Maximise use of LAC fingerprint officers for housebreaking incidents and stolen motor vehicle recoveries.

- Refocus targeted law enforcement by dedicated Crime Prevention Team (CPT) and support resources (Detectives, General Duties) on:
 - Specific Break and Enter Modus Operandi Criteria for COPS entries by police.
 - Analysis of Break and Enter Incidents by CPT Team Leader and correlation to suspects.
 - Recidivist offenders.
 - High risk commercial retailers including second hand dealers, pawnbrokers, jewellery shops, street and residential dealers.
 - Use of unmarked van with surveillance and communication capacities.

The study will examine the impact of this crime minimisation pilot project on:

The incidence of Housebreaking and Attempted Housebreaking, increased detection of offenders and housebreaking clear up rates, displacement to other property related offences such as Robbery and Steal from Motor Vehicle, the fear of crime, multi-agency co-operation and community development, improved awareness of home and motor vehicle security, and public satisfaction with improved police service delivery.

ARIE FREIBERG

University of Melbourne

Session 2B

THREE STRIKES AND YOU'RE OUT - IT'S NOT CRICKET: COLONISATION AND RESISTANCE IN AUSTRALIAN SENTENCING

This paper examines recent trends in sentencing in Australia with particular reference to the adoption of 'three-strikes' or similar legislation, sanctions such as boot camps and the growth of electronic surveillance. It also examines the attitudes of Australian governments to sentencing guidelines, sentencing commissions and other recent innovations. By exploring the range of influences, both overseas and local on Australian sentencing laws and practice it questions whether the seemingly inexorable processes of globalisation or internationalisation are becoming proxies for the export of American law and its penal culture.

PETER GRABOSKY and CARLOS CARCACH

Australian Institute of Criminology

Session 3A

MULTIPLE VICTIM HOMICIDE IN AUSTRALIA

Based on data from the National Homicide Monitoring Program, this paper analyses homicide incidents involving two or more victims, and compares them systematically with single victim homicide incidents. It seeks to identify variables which significantly differentiate the two subsets of homicide, and to identify policy opportunities for the reduction of multiple homicides.

PENNY GREEN

Institute of Criminal Justice, University of Southampton

Session 4A

CRIME CONTROL WITHOUT CRIMINAL POLICY: CRIMINAL JUSTICE POLICY MAKING IN TURKEY

While the Turkish state is well known for its torture and degrading treatment of political and social dissidents (see Amnesty International 1992, Council of Europe 1992, Parliamentary Human Rights Group 1993) little is known of the criminal justice and penal processes under which these abuses take place nor of the countervailing forces, both formal and informal which mediate their practice. This paper is based on preliminary research carried out on drug offenders in Turkish prisons in the summer of 1993 and on interviews conducted with Turkish lawyers, academics and officials from the Turkish Ministry of Justice in 1997. My observations of prisons and prisoners raised surprising questions about the nature of criminal justice reform and about the relationship between the state and civil society in the exercise of social control.

The guiding question of this paper is - what happens to criminal justice in an authoritarian regime, albeit one struggling with the early stages of democracy? What happens to penal policy in a society which has a tradition of military rule and a history of repression which extends well beyond the confines of the prison walls?

Street crime in Turkey is publicly regarded as a minor problem, overshadowed by political corruption, war and the activities of the "deep state". Latest Council of Europe Figures place Turkey's prison population as half that of Great Britain. At the broadest theoretical level, I want to explore whether or not it is possible to have crime control without a formalised criminal justice policy? If so what are the mechanisms of crime control, both formal and informal and how are they negotiated with the citizenry and mediated in the public discourse? How are the criminal justice and penal policies developed and articulated? Criminal Justice policy-making has its momentum. Paul Rock wrote of the "still centre" describing the Home Office in a period where it was relatively inactive in terms of the development of criminal policy. Andrew Rutherford has followed Rock with the notion of a "still centre on the march" to describe the hyperactivity of the Home Office this decade. Where the Home Office has become increasingly formalised, bureaucratized, driven by ideology and assuming previously unheld powers, the Turkish Ministry of Justice appears to be surprisingly inactive. In this schema perhaps Turkey is in the embryonic stages of criminal justice development - "pre-still centre", pre-ideology.

FIONA HAINES

Dept of Criminology, University of Melbourne

Session 5B

THE SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION OF CORPORATE PROBLEMS

It is over 25 years since Blumer challenged criminology to view social problems and deviance as issues of collective definition as opposed to "objective fact". The importance of social definition takes on particular importance when applied to notions of corporate harm, particularly that relating to physical impact of either the environment or to health. This paper combines Blumer's conception of the social definition of social problems with theorizing in the area of corporate crime, regulation and construction of risk. It argues that the way corporate harm is conceived has considerable bearing on the way regulation is framed in an attempt to reduce such harm.

DAVID HEILPERN

School of Law & Justice, Southern Cross University

Session 4C

SEXUAL ASSAULT OF PRISONERS - PATHWAYS TO REDUCTION

Over the past six years I have been involved in largely quantitative research on sexual assault in prisons culminating in the recent publication of a book titled "Fear or Favour - Sexual Assault of Prisoners". The next stage of the research has involved lengthy in-depth interviews and ongoing communication with people who were sexually assaulted in prison with a view to forming some conclusions as to the long term effects. This paper reviews the original quantitative research, considers recent developments on the topic and reports on the long term effects of sexual assault on the victims based on the interviews and ongoing communications.

ROSS HOMEL

School of Justice Administration, Griffith University

Panel Session, Friday afternoon

PATHWAYS TO PREVENTION: DEVELOPMENTAL AND EARLY INTERVENTION APPROACHES TO CRIME IN AUSTRALIA

In late 1997, an interdisciplinary research team convened by Ross Homel carried out a project on developmental crime prevention, with funding from the National Campaign Against Violence and Crime. The team consisted of developmental psychologists (Dr Judy Cashmore, Ms Linda Gilmore, Emeritus Professor Jacqueline Goodnow, Professor Alan Hayes, and Associate Professor Jeanette Lawrence), social work academics (Dr Marie Leech, Professor Ian O'Connor, Emeritus Professor Tony Vinson), sociologists (Professor Jakob Najman and Professor John Western), and a criminologist (Professor Ross Homel). The aims of the project were to: 1. Review the literature on early intervention or developmental approaches to crime prevention, with a view to clarifying the nature of this approach and its applicability to Australian society; 2. Carry out an audit of existing social and health services in Australia, and also of innovative interventions that enhance or go beyond existing services, together with an evaluation of these services and interventions in the light of the literature review; 3. Formulate (i) a policy framework for the improvement and evaluation of existing services and interventions, and (ii) a framework for the development, implementation, management and evaluation of a pilot intervention that builds on or enhances existing services. This paper reports on the results of the research, and proposes a comprehensive community-based framework for the implementation of developmental crime prevention in Australia.

DAVID INDERMAUR

Crime Research Centre, University of Western Australia

Session 6A

CHANGING ATTITUDES TOWARDS VIOLENCE

This paper will consider the theoretical basis for attempts to change attitudes to violence and discuss a range of attempts to achieve this. First, the general shifting sensitivities to violence in the community are considered. Some of the tensions concerning dominant cultural attitudes to violence are outlined - such as the tension around public and private behaviour and the use of violence in sport and entertainment. The politics of violence and its prevention will be briefly sketched. This discussion will include a consideration of how general social attitudes are related to specific attitudes held by individuals. Second, the psychological and sociological process involved in the formation and maintenance of attitudes to violence are outlined. In particular experiences of class, gender and direct exposure to violence are discussed. The relevance of concepts such as the cycle of violence and the sub-culture of violence will be noted. The relation between general cultural values and beliefs held by perpetrators will be examined. Other processes involved in the formation of attitudes conducive to violence will also be considered. From this basis the literature on what works in changing such attitudes will be discussed. This discussion will include a look at mass media campaigns, school based curricula, groups for men at risk of perpetrating violence and more intensive groups such as those conducted in prison for offenders with a serious history of violence.

MARSHALL IRWIN

National Crime Authority

Keynote Address, Friday

COUNTERACTING ORGANISED CRIME - BEYOND THE RHETORIC

The present decade has seen economic, political and technological change which has offered an environment of unprecedented mobility, internationality, variety, profitability and potential for power.

In a world where national and international boundaries are increasingly irrelevant, the need for cooperation and coordination between law enforcement agencies has never been greater.

Against this background, the paper discusses the reasons that sophisticated organised crime remains a viable business and the corresponding need for the law enforcement community, within Australia and internationally, to undertake a "real" cooperative partnership to counteract the business of organised crime.

JEAN JENKIN

Faculty of Education, University of Western Sydney

Session 3B

RAMBO MADE ME DO IT - PERCEPTIONS OF THE IMPACT OF MEDIA VIOLENCE ON CHILDHOOD AND ADOLESCENT CRIME

There seems to be a common perception, expressed regularly on public airwaves and in other media, that watching violence inevitably leads to young people becoming violent; that watching violence leads to a desensitisation of young people to violence, creating a predisposition to engage in violence, and that media violence provides both the impetus and training for violent crime in young people.

This paper examines recent literature, and re-examines some classic papers which either support or dispute these perceptions. Behavioural psychology and theories of moral, social and cognitive development are used to analyse recent, high profile childhood and adolescent violent crimes, to support a case for a more careful analysis of the origins of violence. Combined with the author's research and experience in the education of incarcerated young people, an alternative model is offered which focuses on the notion that violence results from a distorted early 'education' process and can therefore be remediated through an effective anti-violence education process.

It is patently evident to this author that watching media violence does not inculcate a violent disposition, nor impart skills and strategies for engaging in violence, for most people. Rather, youth and children who have already acquired such a predisposition will be more likely to select violent media images to reinforce and supplement their repertoire.

CHRISTINE JENNETT

POLICING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Since the changes to domestic violence legislation in NSW in 1993 the NSWPS has been making domestic violence a priority area in policing. In this paper we report on a qualitative study in which NSWPS police officers who deal with domestic violence on a daily basis and workers with agencies which support victims of domestic violence were interviewed in a variety of rural and urban environments. The purpose of the study was to examine the level of satisfaction with the quality of service which victims of domestic violence get from the NSWPS and to ascertain whether certain cultural and visible minorities experience particular difficulties with obtaining adequate services. We were also interested to identify any aspects of policy and practice with which police attending domestic violence incidents were experiencing difficulty and any suggestions which they had for improving service standards.

The study identifies key issues which remain to be addressed in areas of training, management and resourcing. In any area of public policy-making the implementation process is crucial to rendering the policy effective in practice. Implementation will vary from area to area due to diversity in contextual factors and personnel. Any attempt at blanket statistical analysis is likely to obscure the extent to which centrally devised policies become embedded in localised historical, political and social factors. The implementation of NSWPS domestic violence policy through standard operational procedures provides a case study of the tensions between centralised policy development and decentralised implementation of that policy.

PATRICK JOBES

Dept of Social Sciences, University of New England
Session 4D

STRUCTURAL CONDITIONS OF EFFECTIVE RURAL POLICING: A GROUNDED THEORETICAL ANALYSIS OF ACCOUNTS BY RURAL POLICE OFFICERS

This paper contends that the structures and processes of law enforcement are responsive to antecedent conditions within the social system and the crime that emerges within that system. It describes a grounded theoretical analysis for summarising interviews with 55 rural police officers in New South Wales. Three dominant factors emerged concerning how officers interpret their roles in rural settings. The first is the social factor related to how being resident citizens, members of the community, affect being a police officer. The second factor pertains to how the physical and geographic aspects of rural areas affect law enforcement. The third factor relates to techniques police officers use to effectively enforce the law in their social and environmental contexts.

The perspective of community policing is integral to the analysis. The paper contends that a relatively pure form of community policing is central to effective rural law enforcement. Adopting the perspective of the police, community policing as a concept, is valid for rural areas, despite criticisms it has received when applied in urban settings. Effective policing may imply more than direct prevention of crime and the apprehension of criminals. Effectiveness also may be defined as accommodating to the characteristics of the community, to being flexible in allowing the community to experience the amounts and, to some extent, the types of crimes and enforcement that are consonant with community structure and expectations. Characteristics of conditional factors and of law enforcement techniques are systematically presented. The intrinsic clash between modern legislation established by Australian society and enforcement of that law in rural areas is discussed.

EVAN JONES

Interactive Pictures Australia
Session 5A

IMMERSIVE IMAGING TECHNOLOGY

This presentation will introduce IPIX™ immersive imaging technology, the latest and an extremely powerful and easy to use tool for situation capture. It will demonstrate practical applications of this new medium in prevention and reconstruction of crimes, in law enforcement and surveillance as well as for training and archive purposes. IPIX is the de facto world standard in immersive photo technology.

IPIX immersive imaging provides the ability to visually record scenes of crime in three dimensions, to physically put yourself, or a witness or trainee police personnel - into the scene. It provides a sense of reality and the ability to look around as if you were physically there that is not available through any other medium, including video where what you look at is controlled by the camera person.

IPIX provides unlimited viewing perspectives and allows the user to capture, experience and navigate an entire environment in real time, as if immersed within it, via a computer screen or multimedia kiosk.

PETER JONES

Office of Strategic Crime Assessments
Panel Session, Thursday afternoon

FORECASTING TRENDS IN THE COMMONWEALTH'S CRIMINAL ENVIRONMENT

The Office of Strategic Crime Assessments provides the Commonwealth Government with early warning of developments likely to emerge in the Commonwealth's crime environment over the next five years. To forecast these developments, OSCA looks at the forces driving change - for example, the globalisation of markets and commerce and technological innovation - which may affect the nature of criminal activity. Key issues facing the Commonwealth include Australia's exposure to transnational crime, our relationship with Asia, knowledge-based crime, international

cooperation, electronic commerce, money laundering and telecommunications technologies. The scope and complexity of these issues is drawing law enforcement into a closer relationship with other aspects of public policy, and requiring an increased focus on cooperative approaches to crime problems, including consideration of the role of non-government actors.

LEO KELIHER

NSW Department of Corrective Services

Session 6A

CORRECTIONS IN NSW: TWENTY YEARS AFTER THE NAGLE REPORT

The 1976-8 Royal Commission into NSW Prisons by His Honour Justice Nagle identified numerous shortcomings in Australia's oldest correctional system. Enormous progress has been made in the twenty years since the Report was tabled. Dr Keliher's paper will illustrate many of the NSW Department of Corrective Services' current programs and will identify areas of major concern for the next decade.

Topics in his paper will include:

- the changing profile of this State's inmate population in terms of ethnic background and age
- the emerging problem of gang rivalry within correctional centres, along with the suggestion from some quarters for segregated facilities.
- high rates of inmates on remand, placing particular stresses upon the correctional system.
- the special needs of women inmates.
- the Department's innovative management of sex offenders and developmentally delayed inmates.
- lowering the rate of Aboriginal incarceration and recent initiatives by the Department in the management of indigenous offenders.

These issues will be seen against the background of the ongoing, major restructure of the Department's correctional facilities. Old facilities have been closed and the nation's largest correctional facility, the Metropolitan Remand and Reception Centre, has been opened, making Silverwater the pre-eminent correctional complex in Australia.

LISA KENNEDY

Dept of Anthropology & Sociology, University of Queensland

Session 4A

THE AUSTRALIAN SELF-REPORT DELINQUENCY SCALE: AN APPLICATION TO ADOLESCENTS IN BRISBANE

The purpose of this paper was to build on previous research conducted by Anita Mak and Annmaree Carroll using the Australian Self-report Delinquency Scale (Mak, 1990). Mak and Carroll developed sub-scales for measuring constructs of delinquency such as theft, alcohol and drug use, vandalism and assault. A sample of 1063 adolescents from Brisbane in South-East Queensland was used in this paper. The sample included 678 school based respondents and 385 respondents who were juvenile offenders or "at-risk" of offending. The paper reports on the general level of offending among the respondents and compares the results to those reported by Mak and Carroll. Confirmatory factor analyses are also reported and it is concluded that the sub-scales are generally applicable, primarily because there is such a high level of correlation between all of the items in the Australian Self-report Delinquency Scale. Finally, the paper builds on the development of the scale by commenting on the applicability of the scale for delinquent girls.

FRANCES KILLION

Central Queensland University

Session 3B

APPROACHES TO JUVENILE DELINQUENCY & JUSTICE IN AN INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY

Statistical data reveal a clear, and disturbing, picture of offence and incarceration among indigenous Australians, particularly juvenile males and females:

- Indigenous Australians are overly represented in the populations of Correctional Centre inmates Relative to their proportional representation in the national population.
- Within the indigenous population of inmates, those ages 17-24 years form a significant percentage. In Queensland in June 1995, 17-24 year olds comprise 49.5% of all indigenous inmates. Indigenous males of this age comprised 30.9% of all 17-24 year old male inmates; indigenous females comprised 54.5% of all 17-24 year old female inmates. Such statistics clearly signal the need for early intervention programs if such trends are to be offset.

This paper considers strategies implemented as means of achieving early intervention among juveniles following the 1996 amendments to the Queensland Juvenile Justice Act (1992) as part of the General Action Plan for juvenile offenders at Woorabinda, a former government reserve for indigenous people in the Central Queensland Police Region. These have included the establishment of a Youth Advisory Forum, an Elders' Reference Group, and the Infrastructure and Outstation Development Program. While such strategies represent a considerable step forward, they suffer from a General Action Plan which is founded on a reactive approach to juvenile offending and policing.

DEBBIE KILROY

Sisters Inside

Poster Session, Thursday

SISTERS INSIDE: RELEASE KIT

Sisters Inside is a community based organisation that was established in 1992. Sisters Inside was set up by women outside prison and women inside prison who were, and still are, concerned about the injustices within the women's prisons of South East Queensland. The management committee is made up of women who are presently incarcerated, an ex-inmate and other women from the broader community.

Sisters Inside is a group of women working to support the successful transition of women in prison to outside life. Sisters Inside raises the visibility of women in prison by challenging the stigmas and misconceptions surrounding women in prison. We place a high priority on confidentiality in all activities by creating a safe environment where women can explore and develop their potential. We also recognise that women in prison have important and ongoing family relationships.

The Poster Project we are presenting is a Release Kit that has been a participatory project for Sisters Inside throughout the year. The women in all the prisons of South East Queensland have been working alongside the project workers since its inception. They identified the need, established the process and the information needed for the Release Kit. The Release Kit is a project of what women in prison have identified as a highly needed resource that will help with the issues that arise once released from prison. This is a crucial time for women and support and information is needed throughout this transition stage of returning back into the community.

The Release Kit includes nine identified areas that are crucial for successful transition from prison to the community. It also provides information and support for women who are being transferred from one prison to another. This is another transition process that can be highly stressful and quite frightening for women in prison.

SUSAN KING

University of South Australia
Session 1B

PRIVATE PRISONS - THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN MODEL

In recent years governments in Australia, United States and the United Kingdom have privatised the management of individual prisons. This response to the governments' perceived problems with prisons of increasing numbers of inmates, high costs of running prison institutions and the less acknowledged, high social costs of the use of imprisonment, has been controversial.

In June 1995 the South Australian government joined these governments when the new prison at Mount Gambier opened under the management of Group 4. Whilst the decision to appoint a private prison manager received a small amount of attention in the community, the South Australian Parliament refused to pass enabling legislation to allow this privatisation. As a result South Australia has a unique model of private prison management achieved without enabling legislation.

This paper examines the model of private prison management utilised in South Australia. It describes the social and political context which resulted in prison privatisation without enabling legislation. It examines the aspirations of the government in introducing a private prison manager into the South Australian prison system and discusses the accountability structures implemented in the context of these aspirations and the social and political context.

In conclusion this paper makes some comments about the significance of this model of prison management in the development of prison system for the 21st century.

BARBARA LASH

Ministry of Justice, Wellington, New Zealand
Session 2B

THOSE ON BAIL IN NEW ZEALAND IN 1994 AND THEIR OFFENDING

This completed research provides a statistical profile of people remanded on bail, the extent of offending while on bail and the nature of such offending. The research also compared cases in four categories: those remanded on bail throughout the case, those remanded on bail for some of the case and remanded in custody for some of the case, those remanded in custody throughout the case, and those not remanded on bail or in custody at any stage of the case.

It has been difficult to gather information on offending on bail in New Zealand. This research has filled an information gap, and has led to the establishment of a system to gather regular statistics on offending while on bail.

The research has been used to inform policy advice on reforming bail laws in New Zealand.

CHRIS LENNINGS, DIANNA KENNY AND J FRANCIS

Department of Behavioural Science, The University of Sydney
Poster Session, Thursday

THE IMPACT OF COMMUNITY VARIABLES ON JUVENILE RECIDIVIST CRIME

The current study proposes to replicate and expand recent research in investigating juvenile recidivism. This methodology involves selection of variables that might predict recidivist crime, and might also predict the extent to which a community is organised around social values. To identify possible contributors, it is proposed to make use of several different large data sets. It is proposed to combine data available from the Australian

Bureau of Statistics (ABS) for New South Wales with data obtained from the Department of Juvenile Justice (JJU), Department of Community Services (DOCS), the New South Wales Bureau of Crime Statistics (BCS) and the New South Wales Department of Health (DH).

Variables are selected for the study within five broad frameworks. These are outlined below. Predictors of recidivism will be drawn from the five broad classes of variables.

1. Adolescent Adjustment: Adolescent adjustment is a broad variable defining the stability of adolescents within a defined community (postcode). That is, the extent to which adolescents are school attending or employed (stable), not educationally disadvantaged and so on.
2. Community Dysfunction. A number of variables are collected to define a "Community dysfunction" index. These include indices of poverty, drink driving arrests, domestic violence notifications and child abuse notifications.
3. Demographic variables. It is usual to include a range of demographic variables in studies of crime including age and gender.
4. Incivilities relate to the coherence of a community and housing indices, small business ratios and so forth are used to identify this group of variables.
5. Juvenile Crime figures.

COLLEEN LEWIS

Centre for Police & Justice Studies, Monash University

Session 2D

CIVILIAN OVERSIGHT OF COMPLAINTS AGAINST POLICE : THE POWER OF THE POLICE AND GOVERNMENT INTENT

This paper examines external factors which impact on the effectiveness of civilian oversight bodies in the complaints against police process. It begins with a brief historical account of the establishment of such bodies, which have been operating in some liberal democratic societies for approximately forty years, and in all Australian police jurisdictions since 1985.

It will be shown that initially police opposition to the concept was so strong that, in some instances, they were able to use their considerable power to bring about the demise of the oversight body. However, when political imperatives dictated the inevitability of non-police involvement, police successfully used their privileged position with governments to limit the powers and functions of the oversight body.

The power of the police is a necessary but not sufficient explanation to illustrate how external factors impact on the effectiveness of oversight bodies. Liberal democratic governments also hinder effective police accountability. Governments claim they have responded to citizens' demands for non-police involvement in the complaints process by establishing civilian oversight bodies. But once these citizens' watchdog bodies are established governments often ignore the oversight agencies need for adequate resources and necessary powers. In some instances they actively try to undermine the accountable institution's credibility. Government policy and action suggests that many are only paying lip service to the democratic principle of effective police accountability.

CRYSTAL LOH WAI YING

Dept of Sociology, University of Hong Kong

Session 5C

ENVIRONMENTAL VARIABLES AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN HONG KONG'S NEW TOWN, TUEN MUN

This paper examines the relationship between juvenile delinquency and environmental variables in Hong Kong's New Town, Tuen Mun; it focuses on analyzing the data obtained from the participant observation of juvenile 'gangs'. According to the police statistics, Tuen Mun is one of the districts with the highest juvenile arrest rate this decade. The situation raised public concern about the occurrence of juvenile crime in the context of public housing in the new towns. This study aims to investigate why Tuen Mun suffers more juvenile delinquency than other places in Hong Kong, and whether its environment is more favourable for juvenile delinquency.

The hypothesis that the environmental features of Tuen Mun invite and provide more opportunities for juveniles to commit delinquency is tested through observing and examining the interaction between the juvenile delinquents and the environment of the built and social structure of Tuen Mun. It aims to explore how juvenile offenders perceive the situational variables, and how they influence the calculation and decision making process of juvenile delinquents. Five theoretical perspectives concerning environmental criminology, including routine activities, rational choice, broken window, social disorganization and defensible space are employed to explain the nature of juvenile delinquency and its relation to the 'place'. The study suggests that the environmental variables in Tuen Mun, especially the neighbourhood and the community characteristics of public housing, do influence the chances of delinquency occurring.

EILEEN LUNA

American Indian Law and Policy, University of Arizona

Session 5C

THE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF TRIBAL POLICE - CHALLENGES AND ISSUES FOR TRIBAL SOVEREIGNTY

American Indian tribal governments have the opportunity to expand tribal sovereignty subsequent to the passage of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act, and the Indian Self-Governance Act. The legal window created by these acts, coupled with cutbacks in Bureau of Indian Affairs Law Enforcement Services, has created an environment in which tribal governments are developing and expanding tribal law enforcement services. The legal minefield in which tribal governments and law enforcement personnel operate is a complicated one, but one which must be successfully negotiated if tribal sovereignty is to be advanced through the assertion of police authority.

MARK LYNCH

Juvenile Justice Branch, Dept of Justice, Qld
Session 3B

LEVEL OF JUVENILE RECIDIVISM IN QUEENSLAND

The Juvenile Justice Branch has recently undertaken an evaluation of the *Juvenile Justice Act 1992* and the *Juvenile Justice Legislation Amendment Act 1996*, during which a study of juvenile recidivism was conducted. The study focused on nine years of data in relation to finalised court appearances involving young people who appeared in court as children as a result of having been charged with offending behaviour.

During the course of the study, various factors were considered, ie.

- Characteristics of all young people who appeared, of those classified as recidivist offenders and of those classified as persistent offenders. The demographic characteristics included age, gender and Indigenous status. The number and types of offences involved were also considered as were the outcomes of the court appearances.
- An OLS model of juvenile recidivism was undertaken in regard to the demographic characteristics of the recidivist offenders.
- a log-linear model of sentences of the court was determined and studied.

FRED McGUIRE

District Court Judge, Brisbane

Panel Session, Wednesday afternoon

FACING UP TO REALITY - A MODERN PERSPECTIVE ON JUVENILE CRIME

In his paper, His Honour Judge Fred McGuire, President of the Children's Court of Queensland, will assert that there is a high level of public concern over the failure of the established system to eliminate juvenile crime or at least bring it under reasonable control. There are two aspects of this concern. First, there is concern of the destructive nature of juvenile crime both to the community and to the offender. Secondly, there is deep concern that the prevalence of juvenile crime portends a crumbling civilisation, a society cracking at its foundations. Judge McGuire will analyse the proposals of the Blair Labor Government and the Canadian Government to combat juvenile crime. Both governments have placed emphasis on the need for public protection. The relative merits and efficacy of police cautioning community conferencing will be discussed. Judge McGuire will define a sentencing policy for juvenile offenders consistent with current notions of the rights of the child. The correlation between drugs and crime will be addressed. It is the author's belief that unless the drug trend is arrested there is danger of an unparalleled wave of juvenile crime. Judge McGuire will conclude with an analysis of the complex issue of the causes of juvenile crime and an enunciation of his theory that the roots of juvenile crime lie in the breakdown of the moral sense in present day society.

SHANE McKENZIE

Dept of Criminology, University of Melbourne

Session 2C

THE INTERNET - EXTENDING THE REACH OF CHILD SEX OFFENDERS INTO SCHOOLS?

There has been concern expressed by the media, parents and the Internet community that paedophiles may be trying to use the Internet to make contact with children. This paper reports an exploratory study in progress, which aims to develop a realistic assessment of the potential for the Internet to be exploited for child sexual abuse, and best practice for preventing such activities. This study documents and analyses:

1. the methods used by or available to offenders;
2. the particular vulnerabilities of children, especially at school;
3. areas of knowledge and understanding of the problem by potential "guardians";
4. policies and procedures which such "guardians" currently have in place, to protect children using the Internet from undesirable contacts.

Five separate sample groups of relevance to these issues are being surveyed. These potential "guardians" are agencies (law enforcement, child welfare and special interest), Victorian primary and secondary schools, parents, Internet service providers and Internet users.

The final thesis will synthesise the current knowledge, concerns, policies and procedures of these groups, and the technical realities of the Internet, using Felson's 'routine activities' theory, and situational crime prevention theories, to promote a best practice model of crime prevention for protecting children both in the classroom and at home.

PAUL McKINNON

Olympic Security Command Centre, NSW Police Service

Panel Session, Thursday afternoon

PROTECTING THE HEALTH OF THE OLYMPIC WORLD

As a result of the international nature of the Olympic Games, the concomitant media attention that it receives and the attraction it holds for international dignitaries, the Games require some unique arrangements for security. Commitments given to the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and, therefore to the international community in general, and Australia's standing in the international community demand that the Games take place in a safe and secure environment.

These arrangements, however, must be made within the context of Australia's security environment and in keeping with Australian legal, social and cultural framework. This paper therefore includes an examination of some of the cultural and environmental distinctions between Australia and previous Olympic host countries, and what this means for Olympic security.

Some of the security measures used in previous Olympics will be adapted from the expose by Mr Santiago De Sicart Escoda, Head of Security, during the Barcelona Olympic Games Lausanne presentation in 1993, to provide the background and setting from which security arrangements evolved.

Previous Host Countries

When Baron Pierre De Coubertin founded the modern Olympic Games, as a continuation of the concept of the Ancient Greek Olympic Games, he would certainly not have imagined that with time - scarcely a century - these Games were to become what many consider to be the heritage of humanity.

Over and above the sports competitions themselves, the Olympic Games have become a compulsory meeting, taking place every four years in a city chosen from among several candidates, in a very different social, cultural and traditional environment from that of their predecessor, attended by most of the world's countries, which affirm in this way their desire to compete fairly and under equal conditions.

In a world under the shadow of political, economic and social tensions, it is hardly surprising that humanity should see in Olympism the reflection of a global idealism, and that it should have come to be considered the heritage of humanity.

BARRY McMAHON and MIKE ENDERS

Professional Development Centre (Policing) Charles Sturt University

Session 6D

HUMANE RESTRAINT, USE OF FORCE AND POLICING: THE SEARCH FOR REAL ALTERNATIVES

The deaths of Roni Levi at Bondi and Peter Dalamangos at Sydney's Star City Casino have focused attention on the use of force in apprehending suspects. For the last two years, the authors of this paper have been carrying out research into the humane restraint of people being taken into custody. While some police and politicians would have us believe that the answer to the issues raised by these deaths is limited to increasing police powers and issuing officers with capsicum spray, the results of this study show clearly that all available alternatives have not been fully explored. The authors of this paper propose that the answer lies in better police and security staff training and a tiered response to incidents rather than legislation on sprays. This study advocates a model for police and security responses based on a range of alternatives many of which involve less use of force, particularly lethal or potentially lethal force than is currently the case.

LISA MAHER and DAVID DIXON

Faculty of Law, University of NSW

Session 5D

ANH HAI: YOUNG ASIAN BACKGROUND, PEOPLE'S PERCEPTIONS AND EXPERIENCES OF POLICING

Anh hai presents the findings of the first detailed study in Australia exploring young Asian background people's perceptions and experiences of policing. It also provides information about patterns and contexts of heroin use, attitudes towards safe injecting/smoking rooms, and data relating to the price, purity and availability of heroin. Drawing on 123 interviews with young Indo-Chinese heroin users in South-West Sydney, this paper provides a unique consumers' view of policing. For the first time, a group which has been the subject of intense media scrutiny and public criticism is given the opportunity to speak out about how policing affects their lives.

The results are disturbing. Encounters between police and Asian background young people are often conducted in a climate of fear, racism and hostility. These young people are subject to routine harassment, intimidation and mistreatment. They are often searched and detained without clear legal authority and in a manner which is interpreted as denigrating and offensive by the broader Indo-Chinese community. The study also provides evidence of questionable and unlawful conduct on the part of police officers in relation to the seizure of drugs and money. These practices harm relations between police and community; in particular, they inhibit the community's willingness to cooperate with the police. It is often suggested that attitudes towards the police in Indo-Chinese communities are a cultural hangover from countries of origin. Anh hai suggests that these young people's distrust of police is due principally to their experiences of policing in Australia.

In the wake of the Wood Royal Commission, the NSW Police Service faces the challenge of reform. This study suggests that the Royal Commission may have overlooked significant areas of police misconduct. Anh hai indicates that complacency about the impact of the reform process is unwarranted, and that both recognition of the problems and action to address them are required.

BRETT MASON

Justice Studies, Queensland University of Technology

Session 2A

GETTING TOUGH WITH 'SERIOUS VIOLENT OFFENDERS': A CRITIQUE OF QUEENSLAND'S PENALTIES AND SENTENCES (SERIOUS VIOLENT OFFENCES) AMENDMENT ACT 1997

The Queensland parliament recently passed the *Penalties and Sentences (Serious Violent Offences) Amendment Act 1997*. The Act satisfied an election promise of the Coalition government to "get tough on serious violent offenders". The new legislative scheme while reflecting popular political sentiment is, however, problematic. First, there is the issue of retrospectivity. Under the new scheme offenders sentenced under the old legislation might now be subject to longer terms of imprisonment if they commit a further offence and are deemed "a serious violent offender". This outcome is in apparent contrast to the *Legislative Standards Act 1992*. Secondly, the principles to be adopted in sentencing have been amended. No longer is imprisonment always a sentence of last resort. Thirdly, and perhaps most importantly, this article also examines more broadly the recent trend of sentencing reforms in Queensland - particularly those canvassed in the recent State election campaign. The implications of these trends for punishment and corrections are also briefly examined.

CLAUDIA MENDIAS CANALE

Charles Sturt University

Session 2D

THE EFFECT OF POLICING PRIORITIES AND SITUATIONAL FACTORS ON POLICE OFFICERS' DISCRETIONARY ACTIONS: THE NSW POLICING CONTEXT

Police officers are often referred to as the gatekeepers of the Criminal Justice System (CJS). This definition comes from their role in the introduction of citizens into the System via their decision whether or not to take a formal action against them. These decisions are believed to be influenced by factors specific to the situation such as the suspect's demeanour or prior record (Riksheim & Chermak, 1993) and the officer's personal approach toward policing (Brown, 1988; Staland & Finn, 1995). The present investigation involved an analysis of officers' decisions across five common incidents of low criminality in which the officers would be free to exercise their legal discretion to the widest extent (Hawkins, 1992). A log-linear analysis of the discretionary actions taken in these incidents indicated that officers' specific priorities regarding their role within the CJS exert a more predictable influence on the action taken, across the five incidents, than the characteristics of the specific

situation. The findings are discussed within the framework of what officers consider to be important determinants of their discretionary actions and the specific nature of the policing priorities.

SEUMAS MILLER,
Charles Sturt University, NSW
Session 1A

NOBLE CAUSE CORRUPTION IN POLICING: AN ETHICAL ANALYSIS

Corruption in police organizations has proved to be a difficult problem to eradicate. A number of causes have been identified as contributing to police corruption, including the considerable power possessed by police officers and the necessity for it to be exercised in unsupervised settings, and the ongoing interaction between police and corrupt persons with an interest in compromising and corrupting police and the capacity to provide large amounts of money to achieve this. What has insufficiently attended to is so-called noble cause corruption - doing evil for the sake of good. Noble cause corruption is typically not clearly distinguished from other forms of corruption, and even when distinguished it is seldom adequately characterised. For example, the recent Royal Commission into corruption in the NSW Police Service offers an incorrect characterisation. Yet noble cause corruption is clearly a phenomenon which is both important in its own right, and which has a pivotal role in relation to the emergence and flourishing of corruption in general. This paper provides an ethical analysis of noble cause corruption in policing.

SATYANSHU MUKHERJEE
Australian Institute of Criminology
Session 3A

ETHNICITY, NATIONALITY AND CRIME

From time to time the Australian community is informed by the media about “rising” crime among certain ethnic groups. This paper examines the basis for such views.

With the help of data from a number of sources, the paper discusses the difficulties in drawing conclusions from available data. An examination of the links between ethnicity and crime requires analysis of the incidence of crime in all its forms, the processes of the criminal justice system, and the causes and conditions adversely affecting the community. Such an exercise needs to cover a large field, and the facts necessary for a conclusive statement are, in many instances, obtainable. Even though statistical information essential for a rational debate on the subject in many cases is lacking, public opinion appears to have built up assumptions. Yet, scholars have asserted for decades that no one ethnic group, race, or minority group is innately more criminal than any other.

GWENN MURRAY
Youth Advocacy Centre Inc, Queensland
Panel Session, Wednesday afternoon

NO MORE KID GLOVES - DON'T LET THE FACTS GET IN THE WAY OF A GOOD STORY

This paper presents three snapshots of the criminalisation of young people and argues that a major cause of this occurs in their portrayal in the media, at the hands of Governments and by the managers of public space.

Research findings indicate that young people, due to the way they look and act, and their relative powerlessness in society are more likely to be reported on by the media as criminal “thugs and gang members” than in a positive light. This paper asserts that inaccurate information is projected to the community for a variety of reasons. For example, to sell newspapers - don't let the facts get in the way of a good story!

Governments also present misleading information, usually to win votes. Recently in Queensland the Attorney General launched a massive anti-youth crime campaign called “No More Kid Gloves” designed to scare young people from offending. A series of ads were displayed on billboards, the exterior of buses, on television and in the print media. The ads warned would-be young offenders that “there are new bars for teenagers”, “if you do the crime, you do the time” and that there are “no more kid gloves”. This paper argues that the ads had little to do with deterring would-be offenders, they alienated young people and were more concerned with electioneering.

Managers of public space also engage in practices that are discriminatory or harmful to young people. This paper briefly examines some legislation and practices that allow for the exclusion of young people from public spaces. These practices presume that young people might commit offences in these areas and view them as ‘scaring away’ their customers who have more money than young people to spend.

The paper attempts to place young people's offending in context and presents some facts about juvenile crime in Queensland. It briefly examines their position in the legal system, their rights within the law and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. Finally, the challenge for the future is set - for Governments to send a message that young people are individual rights-holders in our communities, and have a legitimate right to socialise in the public domain as adults do.

TESS NEWTON

School of Law, University of South Pacific

Session 5D

PATROLLING PARADISE: POLICING IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC REGION

The paper will be in the form of a report on an ongoing research project into issues related to policing in the countries that fall within the aegis of the University of South Pacific (Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Nieuwe, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu).

Mention will be made of:

- policing structures
- police powers
- training delivered.

Reference will be made to small questionnaire surveys aimed at Chief Officers of police and former and serving officers throughout the region that are particularly focused on identifying training needs.

This paper is very much a work in progress and designed to give colleagues an introduction to an as yet largely undocumented area.

MANDY OAKHAM and **DAVID BULL**

School of Literacy & Communication Studies, Deakin University

Session 6C

WHO IS HELPING WITH THEIR ENQUIRIES: A CASE STUDY OF THE NEXUS OF POWER AND PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE IN POLICE/MEDIA RELATIONS

Through a series of interviews with police reporters in differing mediums and with different levels of experience and expertise the paper explores the power relationships between journalists and their police contacts. In particular the paper looks at journalistic responses to the development of police media liaison units and how this development has affected journalistic practice, as well as news coverage.

GERARD PALK (Juvenile Justice Branch, Dept of Justice, Queensland)

GAIL POLLARD (Dept of Family Services, Queensland); and

LYN JOHNSON (Juvenile Justice Branch, Dept of Justice, Queensland)

Session 2B

COMMUNITY CONFERENCING IN QUEENSLAND

Queensland was the third state in Australia to introduce community conferencing into juvenile justice legislation. Implementation of conferencing commenced in April 1997 with three pilot projects. The pilot phase will be completed in June 1998 with the completion of a final evaluation. The models of service delivery trialed in the pilot stage differ markedly from other Australasian programs. A community organisation is responsible for the delivery of conferencing services in one pilot. The government mediation service is coordinating conferencing in the second pilot. Conferencing in the third pilot is being facilitated by the Aboriginal elders in a regional Aboriginal community. The implementation and evaluation of the three pilots encountered a range of challenges associated with their diverse locations, the unique legislative framework and the different social and cultural conditions in each community.

DARREN PALMER

School of Law & Legal Studies, La Trobe University

Session 4D

THE ENTREPRENEURIAL OFFICER

Recent attempts to reform police agencies in many jurisdictions have centred on changes to the way in which the police are governed. External and reactive forms of governing the police are giving way to efforts that seek to provide the conditions where it can be assumed that the individual police person is a responsible, self-regulating professional, capable of being 'innovative' and trusted to be ethical. The emergence of this new police officer - what I call the entrepreneurial officer - seems somewhat similar to the police officer of a much earlier period - that prior to the New Police of the early to mid-1800s. The paper seeks to identify the similarities and differences between these two periods, suggesting that the emergence of the entrepreneurial officer is part of more broader changes in the techniques of governing. Further, the entrepreneurial officer is linked with efforts to fragment centralised, welfarist criminal justice practices and enable new forms of localised orderliness. Understanding the emergence and content of these new governing techniques is central to constructing a new politics of policing.

GEORGE PAVLICH

Dept of Sociology, University of Auckland

Session 5A

CRITIQUE AND CRIMINOLOGY: TRACING THE POSSIBLE

Reflecting on the dominance of technically focused discussions within criminology, one would not be remiss to mourn the failing plight of radical criticism. In an attempt to chart a possible reason for criticism's increasingly marginal place in the discipline, this paper returns to analyse several distinctively critical genres developed mainly in the US and Britain during the 1960s, 1970s and 1980s. This is all done by way of an attempt to contemplate alternative genres suitable to present discursive horizons, and to suggest how these might reinvigorate critical formulations within 'crime-related' discourses.

FRANCINE PINNUCK

Dept of Social Inquiry, University of Adelaide

Session 4C

THE GENDERED SPACE WITHIN PRISONS

Men's lodges exist in most societies with initiations, a code of silence, and the exclusion of women being crucial components of their functioning and philosophy. Prisons are the 'down side' of the men's lodges, yet they adhere to some of the key customs of other lodges.

This paper draws upon one hundred interviews from Adelaide Women's Prison and Yatala Men's Prison in South Australia. It examines the sexed nature of space within the prison. I will suggest that the centre space of the prison is occupied by those male prisoners who are able to demonstrate "acceptable" criminal masculinity. The 'other' space I will argue is a delegitimised space reserved for those men who have broken the rules of "acceptable" criminal masculinity, namely those who have sexually offended against children or informants.

In the second part of the paper, I raise the question: What space do women prisoners occupy? I will argue that women do not occupy the centre space of the prison and, nor do they always fit within the legitimised space of 'other'.

GRANT PITMAN

Queensland Police Service

Session 6B

COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIPS FOR CRIME SOLUTIONS

The theme of the paper will focus on problem oriented policing and how the police, the community and other agencies can work together to achieve a common purpose/s. The paper will be based on three major activities/projects effecting policing of an urban area with a high crime rate. The activities/projects relate to drugs and youth including suicide, graffiti problems and public order factors affecting a local community. Each of

these projects have had media coverage and are documented in papers written by myself about how the community has assisted. The papers identify features about why community leadership has or has not been successful in dealing with these social problems.

The paper will demonstrate that where a community supports a policing problem solving approach, its impact on policing workload and resources is significant. Where the community fails to accept responsibility for a problem then significant police resources are required to contain the problem.

The three projects will be included into one paper to show, from a police practitioner's viewpoint, what effect the police and community can have on crime related problems. The paper will also demonstrate that government agencies often have the power to assist but for various reasons do not.

The paper will attempt to show that the power of community leaders can have a substantial impact on the gatekeepers of government resources and this can be done in a variety of ways including the use of media, political campaigns, targeting community groups and seeking advocates for their cause. Police are often seen as an important advocate by community action groups and obtaining their support is vital where law and order issues are concerned.

This paper will represent the views of a police practitioner and not the Queensland Police Service.

KEN POLK and ROB WHITE

Dept of Criminology, University of Melbourne

Session 6C

UNEMPLOYMENT AND CRIME: A THEORETICAL EXPLORATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ECONOMIC ADVERSITY AND CRIMINAL BEHAVIOUR

This paper argues that too often the discussion of the relationship between unemployment and crime is cast in such a way that neither the full effects of economic adversity, nor the wide complexities of criminal behaviour, are considered. Employment or unemployment are specific bits of behaviour that have to be placed within a wider framework of economic development and adversity for their impacts to be understood (for example, certain forms of unemployment have at best trivial effects, and some patterns of employment may actually be problematic). Similarly, the analysis of criminal behaviour must consider as well both the wider scope of risk taking or troublesome behaviour which sets the stage for law violation, and the specific ways that some individuals are monitored and processed so that they become identified as young offenders (which others who engage in similar patterns of behaviour avoid this identification).

ERIC PRATT (District Court Judge, Qld) and **SUE MCCULLOCH** (Clinical Psychologist)

Session 2A

A CHALLENGE TO THE PRESENT GENERATION: SOME ADVANCES IN FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGY

This paper challenges the present to acknowledge faults in the system, to utilise emerging tests to identify incorrigibles and to use its imagination in devising non-custodial dispositions for the rest. It discusses progress which has been made in the prediction of recidivism. In doing so, the paper discusses the psychopathy checklist-revised (PCL-R), developed by Robert Hare and utilised widely overseas, as a means of assisting judges in sentencing offenders. Some comparisons with other widely used personality tests are made, and specific arguments for applying the PCL-R advanced.

JOHN PRATT

Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand

Session 1B

THE RETURN OF THE WHEELBARROW MEN; OR, THE ARRIVAL OF POSTMODERN PENALTY

This paper examines the significance of new penal initiatives that are to be found to a greater or lesser extent across English based jurisdictions at the present time. These initiatives vary enormously. They may take the form of what is known as 'restorative justice' on the one hand (and thereby proclaim their affinity to indigenous justice or non-modern practices); or they may take the form of explicitly punitive and public punishments on the other, which may seem redolent of premodern practices and which are likely to have a significant element of community involvement. What is common to all of them though is the way in which they seem to take us beyond the modernist penal framework and its cultural parameters. As such, these new initiatives may be indicators of an emerging postmodern penalty, which obeys a new set of values and where punishment is delimited by new cultural parameters.

MIKE PRESDEE (University of Sunderland, England), and
REECE WALTERS (Institute of Criminology, New Zealand)

Session 3C

THE PERILS AND POLITICS OF CRIMINOLOGICAL RESEARCH AND THE THREAT TO ACADEMIC FREEDOM

As University managers continue to place pressure on staff to engage in commercially contracted research, criminologists are finding themselves more than ever before, tendering for government funds in competition with corporate research bodies. Consistent with broader political trends to demonstrate accountability, state departments are employing criminologists and other researchers to evaluate and review the efficiency and effectiveness of their policies and practices.

Academics are witnessing a shift in emphasis from a role as critic and conscience of society to that of 'service provider', where the state has become a 'client'. A shift which has the potential to create tension. Criminological research which criticises government policy and practice may risk suppression, censorship or litigation. This paper uses a case study to open debate and explore some of the battles which criminological researchers are often drawn into when they publish research findings that may be critical of government decision-making and policy.

HENRY PRUNCKEN

Courts Administration Authority, South Australia

Poster Session, Thursday

CHASING THE DRAGON: ESTIMATING THE SIZE OF AUSTRALIA'S HEROIN TRAFFICKING PROBLEM - 1988-96

A management axiom states: "If you can measure it, you can manage it." The converse to this principle is quite clear; if management cannot measure a phenomenon, it cannot be managed in any controlled way. In the case of law enforcement, drug trafficking cannot be managed if it cannot be measured.

Drug trafficking is not being managed effectively. Recent literature on drugs is replete with references to the fact that law enforcement has "lost the war" in reducing the supply of heroin.

JUDY PUTT

National Campaign Against Violence and Crime, NSW

Panel Session - Friday afternoon

PRODUCTIVE LINKAGES BETWEEN POLICY, RESEARCH AND PRACTICE

The main purpose of the paper is to raise a series of questions in relations to how research can, and should, influence policy and practice. As a 'case study' on the subject, there is a brief description of the National Campaign Against Violence And Crime - the first really significant federal government crime prevention initiative. Ultimately, the Campaign seeks to identify and promote ways of reducing crime and violence, and the fear of crime. This entails working across disciplines and sectors, and with policy makers, practitioners and researchers. Since its inception in 1996, strategic decisions have guided the Campaign's focus in terms of prevention, priority areas, spheres of activity and partnerships. Contact with the criminological research community has occurred through informal and formal means related to both the process of determining and the process of implementing these strategic decisions. The experience of the past two years provides an opportunity to reflect on the connections between policy, practice and research. A large part of the paper highlights key trends in training, communication, and public administration that are effecting, and challenging some of the taken for granted assumptions about these linkages.

PAM PUUSAARI

Brisbane Women's Correctional Centre, Qld

Session 1B

THE DEVELOPMENT OF A THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY IN CORRECTIONAL SETTING TO TREAT FEMALE SUBSTANCE ABUSERS - A POLICY PROPOSAL

In 1992 women prisoners in Queensland were granted a 'special needs' status. While a number of positive changes were implemented in response to the recommendations of this report, since this time there has also been rapid change in the correctional context. The conspicuous aspects being the significant increase in numbers of women entering the correctional system and major organisational restructuring of purchaser and provider roles of corrective services in Queensland.

The overwhelming need to accommodate the large number of women entering a small over-crowded correctional facility of Brisbane Women's Correctional Centre has pre-occupied staff and limited the capacity for any strategic proactive management of women prisoners based upon sound research. Compounding this factor is the outmoded facility of Brisbane Women's Correctional Centre that has limited design capacity to separate and accommodate prisoners with discrete needs. A new 232 bed female prison has commenced on the Wacol prison complex and is due for completion in June 1999.

This paper proposes therefore that it is timely to reassess how we are 'doing business' and draw from empirical data and best practice models to develop a therapeutic model of program intervention to treat substance abuse among female offenders. We have a growing body of data that suggests that substance abuse (particularly intravenous drug use) is more prevalent among female than male prisoners. Apart from this women present with a range of needs particular to their gender and it is proposed that a holistic therapeutic approach to treatment will produce significant outcomes for women prisoners. The therapeutic model for treatment of substance abuse among the offending population had demonstrated reduction of recidivism rates in the American literature. It is also being trialled in some other Australian jurisdictions as a best practice model of program intervention.

CAROL QUADRELLI

Justice Studies, Queensland University of Technology

Session 6B

BAD GIRLS IN THE BIG HOUSE

Whilst there exists a growing field of literature on women and crime in Australia, research in the area of sentencing patterns is decidedly scant. Some studies based on a comparison of sentences of male and female offenders for similar offences show that female offenders tend to get lower sentences than their male counterparts. Yet other studies support the thesis that differential discretion takes place at various stages of court processing with gender disparity most likely to occur in decisions prior to final sentencing.

The central tenet of my doctoral research posits that it is not whether women are treated differently per se, but how different categories of women are perceived and socially constructed within our criminal justice framework and the judicial system's 'processing' of such categories of women.

Once female offenders enter the court processing phase, their gender and how they and their circumstances match with traditional stereotypes and values impact greatly upon judicial decision making in a range of ways.

Presented will be findings from a pilot study focusing on 65 women Queensland inmates and their experiences of the criminal justice system. Issues to be explored include how this particular group of women perceived contributing factors which may have influenced judicial decision making; sentencing outcomes; and their current 'management' regime exercised by correctional authorities.

DON ROBERTSON

Australian Centre for Security Research, University of Western Sydney (Macarthur)

Panel Session, Thursday afternoon

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE POLICING: ISSUES AND OPTIONS FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIME PREVENTION COLLABORATION WITHIN AUSTRALIA

In Australia we are at the cross-roads in regard to future directions of policing. On the one hand we have the present and more traditional approaches whereby public police forces/services are our front line both in terms of investigative and preventive policing roles. On the other hand we have a burgeoning private security (private policing) sector including quasi law enforcement agencies such as the Australian Protection Service and other government bodies, who are accepting more and more responsibility for all facets of community and corporate policing.

If we are to be serious about combining expertise and resources in ensuring the most effective policing outcomes, then we must adopt strategies that initiate equitable policing partnerships involving all agencies and the community. We must move away from the notion that policing partnerships are only possible so long as control rests with the public policing bureaucracies. Crime prevention partnerships must evolve by all stakeholders mutually agreeing to share expertise and experience. This does not mean a blurring or lessening of legislative responsibility in relation to the role of public police. Rather it means a willingness by public police forces/services to acknowledge both their expertise and their limitations and to acknowledge that communities, corporations and other government agencies may well have similar levels of expertise and experience.

Partnership does not imply that public policing agencies are necessarily to be regarded as the dominant partner members. Maximum benefit in partnerships is more likely to come from an approach of partnership equity.

The rationale for developing equity partnerships in crime prevention is the rapid growth of the private policing sector in Australia with its often undefined mix of experience and expertise. Despite this growth, much of the private policing sector is unsure of its directions, legislative limits and capacity to offer its collective services to the improvement of policing as a whole. The Australian experience of the growth of policing by the private sector is similar to experiences of the USA, Canada and the UK. Throughout these four western countries, the corporate sector, individuals, community groups and other government or quasi-government departments are exercising policing functions which traditionally have been left to what we normally define as the public or government funded and controlled police services or forces.

Any form of co-operative or collaborative policing requires a willingness on the part of public policing agencies to share much more openly their own experiences and their own limitations in combatting and preventing crime. In reality, it is a pointless exercise for police services (forces) to seek public sector, corporate sector and community co-operation unless the policing agencies become more transparent in the way they operate. This in part will mean a willingness, for example, to share resources, to disclose information and to invite participation in a range of initiatives that may result in corporations or communities knowing as much or more than the police and, in the end, receiving greater acknowledgement for their ability to prevent or solve crime with or without police assistance.

NICOLE ROGERS

School of Law & Justice, Southern Cross University

Session 2C

MAD MOTHERS, OVERZEALOUS THERAPISTS AND THE PAEDOPHILE INQUIRY

In my paper I look at the appearance of central tenets of the child sexual abuse backlash movement in the 1997 NSW Royal Commission Report on its Paedophile Inquiry. The image of the family unfairly persecuted by the government, the role played by over-zealous welfare workers in unjustified investigations, and the connection between "mad mothers" and the manufacture of false allegations are all themes which have been developed by the backlash movement. A close analysis of the Report of the Wood Royal Commission reveals the extent to which backlash ideology was accepted by the Commission. If, as appears to be the case, the Report is representative of the dominant legal discourse in this area, this study should raise questions about the influence of backlash ideology on law and policy. Child sexual abuse, with its predominance of male offenders, is linked to the construction of masculinity in our society. These particular backlash stereotypes divert attention away from this issue and focus instead on the role of women in "creating" the phenomenon of child sexual abuse through their unbalanced, mad, unreasonable and illogical behaviour.

SARAH SANDERS

Victorian Community Council Against Violence

Poster Session, Thursday

ROAD RAGE

There appears to be increasing community concern about aggressive and/or violent behaviour associated with motor vehicle use, or what is commonly known as "road rage". Recent incidents, particularly those of a violent nature have been highlighted in the media and there is concern that "road rage" is increasingly posing a threat to public and individual safety.

There is presently no effective measure of aggression and/or violence associated with motor vehicle use on Victorian roads.

In order to address the community concern about violence and/or aggression associated with motor vehicle use, it is important that an accurate measure of the incidence of the behaviours that fall under the umbrella term "road rage" be taken, as a benchmark, with a view to monitoring changes over time.

The VCCAV commissioned a random telephone survey of over 800 Victorian drivers about issues relating to violence and/or aggression on Victorian roads. The objectives of this survey were to:

- measure the incidence of aggression and/or violence associated with motor vehicle use on Victorian roads;
- determine the profile of victims and perpetrators of aggression and/or violence associated with motor vehicle use on Victorian roads;
- develop a greater understanding about the causes of aggressive and/or violence associated with motor vehicle use; and
- develop measures of community perceptions regarding changes in the incidence of aggression and/or violence associated with motor vehicle use on Victorian roads.

Behaviours that fall under the wide umbrella "road rage" range from relatively minor (mainly traffic offences) to more serious (criminal offences). The survey was designed to capture people's motivations as they move along that continuum.

The survey was designed to provide a benchmark measure of aggressive and/or violent behaviour associated with motor vehicle use. This will enable changes in the incidence and perceptions of Road Rage to be measured over time.

ADRIAN SANDERY

South Australia

Session 6A

TOO MANY FACILITIES, TOO LITTLE CORRECTION

In Australia more people are going to prison than ever before not only as a result of our rising population but also as a rising proportion of the population. Politicians' perceptions that it is worth votes to be tough on crime results in measures such as truth in sentencing where longer times are spent in jail by sentenced offenders. Other political reactions include a wider range of crimes attracting a prison sentence rather than alternatives to imprisonment and larger police forces detecting more offenders. This resulting larger prison population needs more facilities to incarcerate them.

Higher rates of incarceration do not reduce the overall crime rate. Research has shown that there is no positive correlation between the crime rate and rates of incarceration. The majority of crimes committed in Australia are non violent therefore the majority of offenders in prison are basically non violent. While a prison sentence may appear to be fighting crime, it does not always provide justice. Imprisonment could be kept for the more serious and violent crimes and non custodial community based options could be provided for the majority of offenders.

Given the rising rate of incarceration and the consequent development of new correctional facilities and the failure of these measures to curb the crime rate, it is fair to say there are too many facilities and too little correction.

RICK SARRE

School of Law & Legal Practice, University of South Australia

Session 6A

DIVERSIONARY PROGRAMS, CORRECTIONAL ISSUES AND CRIME PREVENTION: A PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS OF SOME REFORM PITFALLS

It has long been the case that governments have been anxious to discover means and mechanisms by which to reduce the number of people in custody. The suspended sentence was introduced as one such mechanism. Police cautioning was another.

Currently in South Australia, the Department for Correctional Services is examining anew the place of diversionary programs in sentencing practice, especially for offenders with alcohol and other drug-related problems, and with particular attention to Aboriginal offenders. To that end the Department is pursuing broad-based terms of reference for this investigation, which terms include an examination of overseas practices, culture and gender sensitive approaches, and community sanctions.

The terms of reference also include an examination of the history of diversionary schemes in SA legislation and administrative practice and the current status and effect of diversionary sentencing, especially suspended sentences. For it is becoming increasingly clear that the suspended sentence, like many other diversionary schemes, is falling into the realm of those justice initiatives which, upon implementation, often result in outcomes quite opposite to the ones sought by their architects.

This paper is designed to review this area of South Australian law with a view to the creation of a model of sanctions that has the greatest potential for delivering workable diversionary schemes.

GARY SAWLE and JON KEAR-COLWELL

Charles Sturt University

ATTACHMENT THEORY AND PAEDOPHILIA: A DEVELOPMENTAL PERSPECTIVE

In this study attachment theory was applied to three samples: 23 mature age, male, part-time external university students (controls), 22 male non-offending victims of sexual abuse and 25 convicted male paedophiles. There were no significant differences in ages between the three samples. Attachment styles are examined as are coping strategies for separation and developmental histories of neglect, sexual and physical abuse. It is proposed that attachment styles and strategies to cope with separation will differ between the paedophiles and the other two groups. If confirmed this would indicate that attachment style was a significant factor in the developmental history together with the coping strategies in current interpersonal relationships of paedophiles and male victims of sexual assault. The results of this study indicated that the victims and controls experienced a secure attachment style, unlike the paedophiles who were found to have an insecure attachment style. There were somewhat similar findings for coping strategies and developmental history. The findings with regard to attachment style, coping strategies and developmental history have major implications for the style of treatment that should be employed with paedophiles.

DAVID SCHULZ

Administration of Justice and Criminal Justice Program, Department of Justice, Queensland
Session 2A

INTERPRETERS AND TRANSLATIONS

The Department of Justice is conducting a number of projects which increase the access to justice of members of the community. This paper provides an update of departmental initiatives.

Interpreters and Translations

The greatest impediment a multicultural community faces regarding access to justice is the inability to communicate in a courtroom. To address this issue, the Department of Justice has carried out a number of projects which improve language services to clients of the courts system. In addition to increasing the availability of interpreters and translations of information, a major review of language services was conducted in partnership with the Bureau of Ethnic Affairs. The outcomes of this project have put Queensland in the forefront of language service in many areas.

Community Consultation and Participation

Courts Division has developed a coordinated plan designed to increase direct communication and feedback between the administrators of the courts and the community. It has also increased the participation of the community in projects to provide services and information for members of the public.

Technology

Some major steps forward have occurred in the use of technology to improve access, increase security and reduce costs. These include the use of the Internet for information dissemination and public communication; video conferencing for witnesses and remand matters, and most importantly, the Courts Modernisation Project which will significantly advance the delivery of services and the recording of information.

Additional information is available upon request on other departmental priority initiatives such as: Support for Victims of Crime and Alternate Dispute Resolution.

ANN SCOTT

Office of the Commissioner, Queensland Police Service
Poster session, Thursday

THE JURY IS STILL OUT: DIFFERENTIATING BETWEEN RHETORIC AND REALITY IN IMPLEMENTING PROBLEM-ORIENTED POLICING

The paper examines some of the tensions between claims for community and problem-oriented policing and the reality, and the dilemma this poses for implementation of recommendations of reviews of the Queensland Police Service and any assessment of that implementation.

The Queensland Police Service has been the subject of three major organisational reviews over the past decade, each of which has focussed some attention on aspects of the Service's approach to community policing and/or problem-oriented policing. The most recent of these reviews, the Bingham Review, devoted a chapter to Policing Strategies which made a number of recommendations on community policing and problem-oriented policing.

The author draws on her background as a researcher in public policy, with a particular interest in policy implementation, to raise issues relating to the implementation of these recommendations. In particular, the dilemma posed by the gap between rhetoric and reality in relation to the proven outcomes of these strategies.

The paper suggests that care will need to be taken to assess the implementation by the Queensland Police Service of problem-oriented policing to ensure that the criteria on which the assessment is based are bedded in reality rather than rhetoric. It is argued that the fact that these policing strategies are still the subject of considerable debate elsewhere should be properly recognised in any such assessment.

WENDY SEARLE , JUDY PAULIN AND TONY WALDEGRAVE

Ministry of Justice, New Zealand

Session 1B

THE ACTIVATION OF SUSPENDED SENTENCES OF IMPRISONMENT IN NEW ZEALAND

The sentencing option of a suspended sentence of imprisonment was introduced in New Zealand in late 1993. This option provides for some prison sentences of not less than six months and not more than two years to be suspended for a period for up to two years. If an offender subject to a suspended sentence is convicted of another offence punishable by imprisonment during the suspension period, the suspended sentence must be activated in some form.

In March this year the co-authors completed the extraction of data from court files pertaining to approximately 380 cases for which a suspended sentence of imprisonment was imposed during 1995 in one of six New Zealand court locations.

The presentation will describe for this sample how suspended sentences of imprisonment are being used and provide an assessment of the nature and extent of the activation of these sentences.

CAROL SMART

Department of Sociology and Social Policy, University of Leeds

Keynote address, Wednesday

“THESE POOR CHILDREN OUGHT TO BE PRECLUDED FROM ASSOCIATION WITH OTHER CHILDREN, FOR WITHOUT ANY FAULT ON THEIR PART THEY ARE MORAL LEPEERS”: A HISTORY OF AMBIVALENCE AND CONFLICT IN THE DISCURSIVE CONSTRUCTION OF THE ‘CHILD VICTIM’ OF SEXUAL ABUSE

In this paper I draw upon a range of archival material produced in England between 1910 and 1960 and on the subject of what we now call child sexual abuse. This period has been selected because there is now a conventional wisdom which suggests that the sexual abuse of children was simply denied throughout these decades. Yet there is evidence that it was both much talked of, and where it was ‘denied’ the denials were varied and contradictory. There is evidence of outbreaks of venereal diseases in children’s homes in the 1920s as well as highly organised attempts to change the criminal law better to protect children in the 1920s and 30s. What is revealed is a complex understanding of ‘the child’ as well as competing accounts on harm and seriousness. This paper will concentrate on how the discursive construction of ‘the child’ shifts and /or solidifies in archival material relating to law reform and the criminal justice system.

ELIZABETH STANKO

ESRC Violence Research Program Brunel University

Session 3D

UNMASKING WHAT SHOULD BE SEEN: A STUDY OF THE PREVALENCE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE LONDON BOROUGH OF HACKNEY

This article reports the findings of a study of the prevalence of domestic violence in one local area in London, England. Part of a wider project exploring the costs of domestic violence to the public, this article examines a truism about domestic violence: that it is largely hidden. Through a trawl of key agencies identified by previous UK studies to which women turn for assistance, this project estimates that approximately one in nine of the population of adult women in the London borough of Hackney experienced domestic violence during 1996. This paper presents a methodology which could be used to estimate the impact of domestic violence within key public institutions and to develop monitoring strategies to address domestic violence in local settings.

ANNA STEWART

School of Justice Administration, Griffith University

Session 3D

UNDERSTANDING THE NATURE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: AN INVESTIGATION OF CALLS FOR SERVICE RECEIVED BY THE QUEENSLAND POLICE SERVICE

The aims of this research were a) to provide an understanding of the nature of the domestic situations police are called to especially in relation to the incidence of repeat victimisation and the clustering of problem behaviours; b) to investigate police involvement in domestic violence including the types of calls they respond to and the actions they taken when responding to ‘domestics’ and c) identify problem-orientated police strategies for reducing domestic violence.

These aims were addressed by analysing the Queensland Police Service calls for service data held at the Criminal Justice commission. Calls for service are requests for police assistance made by members of the public dialling the emergency number 000 or contacting the local police station. The Beenleigh communication centre of the Queensland Police Service received 12,996 calls for service in the Beenleigh and Logan area between 1 July 1995 and the 13 December 1996. In this study 667 of these calls for service that were either called in as a “domestic” or resulted in a classification of a “domestic” after the police had responded to the call. These data provide an invaluable picture of the nature of domestic violence.

Data are currently being analysed in relation to the first two study aims. The results of these analyses will be presented along with the implications of these findings for problem orientated police strategies for dealing with domestic violence.

DAVID TAIT

Department of Criminology, University of Melbourne
Session 3C

THE RESEARCH WRITING FACILITY: REPORT OF AN EDUCATIONAL EXPERIMENT

Melbourne and Monash have teamed up to deliver a computer-facilitated undergraduate research methods course in Criminology/Police and Justice Studies. The course involves students working in small project teams, carrying out their own research in a collaborative environment, and posting and commenting on each others' work via on-line forums. A 'research writing facility' was developed to provide the infrastructure for this cooperative venture, together with a third partner, Lane Community College in Oregon. This workshop provides a live display of the facility presented by the development team. The workshop reports on the first pilot test of the facility with 150 students at Melbourne and 30 students in Oregon in Semester 1 1998.

ALISON TAYLOR

Gold Coast City Council
Session 4A

EFFECTIVELY TARGETING CRIME PREVENTION STRATEGIES BY LOCATING GEOGRAPHIC DISADVANTAGE

A composite index is derived from aggregated demographic and socio-economic characteristics by applying principal components analysis to Census data. This allows patterns of disadvantage or social differentiation in a study area to be determined and mapped. Residents of the areas found to be highly disadvantaged according to this measure, are subject to conditions conducive for crime to occur and for engagement in criminal activities.

These highly disadvantaged areas have a low socio-economic profile, higher proportions of splintered families, high unemployment rates and low cost accommodation. Community-based crime prevention programs can effectively be targeted to these areas. Where programs have limited funding, targeting the optimum areas for placing programs or piloting strategies in areas likely to reach the maximum number of clients should improve outcomes. This work also provides a means of prioritising areas where only limited programs or funding are available.

Using GIS techniques, crime statistics by area can be overlaid with areas of disadvantage to determine what patterns exist. In the case study area of Gold Coast city, this has resulted in identification of specific areas that are both highly disadvantaged and subject to high rates of reported crimes. These areas then become the focus for implementing crime prevention strategies.

COLIN THORNE

Justice Studies, Queensland University of Technology
Session 1D

THE IMPLEMENTATION AND REACTION TO COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING IN QUEENSLAND

At the inception of policing in London the focus was on crime prevention and maintenance of social order. Within contemporary society the corporate strategies of the various policing agencies of Australia have again focussed on crime prevention and maintenance of social order through the involvement of the community. The contemporary philosophy has the label - "Community-Oriented Policing". However, other terms, such as, Community Policing, Problem oriented policing, have also been utilised to address similar issues, thus leading to some confusion, both within policing and the general public.

The concept of Community Oriented Policing, it is argued, has been the focus of policing, particularly in the rural communities, for several decades. But given the changing demographics which imply that a large percentage of the population now reside on the coastal fringe of Australia it is perhaps time to consider the Community Oriented Policing concept in terms of the new population concentrations, namely the regional and metropolitan areas.

This paper will focus on the policing and general public reaction to the implementation of community oriented policing within the Metropolitan North Police Region.

SUE TREVASKES

Faculty of International Business & Politics, Griffith University
Session 5C

INTERPRETING CRIMINAL COURT PRACTICES IN CHINA

It is commonly acknowledged that in the wake of the transformation of economic and social conditions of post-1978 reformist China the criminal court underwent a significant shift in its approach to the administration of justice. The proclamation of a new style of socialist legality was based on a conjecture that economic reform and the open door policy necessitated a specialised and professionalised form of justice administration. Accompanying this call for a new era of legality was a chorus of official legal discourse - 'equality before the law', 'independent administration of justice', and 'handling cases according to the law' - which was introduced in tandem with judicial training programs and the implementation of China's first post-revolutionary criminal codes.

Despite a new public commitment to 'professionalism', 'rule of law' and 'the independent administration of justice', a common response of the judicial organs to the threat of social instability in the early 1980s, was to utilise a more authoritarian means of crime control in which law and order crime campaigns were employed under the rubric of 'comprehensive management' techniques of justice administration.

These anomalies highlight a problem in interpreting and evaluating judicial practices in post-1978 China. The object of this paper is to explore some of the ways in which the judicial institutions in China have been interpreted in literature in the west and to offer an alternative to the conventional vocabulary of 'rule of law' and 'rule of man' in interpreting judicial practices.

CHRIS TROTTER

Social Work Department, Monash University, Victoria

Session 2B

PUBLIC OPINION AND SENTENCING

There is a common perception, often promoted by the media, that the public want sentencing practices to be tougher. This paper reports on a study undertaken in 1996 in Melbourne which attempted to look at this issue in some depth. Three hundred and thirty people were interviewed in Melbourne shopping centres. They were interviewed for 15 to 30 minutes about such things as their knowledge of sentencing practices, the types of sentences they favour for different types of crimes, their views about the impact of prison and their confidence in rehabilitation and community based programs.

The results suggest that the public may not be as punitive as the media often suggest and that the public view about sentencing practices is complex. Most of those interviewed initially said they wanted tougher penalties, however, when asked to comment on typical penalties handed down by Melbourne courts they generally found them adequate. It was only in relation to serious violent crimes that they wanted harsher penalties. A majority of those interviewed had little faith in prison feeling it made people more criminal and as such did not protect the community. Most did not wish to spend more money on prisons preferring that it be spent on cheaper alternatives such as community sentences and rehabilitation programs. More detailed analysis of the methodology and results will be presented at the conference.

RON VINCENT, MARY SETH-SMITH

Ethical Standards Command, Queensland Police Service

Session 1A

FROM ETHICAL PRINCIPALS TO ETHICAL PRACTICE: A QUEENSLAND CASE STUDY

A considerable body of evidence indicates that initially high ethical ideals fade rapidly once police recruits are exposed to operation policing. In response to such findings and to public concern, in the wake of the Fitzgerald Inquiry, that greater emphasis should be placed on ethics within the police community, the Commissioner established the Ethical Standards Command in October 1997. The command consists of three branches, each of which deals with different aspects of police ethics: the Inspectorate and Evaluation Branch serves an audit function; the Internal Investigations Branch deals with complaints against police; and the Ethical practice Branch aims to promote and foster ethical practice throughout the service. This paper outlines the strategic framework adopted by the Ethical Practice Branch and discusses the range of problems encountered in translating an organisational ideal into a practical reality. In particular, issues surrounding attempts to change the negative aspects of police culture are discussed in the context of ethics education and training, internal witness support, and the development of a balance between reactive and proactive managerial response.

GLENN WAHLERT

Strategic & Corporate Planning, Australian Federal Police

Session 5A

CRIME IN CYBERSPACE: TRENDS & CHALLENGES IN COMPUTER CRIME IN AUSTRALIA

The increasing use of technology by criminals will present law enforcement with some critical challenges over the next decade. Many of these challenges will relate directly to advances in, and the convergence of, computing, telecommunications and media technologies. Some of these developments may mask the degree of criminality associated with the commission of an offence; others are likely to make the detection and investigation of offences extremely difficult and, in some cases, impossible.

While the exact nature of the emerging electronic environments cannot be determined, certain trends are evident. This paper highlights these trends by examining the current and emerging computer-related crime issues for law enforcement, and explores some response strategies that may assist Australian agencies and policy developers prepare for the challenges technology will bring. The presentation will also reveal the findings of the 1997 *Computer & Security Survey*, which surveyed the Business Review Weekly's top 500 companies in an attempt to quantify the computer crime problem in Australia today and enhance our understanding of the threat.

PHILIP WALSH and MIKE ENDERS

Professional Development Centre, Charles Sturt University

Session 2D

POLICE CORRUPTION AND NEWS WORTHINESS: AN ANALYSIS OF REPORTS OF POLICE MISCONDUCT IN SYDNEY'S MAJOR DAILY NEWSPAPERS

Police corruption and misconduct have not been far from the news headlines in New South Wales since the start of the Wood Royal Commission. The study which is the subject of this paper involved an analysis of Sydney's major daily newspapers, the *Sydney Morning Herald*, *The Australian*, and the *Daily Telegraph* and their associated weekend newspapers from the Monday prior to the release of Justice Wood's report into the NSW Police Service until August 1997. The results of this study provide an important insight into what journalists regard as newsworthy during a period when, due to the release of a major report into police corruption, public awareness of these matters should be increased. Specifically, this paper will examine the types of police misconduct which 'make news' in comparison to incidents of police misconduct identified in the annual reports of NSW's corruption fighting bodies; and identify any apparent trends in the way in which these matters are reported or their newsworthiness following the release of a major corruption inquiry's report.

LINDA WAUGH and MARGOT FFRENCH

Research Division, Criminal Justice Commission, Queensland

Session 6D

THE WEAKER SEX?: WOMEN AND POLICE WORK

Female police officers are sometimes still confronted with the "traditional view that women do not belong on patrol because of their lack of physical strength and ability to maintain an authoritarian presence in the face of challenges that the public can present to police" (Grennan, 1987). Despite the continuing debate about the differences between women and men police officers, relatively little research has been done to determine what the differences are.

Contrary to the common view that women police officers are not as effective as their male counterparts in general duties policing, recent research undertaken jointly by the Criminal Justice Commission and the Queensland Police Force has shown very few gender differences in the occurrence or frequency of a number of physical activities undertaken during work time or in the rate and type of work-based injury. In particular, there were no gender differences in the performance of activities associated with managing a non-complaint offender.

The implications of these findings are discussed with particular focus on the issues of use of force, conflict management, and gender-based differences in policing styles.

LINDA WAUGH AND KELLY MADDREN

Research Division, Criminal Justice Commission

Poster session, Thursday

THE PHYSICAL REQUIREMENTS OF GENERAL DUTIES POLICING

The demands of operational police work were examined using a survey of Queensland Police Officers. The results from 357 Constables and senior Constables confirmed that police perform a wide range of physical activities. The activities performed most commonly, and by the majority of officers, were those which required managing non-complaint persons. Not surprisingly, most assaults and injuries were the result of physical struggles to restrain offenders. Police officers rarely report having to run long distances and/or negotiate difficult obstacles. The findings have significant implications for the development of policies and practices for recruitment and selection, physical skills education and occupational health and safety.

WILLIAM WESTON

Dept of Criminology, University of Melbourne

Session 5B

MISSING MILLIONS: COMMON THEMES FROM THE MAJOR FINANCIAL COLLAPSES IN THE 1980s

This paper examines a variety of major figures and organisations which provide notable examples of the company failures which were a feature of the late 1980s, include Bond and Bond Corporation, Connel and Rothwells, Johns and Trico, and a number of others. Examined will be the mix of personal characteristics of individuals involved, and the economic and political context which supported these notable cases of large-scale fraud

MY FRANKENSTEIN FATHER: THE SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION OF CHILD ABUSE IN THE QUALITY AND TABLOID MEDIA

This paper reports on the qualitative and quantitative findings of a major empirical study of all the coverage of child abuse issues in a 'quality' paper (*The Sydney Morning Herald*), and a 'tabloid' paper (*The Daily Telegraph Mirror*) in NSW in 1995. The research was carried out by the author and Kate Sinclair. Six themes are discussed, including the differences between *Herald* and *Mirror* coverage:

- Child abuse receives saturating coverage in the press, but much of this is superficial in nature.
- The 'child abuse horror story' is a key form of media report, particularly in the *Telegraph*, focusing on the most severe and dramatic individual cases. Both papers also give disproportionate coverage to the less typical forms of abuse (eg homicides and sexual assault, and non-familial abusers), which reinforces stereotypes about maltreatment.
- Another common form of article is the 'human interest' report, focusing on 'interesting features such as the 'victim success story' or research related reports.
- Child abusers are seen as evil or sick individuals, and there is little attention paid to the social causes of abuse.
- Gender stereotypes are also reinforced in the portrayals of offenders - for instance, the extensively publicised cases involving female perpetrators had strong 'bad mother' themes.
- Official criminal justice agencies are the predominant 'claimsmakers' used as sources for stories.

It is concluded that the media image of child abuse is a superficial and distorted one which does little to educate the public about child abuse. This is consistent with studies on the media reporting of crime more generally.

ROBERT WILLIAMS and **GERARD McGRATH**
Professional Development Centre, Charles Sturt University
Session 6B

IDEALISM AS UNREALISTIC OPTIMISM AMONGST POLICE RECRUITS AND THE RISK OF ETHICAL SLIDE

The encouragement of a high level of idealism amongst recruits is seen as a crucial strategy for combating enculturation into a systemic ethical slide which is often related to increased cynicism. If high idealism is seen as unrealistic optimism then the strategy is clearly an insufficient one with regard to neutralizing ethical risk. This is because high idealism can foster a defensive denial of personal and situational vulnerability to risk. In this study recruits were asked to indicate how seriously they rated a number of "real life" ethical dilemmas. They were also asked to estimate the response of the average cop and also that of the police department. These scores were then compared with those obtained from experienced officers (two years and over), and those made by university students of a similar age and educational standard as recruits. Recruits scores were significantly different from those of the other two groups. These results were interpreted as portraying higher levels of unrealistic optimism amongst recruits. This difference has important implications for training in that loss of idealism and increasing disillusionment are key factors in the development of professional burnout.

JOHN WILLIAMS-MOSLEY
School of Social Sciences, Queensland University of Technology
Session 1D

BEING BLACK IN A PUBLIC PLACE AND OTHER 'GOOD ORDER' OFFENCES: THE OVERPOLICING OF ABORIGINES

Over the last three decades Australian criminology has provided sufficient evidence to prove that the policing of Aboriginal people was racist. In doing so, a number of researchers have explained this racism through the concept of overpolicing. At its most basic level, the concept is taken to mean both the extent of police intervention and the nature of that intervention. This paper will explore the characteristics, application and dimensions of overpolicing and its continuing use by police as a means of subjugating Aboriginal people within Australian society.

KERRY WIMSHURST
School of Justice Administration, Griffith University
Session 4C

PRISONS, 'AT-RISK' MEN AND WELFARE: QUEENSLAND IN THE 1930'S

This paper reports findings from a project investigating relationships between the prison system and welfare during a period of economic and social stress. The proportion of young people in prison in Queensland during the 1920s and early 1930s rose significantly. Between 1920 and 1932, for example, the proportion of incarcerated young men more than doubled from 15.0% to 36.0% of male prisoners. Prison authorities along with other social commentators expressed grave concerns about the welfare and future prospects of young men in particular. However, close examination suggests that there were other categories of men who were also seen to be at risk of falling deeper into offending and disrepute; yet whose lives, it was claimed, might be salvaged through progressive and humane correctional practices. The paper points to contradictory aspects of contemporary correctional thinking, particularly the emphasis placed upon the supposed reformative benefits for prisoners of their acquiring "industrial knowledge" and industrious work habits at a time of mass unemployment outside the prison. Nevertheless, by focusing on the social history of punishment in a period of distress, early findings from the project illustrate the need to appreciate the often complex interplay between systems of correctional and welfare thinking.

BROOKE WINTORS

Queensland Corrective Services Commission

*Session 4B***THE RISK NEEDS INVENTORY - PREDICTING REOFFENDING**

The Risk/Needs Inventory (RNI) utilised by the Community Corrections arm of the Queensland Corrective Services Commission has been used since 1986 to determine level of risk of re-offending of an offender in the community and used as a tool to determine the level and type of surveillance that the offender is subject to on a community-based order. Statistical studies of the use of the RNI conducted in 1992 have shown it to be a valid predictor of offending behaviour. The purpose of this study is to examine how reliable the RNI has been of predicting re-offending behaviour by conducting a quantitative descriptive study of rates of re-offending from the period from 1987 to 1993 as it is argued that the study conducted in 1992 examined one year of data only from 1987 and that the follow up period was too short to be able to determine if the RNI was adequate in predicting re-offending. The research project will involve analysing 600 probation, home detention and parole files with completed inventories and examining the rates of re-offending by reconviction as per the classification allocated to each offender. The study will also examine the 12 subcategories of the RNI as they relate to rates of re-offending and their effectiveness in predicting re-offending as well as severity of offence where re-offending has occurred.

RICHARD WORTLEY and KERRY WIMSHURST

School of Justice Administration, Griffith University

*Session 3C***WHAT'S IN A NAME? PERCEPTIONS OF COURSE NAMES IN THE FIELD OF CRIMINOLOGY**

Courses dealing with crime and the criminal justice system go under various names, *Criminology*, *Criminal Justice*, *Justice Studies*, and *Justice Administration* being amongst the most popular. Presumably, those who name these courses see subtle differences between these names and select a title which is seen to best reflect the particular focus their course has. For example, in Australia *Justice Administration* has been generally used for courses which have an explicit vocational mission. This paper, however, is not about what these various courses contain, but what people think they contain. The paper reports on a study which examines the perceptions of various course names by prospective students in the field, current students in a criminology-related course, and other stake-holders (relevant employer groups, etc.). It is argued that the name of a course has significant implications for the attractiveness of that course to prospective students, the way that students in a course define their studies and formulate their career aspirations, and the ultimate employability of graduates of the course.