

SEXUAL ABUSE OF CHILDREN — A POLICE OVERVIEW

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About the Authors

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Both Sergeants have worked together during the past seven years on the investigation of child sexual molestation by adults, and have developed police knowledge of the activities of such offenders and the legal requirements for successful prosecutions. They also have sought legislative changes seen necessary to provide greater protection to children from sexual abuse.

Ed.

(Any opinions expressed are personal and not necessarily those of the Queensland Police Department).

In this paper, we will endeavour to discuss three specific areas of sexual abuse.

FIRSTLY: An awareness of the *extent* of sexual abuse in our community; the nature and diversity of cases encountered in the investigation and prosecution of these situations.

SECONDLY: An examination of legislative anomalies that currently exist, with our suggestions for legislative changes we see as necessary to assist not only in the investigation and prosecution of offenders, but primarily in the protection of their young victims.

THIRDLY: We will make proposals for changes in the manner in which offences of sexual abuse are adjudicated in the judicial system. We believe that such changes will prove effective in the rehabilitation of the victim and the offender, their families and increase general public awareness of the 'serious plight of sexually abused children'.

We, as members of the S.C.A.N. team, present this paper in an endeavour to ensure that our children receive the protection in law that is their right.

It is very difficult to state, with any degree of certainty, the 'real' extent of sexual abuse as opposed to 'reported' or 'detected' instances. Perhaps we should, at this stage, discuss what we mean when we talk of 'sexual abuse'.

Sexual abuse or sexual misuse as it is sometimes called, could best be defined as 'exposure of a child to sexual stimulation inappropriate for the child's age, level of psychosocial development, and the role in the family'. We would include in this area, cases where the child has been an active or a passive participant.

Sexual molestation of children within the family is the least talked about type of child abuse. It is largely unreported and some researchers feel it may be even more prevalent than physical abuse. In California, more than 55,000 cases of child maltreatment are reported annually to child protective service agencies,

yet, it is estimated that only about one-fifth of the *actual* cases are reported. Sexual abuse occurs to infants and children of all ages, but more frequently to girls. In many instances, the mother is aware that sexual activity is taking place.

However, research undertaken by D.J. West in England on reported and undetected sexual abuse suggests that the cases which come before the English courts compromise an untypical minority, in which boy victims are over-represented as are offenders who are very much older than their victims and cases involving very young children. These studies also confirm that sexual contacts between adults and children are more commonplace than most people realise. Most of the children who have these experiences never tell their parents. The trauma to the child is especially great if, as is often the case, the adult offender happens to have been a much loved friend or a member of the family, and exposure leads to imprisonment.

A survey conducted by Life Line in Sydney in recent months and reported in newspapers estimated 12,000 cases of rape and 'incest relationships' occur in Australia every year. Willich, in his book, 'The Troubled Ones' applied 1978 U.S.A. statistical formulae to estimate projected figures on the yearly incidence of Australian sexual molestation and incest. He estimated we could anticipate 20,000 new cases of sexual abuse, with about 3,000 instances of 'incest'.

Yet, during the year ended 30 June 1981, in Queensland only 13 complaints of 'incest' were reported and investigated. In the year ended 30 June 1980, eight complaints were received and in the previous year, 14.

Our difficulties in accurately estimating the *extent* of this abuse are compounded by the fact that these figures refer only to 'incest' itself and not to incestuous *assaults* committed in Queensland. The present recording system in the Police Department makes no differentiation as to the relationship between the offender and the victim.

In Queensland law, sexual assaults, which may be heterosexual or homosexual, are broadly two kinds—unwanted sexual intrusion upon adults and sexual contacts with minors under sixteen whether or not the young person involved is a willing participant.

Child abusers and their preferences are many and varied. For instance, they include—parents, siblings, relatives, friends of the family, neighbours, peers, teachers, coaches, doctors, ministers etc. and strangers.

All too often the molester is portrayed as a stranger, a 'dirty old man who lurks around the school ground and recreation areas'. *Today's concept of the child molester is quite different.* He is generally a male who may range in age from his late teens to retirement years, with a peak molesting period from 20 to 45 years. Most will be single who are considered non-daters. However, some are married and have families. They are of average weight and size. They dress neatly and hold responsible jobs. They have been described as quite friendly and intelligent individuals.

* This is the text of a paper conjointly delivered at the Second Australasian Conference on Child Abuse held in Brisbane from 21/9/81 to the 25/9/81 by Sgts MacMillan and Jefferies.

Thus, if we look beyond the veneer of youthful enjoyment in leisure centres, pinball parlours and the like, we find an area wherein adult male offenders solicit and encourage convenient friendships with children that leads, inevitably, to sexual involvement ranging from aggravated assault (genital fondling) to sodomy (intercourse) and sometimes prostitution.

Perhaps we can best illustrate the reality of paedophilia, a subject of which even many police are unaware, by outlining some case histories. The information gleaned from these cases has been verified in many subsequent investigations.

Case Histories

These cases reflect the extent and diversity of sexual abuse that has come to the notice of police. I might mention that five years ago, prior to the 'discovery' of these six cases, even police working exclusively with juveniles had an extremely limited knowledge of the prevalence of this type of deviance. Having established that sexual abuse is a serious and extensive problem in our community, it is important we consider the aspect of the effects of this type of behaviour has on the children involved. Some writers have expressed the opinion that sexual abuse, in many cases, has little lasting damage and that in many cases police involvement, interrogation of the complainant and subsequent medical examinations and court appearances do more harm than the actual offence. Whilst not denying that court and police questioning can be unpleasant and embarrassing, recent studies have shown substantial evidence which I believe refutes these claims of the harmless nature of paedophilia and incest.

For example, Summit & Kryso, who conducted a recent survey, states: 'We are convinced from clinical and consulting experience that incest can do substantial harm. Experience in Parents Anonymous underscores a striking prevalence of incestuous experiences in the childhoods of parents who now have problems with physical and emotional abuse of their children. During the course of psychiatric consultation at Cedar House, a model therapeutic shelter for physically abusing families in Long Beach, California, it emerged that 90% of the mothers seeking help for child abuse had themselves been sexually abused as children'.

Giaretto's studies show conclusively the correlation between incest, and later, prostitution and drug dependency, plus evidence of feminine sexual incapacity.

The high incidence of such positive correlations suggests that there is little room for scepticism.

Dr Helen Connell from the University of Queensland, stated that: 'Long term studies are very few but it is suggested that sexual misuse in childhood has considerable potential for damaging psychological adjustment and sexual function when adulthood is reached. In this respect, it resembles the battered child syndrome in the intergenerational patterns of this type of behaviour develop'.

Investigation

In my discussion on this topic, I wish to separate two distinct areas of sexual abuse of children—offences occurring outside the home and those which occur within it.

Amongst the primary functions of a police officer are the preservation of life, protection of property, the prevention and detection of offences and the bringing of offenders to justice. When the police officer takes his Oath of office, he undertakes, amongst other things, to fulfil those obligations.

Where the offence occurs outside the home, there is little conflict between members of the various disciplines—medical, social work and police—on whether or not the offender should be prosecuted. However, the question of prosecuting when the abuse occurs in the home, is a contentious issue still to be resolved.

'Sex before 8 or then it's too late'—the motto of the Rene Guyo Society of California in the United States. (Named after the French Freudian psychologist). It boasts over 2,000 members,

each of whom has signed an affidavit that they have deflowered a child under 8 years (male or female). This society is an avid supporter of another world wide organisation known as 'The International Paedophile Information Exchange' or P.I.E. who have, amongst their aims, a world wide campaign to promote the legal and social acceptance of paedophile love. There are a number of members of this society in Australia. One such member was recently sentenced to a lengthy term of imprisonment in this State for sexual offences involving two young children. Another similar group is 'The Childhood Sensuality Circle' based in San Diego, California. It invites all those who remember their repressed childhoods to be liberated. The circle's 'Child's Sexual Bill of Rights' allows, amongst other things, that every child shall have the right to loving relationships, including sexual, with a parent, sibling or other responsible adult or child and shall be protected and aided in doing so by being provided with contraceptives and aids to prevent venereal disease.

I mention these areas to remind us that there are people in our society who are actively promoting these concepts to allegedly 'liberate' the oppressed and to have full legal and societal acceptance of such gross depravity. We suggest that these propagandists are suspect because they seem more concerned with legitimizing the paedophylic interests of adults than with abolishing restrictions on children's rights to allow self-expression of sexual instincts for the child's benefit.

I would like to draw attention to the increasing incidence of sexual offences involving children and the apparent loop-holes in existing legislation which have thwarted endeavours to adequately deal with the problem. Officers of the Juvenile Aid Bureau have encountered a number of instances where children, some of tender years, have been involved in behaviour of a sexual nature which has been grossly offensive and degrading.

The children involved mainly come from deprived and unstable environments and, in our opinion, they are victims rather than offenders. The children most at risk and vulnerable to attack, are young boys between the ages of 12 and 16 years but we are aware of younger children coming to notice. A common denominator is the fact that these children have no effective father figure or no father at all. There is a gross lack of affection and attention and this leads to insecurity, running away, poor self-image, self-destructive and anti-social behaviour, promiscuity and prostitution. Feelings of betrayal, guilt and worthlessness are common in these children.

The offenders causing the greatest concern are adult males who deliberately seek out this particular class of boy and then ingratiate themselves with the child and his parent. They take advantage of the deprivation and endeavour to fulfil the paternal role with the child. This association often has the full blessing of the mother who is somewhat relieved and appreciative that some older male is able and willing to offer friendship and assistance to her son. The relationship develops to a stage when the child even feels a loyalty to the male companion. However, it is during such an association that both the child and the adult go on outings with full parental approval, such as drive-in theatres, fishing trips, camping and C.B. excursions. Whilst on these outings, offences of indecently dealing, gross indecency, sodomy and like offences are committed upon the child. The child is encouraged to take an active part in these activities, receiving rewards for his co-operation. He is endowed with gifts of money and other material things such that his parent cannot afford. Such is the relationship between the child and the adult that seldom, if ever, is a complaint volunteered. The loss of the attention, should a complaint be made, is also a factor to take into account. In fact, complaints of this nature, in most instances, have had to be solicited and this has occasionally brought adverse comment from the bench.

Our experience in relation to female involvement in these types of offences has not been as extensive. The seduction of young girls has not been found to have been pursued with the same

degree of organization and intensity devoted to seducing young boys. However, American studies have found that there is equal involvement of young girls in seduction and child prostitution.

The reluctance of children to report such offences can be attributed to the following: guilt, shame, embarrassment, fear of publicity, rejection and even loyalty to the offender. The child can feel sorry for the offender who may be seen as a lonely person.

In most instances, we have found the offending adult to have been similarly sexually molested when he was a child.

With respect to the home based activities of an incestuous nature, we are denied the opportunity to investigate many offences because of the secrecy that surrounds the offence and the family reluctance to report incest. Incest has been categorised as 'the last taboo' and in most cases, is still veiled in secrecy.

One problem hindering police investigation of sexual abuse is a widespread ignorance of the evidential requirements for a successful prosecution. This lack of understanding is exhibited by some police but, in the main, by workers in other professions who are ignorant of police investigative procedures.

This ignorance is coupled with a lack of appreciation of the importance of police obtaining and preserving evidence for presentation to a court. The *Onus of Proof* lies with the prosecution and defence counsel concentrate on the areas of corroboration, accomplices and fresh complaint in an endeavour to have prosecution evidence rejected by the court. It has been found well nigh impossible to obtain sufficient *corroborative evidence* for successful prosecution of these offences. Even medical evidence, in some cases, has been held insufficient corroboration.

Seldom, if ever, are there any witnesses to these offences, and attempts to use evidence of *similar acts* for corroborative purposes have not succeeded. The general rule in Queensland law is that 'there must be a striking similarity or common denominator' before such evidence is accepted by the court as admissible.

As though this standard of proof was not high enough in sexual assaults, the legislators have created a general statutory provision in Section 632 of the Queensland Criminal Code.

"Person cannot be convicted of an offence on the uncorroborated testimony of an accomplice or accomplices".

Whilst the code also provides in Section 245, that:

"No male person under the age of 17 years shall be deemed capable of consenting to any act by any other male person which but for such consent would be an indecent assault".

Boys, who have consented to these offences, invariably are warned of self-incrimination and classified as accomplices when they are called to testify in court. This precludes their giving evidence for fear of possible prosecution. The classifying of these witnesses as accomplices necessitates further corroboration.

In order to obtain a conviction, police must be in a position to provide corroboration over and above the evidence of the complainant. This determining in advance that evidence of a witness is not to be trusted appears weak. The common law principle was that it was up to the judge to advise the jury on the weight of the particular evidence.

At this point, I would suggest that the first legislative change we would recommend is the repeal of Section 632 of the Criminal Code regarding 'accomplices'. This recommendation has been made previously by judicial bodies. The Committee of Inquiry into the enforcement of criminal law in Queensland and the Queensland Law Reform Commission recommended its repeal in 1977.

There are other anomalies in the law which have been brought to the attention of the authorities in an effort to have legislation close these gaps.

For example, the Criminal Code contains provisions relating to procurement and abduction which specifically apply to females. There is no similar provision for males.

Another glaring example of inadequacy in law is seen in the

question of assault upon invitation. An adult may invite a female child to touch, fondle, masturbate him or her and unless this is accompanied by some element of force or inducement, no offence is committed by that adult.

Role Conflict

Police investigations have been decimated due to untimely interference and advice given to abusing parents by well-intentioned members of other disciplines. Greater mutual understanding of the individual roles of each discipline involved in child abuse management, must be developed to ensure that the roles are not usurped but are complimentary. There is presently some misunderstanding by various team members of the aims and objectives of other members.

The multi-disciplinary team approach should incorporate police-social work co-operation and joint training programmes which have been practiced in some American States for some years with notable success. With team training, we may overcome such mutual mistrust and develop understanding, confidence and trust vital in the S.C.A.N. concept. We, as police, need to be flexible to achieve acceptance by the other professions with whom we now have the good fortune to be working as part of a team.

Investigating officers have been criticised for obtaining explicit statements from complainant children. It is essential that explicit detail be obtained and appropriate medical examinations take place in order to establish the type of offence, the extent of involvement and to establish corroboration and to prepare the child for future probing cross-examination. We support the view 'that it is well to avoid repeated questioning of the child about the circumstances relating to the incident of sexual abuse, but preventing a recurrence of sexual abuse should be a twin therapeutic goal along with preventing and alleviating any psychological damage incurred by the sexually molested child'.

Conflict in Philosophies

Many police officers experience great difficulty in understanding and in some cases flatly refuse to accept the following thoughts:

1. As long as there is love in the home, why remove the child?
2. A bad home is better than a good institution.
3. Placing a 14 year old girl with a single known lesbian, as in sexual abuse cases, lesbians are very supportive persons.
4. Why prosecute? What is achieved?

These views were all expressed to us personally by welfare personnel.

Suggestions for Change

We must acknowledge that our present systems are NOT meeting the challenge of the major area of sexual abuse of children.

We see a need for *specialised training programmes* for officers investigating sexual abuse to encourage greater understanding of the child and the situation, to work at developing communication skills that will reflect this understanding, sensitivity to needs, patience and for the officers to be supportive.

Police-Community relations can be improved by making sexual abuse presentations to the public, via the media and the provision of hand-out information pertaining to the subject. The experience gained by Dr Giarretto verifies the benefits of this. Other measures are: Participating in and providing school programmes, providing an 'on call' officer who deals specifically with sexual abuse (an enlargement of our present rape crisis-line) with encouragement for children to seek assistance; these measures would, we hope, encourage people generally to report both suspicious circumstances and actual incidents.

Concern for the child would dictate that prosecution be attempted only in those cases where evidentiary requirements can be fully met. It is a futile and meaningless exercise, in cases where such proof is lacking, to initiate a prosecution and to subject the

child and parents to the ordeal of questioning and court appearances. An American study by Vincent de Francis, published in 'Protecting the Child Victim of Adults', showed that of 173 complaints necessitating more than 1,000 court appearances, almost half (44%) were dismissed.

I believe that this reinforces the necessity for prosecutions to be commenced only in those instances where competent authorities assess a high probability of success following the submission by police of a pre-prosecution report, containing all available evidence.

Adequate treatment facilities for offenders and victims alike are needed and consideration should be given to whether our present court structure is really appropriate for dealing with family based offences. There is reluctance on the part of most helping professions to report sexual abuse and incest cases to police. Yet, it has been acknowledged by leading authorities in this field that the authority of the criminal justice system and the court process are necessary in the treatment of the offender and his family—almost a reinforcement of the fact that the community will not condone such behaviour. Judicial accountability may have a desirable expiatory or healing effect on the offender. It is salutary that victims and their mothers have admitted to Doctor Giarretto that they have derived comfort from knowledge of the community's clear stand on incest. It appears to be the severity of punishment which will cause a family to want to keep their system closed, thus reinforcing the suffering of the victim herself. Such alternatives as currently exist in the Santa Clara County would seem most advantageous for implementation here, having in mind that one of the possible alternatives as a penalty for incest could be a suspended sentence, with *active* and compulsory participation by the offender in family treatment programmes. The apparent success of this programme warrants an urgent examination of its possible implementation in Australia.

It is essential to have some legal requirement which is enforceable to ensure that convicted offenders abide by decisions made regarding treatment, the victim's protection is of the utmost importance. It is inappropriate to rely on the so called 'him keeping his word' situation, based on some individuals' assessment of the offender as being a person who can be trusted.

The victims of sexual assaults should return to their usual activities and environment as soon as possible, provided the child's protection is guaranteed. Seclusion and over-protectiveness would be adverse after trauma. Court procedures should be dealt with as quickly as possible and a social worker should be available to give support in the day to day problems of the family.

We members of the Juvenile Aid Bureau find much merit with the proposal advocated by Ray Willich that when dealing with sexual abuse cases, the court should be closed to the public, already a legal requirement in Queensland, and the child, accompanied by a parent or other appropriate 'support person', should give evidence in an informal environment, such as an adjoining room or judge's chambers, with only the judge, his associate and counsel present. The defendant and jury could view proceedings via closed circuit television.

We further recommend that sexual abuse, suspected or established, should be the subject of mandatory reporting and that all cases, whether requiring medical treatment or not, be referred to S.C.A.N. teams or a similar body which will decide appropriate action. A decision should be made in relation to the possible prosecution of the offender and the legal action necessary to safeguard the child. Police generally are concerned that information is withheld by well-meaning adults who do not have the same suspicions or experience as police in this field. This is seen to enable the paedophile, for example, to continue his activities unimpeded, defiling other young people, with law enforcement agencies completely unaware of his previous behaviour. From a preventive angle alone, we must face our responsibility to curb sexual violations by children. The Law

Reform Commission on child welfare (discussion paper no. 12) considered compulsory notification and formed the tentative view that certain professions having regular contact with children should be compelled to notify cases of child abuse coming to their notice in the course of practicing their profession, calling or vocation. The fields of education, hospitals, day care centres, social workers, police, family court counsellors were included.

This paper further recommended that voluntary notification by any person acting in good faith should be given legal immunity against civil liability. We would further recommend that those persons who supply information be given similar protection as is available to drug informants.

Section 157 of the Health Act provides:

"No prosecutor or witness on behalf of any prosecution under this act shall be compelled to disclose the fact that he received any information or the nature of such information, or the name of any person who gave such information; and no officer appearing as a prosecutor or witness shall be compelled to produce any reports or documents made or received by him in his official capacity or containing confidential information, or to make any statement in relation thereto."

We, as police, deplore moves by organizations and individuals to legitimise, legalise and rationalize adult/child sexual relationships. Their calls for reform are, in our belief, not motivated by any true interest in the rights of the child but are attempts to rationalize the actions of adult offenders who are exploitative, self-gratifying and totally lacking in any genuine interest in the child's future or best interests.

May we suggest that the evidence which we have available here will readily refute these claims of non-exploitation and resultant benefits to children who have been 'sexually liberated'.

CASE STUDY 'A'

This tape recording was made by a 60 year old, retired public servant, who described himself as a bachelor, with a very strict, puritanical and somewhat hypocritical upbringing. He first came to police notice in 1979 when a mother complained that he had approached her son and arranged to take photographs of him in bushland. This man frequented this bushland area where young boys often went to ride their bikes. Police located "A" at the arranged spot and found him in possession of two cameras, two tape recorders and a number of pornographic magazines, all depicting young boys.

A search of his home uncovered a huge collection of pornographic material, photographs and slides taken by "A", overseas pornographic magazines, movies and tapes. There was even a photograph of the genitals of a six month old male child.

This man committed suicide the day after this material was found, and his M.O. has emerged through his files and tape recordings.

His interest in males developed, according to him, after an unfulfilling sexual encounter with a woman. He first became involved in a body building business and later embarked upon a study of male genitals.

His filing system was extensive and explicit. He included details of the most intimate sexual details, family history, and even shoe size. Envelopes containing clippings of pubic hair collected from boys and men he 'studied' were also indexed.

His thesis, 'Development and Sexual Behaviour of the Young Male' was based on material gathered from some 2,000 young males over a 20 year period.

He was adept at obtaining the most intimate details from those he 'interviewed'. He would pick up hitch-hikers and unbeknown to them, would tape record their conversation which he would later transcribe in shorthand and then create a file on that person.

He corresponded with European contacts, one of whom was a doctor, with a view to publication of his research, and had forwarded to him materials and photographs for this purpose.

With much less scientific motives, he also supplied photographs of young Brisbane boys and also of himself, for publication in the pornographic magazine 'COQ'—in Denmark.

His sexual contacts were not confined to Queensland. He travelled to the Philippines a number of times and photographed young boys in various poses, including their having sexual intercourse with him. He became disenchanted with these people who often sent requests for ever-increasing amounts of money. He became depressed as he felt he was being used!

CASE STUDY "B"

This man came to police notice in 1974 when a deserted mother sought assistance with her son's truancy and unexplained supply of money.

The youth admitted to police he had been befriended by an adult male who had invited him to the movies and on visits to this man's friends. He had given the boy varying sums of money, and had fondled his private parts a number of times.

"B" was located by police as he arrived at a pre-arranged meeting with the boy in a pinball parlour.

He admitted that he had interfered with this boy, and an estimated over a thousand children further under the age of puberty. He claimed to be a 'hoc'—a person who will only interfere with young males under the age of puberty. He claimed to have conducted a school in Sydney to train adults in the art of seducing young boys. He also claimed there were approximately 30 adult 'hocs' operating in Brisbane in 1974.

This was the first occasion that "B" had been detected, and he was placed on probation for two years. He later arranged for a young male absconder from a state institution to be flown to Sydney, and he left Queensland in breach of his probation. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

Three and a half years later, he was located in Sydney and charged with seven charges of sodomy and related offences.

He was sentenced to 22 years imprisonment but on appeal, this was reduced to eleven years. The ages of the children in these offences were 10 to 13 years.

This man usually operates by seducing young children who frequent pinball and fun parlours in the city, Kings Cross and Bondi areas. He entices his victims to his residence by offering them money and other incentives such as outings, clothes etc. These children are usually products of unstable and deprived home environments. He told us of houses in Sydney where children were kept prisoner by adults to be interfered with, and also of a regular interchange of boys between the States of Australia and even overseas.

He and his associates had discussed the proposition of constructing a cellar-type accommodation beneath a dwelling house for the purpose of housing young boys, usually missing persons, who would be kept in custody for the sexual gratification of their captor, possibly for a number of years. Then they would be disposed of by being introduced to addictive drugs, then overdosed, and their bodies left in some deserted place, or buried in the confines of the house in pits.

CASE STUDY "C"

This 50 year old man was employed as a shearer's cook, and lastly as an Education Department employee.

In his early childhood his father died and he was placed in an orphanage. His mother remarried but he remained for most of his childhood in an institution. At 16 he approached to his mother to allow him to live with her but was rejected and she told him she did not want to see him. He believed she had married into society and did not want him to embarrass her. He was a very lonely person.

Over a period of several years, he regularly took children to his

home and out camping for weekends. These children were either in the care of welfare authorities or from families without male figures. He was presented as a warm, caring individual who was genuinely concerned with the welfare of children. He 'conned' his way into a trusted position with the parents and guardians of the boys and had even entertained these people at his home. He was an 'approved' person by welfare authorities.

Nevertheless, while the children were at his home overnight and away with him, he arranged for them to pose for photographs, and also sexually interfered with them. He was charged with six charges of sodomy and two charges of indecently dealing, and sentenced to 9 years imprisonment. The ages of the boys with whom he was involved ranged from 13 to 16 years.

CASE STUDY "D"

"D" is 38 years old, the owner/operator of a large earth moving business. He is a wealthy man. Little is known of his family upbringing, except that he appears to have had a closer relationship to his mother than his father.

Police enquiries reveal that he regularly frequented pinball parlours, leisure centres, etc. where he befriended young males to whom he gave large sums of money and gifts of clothes, jewellery, bicycles, etc. He also befriended boys from a church home in the vicinity of his residence. He had also paid young males up to \$50 for introductions to other young males. He often drove these youths to his luxurious home where they stayed overnight and for weekends. Sometimes he took them to the Gold Coast for the day or weekend, and entertained them lavishly.

He is also known to have been involved with a high school teacher with a similar predilection, who 'supplied' youths from his class. This teacher had expressed his intention of 'turning' his whole class 'camp' so that he would have a ready supply of youths.

"D" was subsequently arrested and charged with over 20 charges of sodomy, indecently dealing and aggravated assault, but owing to our inability to meet legal corroborative requirements and due to bribes to complainant children and witnesses, none of these prosecutions were successful. We will discuss some of the problems encountered in this investigation later.

CASE STUDY "E"

"E" is a 62 year old barber in a suburban shopping centre. He is a married man who resides with his wife. Little is known of his childhood. He first came to the notice of police when a 12 year old male truant told of watching a 'dirty old man' through the keyhole of a barber shop, and viewing his activities with a number of girls who frequented his shop during the lunch hour and after school. Subsequent police enquiries resulted in "E" being charged with, and convicted, on six counts of indecently dealing and aggravated assault.

It is interesting to note that none of the children nor their parents complained regarding the activities of "E". The ages of the four girls involved ranged from 12 to 14 years. "E" had been in the practice of encouraging the girls to his back room, there inserting a syringe to inject vaginal cream into one girl's vagina for the purpose of having intercourse with her later, but this did not take place. He later doused her vagina with disinfectant. He admitted that 'fingering' took place with respect to the other girls. In return for their co-operation, he gave them money and place of harbour whilst truanting from school.

CASE STUDY "F"

"F" is another pathetic figure. He was a 59 year old man who recalled an unhappy childhood. He said his divorce from his first wife, and the failure of his present marriage to an older woman to bring sexual satisfaction caused him much anxiety.

He committed sexual offences on two young lads and solicited two girls, aged 8 and 10 years, to commit acts of a sexual nature on him. He further encouraged the lads to use a syringe and other instruments on his genitals and body. This person was given four years probation and had to keep regular appointments with a psychiatrist.

This case also demonstrated the reluctance of children to complain, and the total ignorance of parents of their children's involvement.

Knowledge of "F" only came to notice through the questioning of a nine year old male child regarding the theft of lollies from a local shopping centre.

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