

**ISTD is approaching its diamond jubilee. In 1931, a group of eminent psychiatrists met to pool their knowledge to see how their skills might help young delinquents.**

The Psychopathic Clinic was set up two years later and with few resources but much vision a handful of dedicated individuals experimented with psychiatric methods in the new uncharted waters of criminality. The revolution of those early years has long since passed and the Institute has changed beyond recognition. The Clinic was handed over to the NHS in 1948 and is now the Portman Clinic in Hampstead which specialises in working with sexually deviant behaviour. ISTD then entered a second lease of life, founded the British Journal of Criminology and started running inter-disciplinary training events - something of a rarity in the 1950s.

Whilst forensic psychiatry has only quite recently established itself as a subspeciality of psychiatry, psychiatric study and treatment of delinquency was at one time virtually synonymous with ISTD.

Although the Institute is increasingly establishing itself as a credible modern voluntary organisation it cannot, nor would it wish to, forget its past. Everyday, as I am wading through the practical details of organising conferences, visits and other ISTD activities, I have a constant companion; Dr Edward Glover, one of the Institute's founding fathers is forever with me. His bust sits on top of a filing cabinet in my office and from this vantage point he keeps an eye on the 'new ISTD'.

I hope this issue on forensic psychiatry would please him. And I hope you enjoy it too.

*Martin Farrell*

## Nominations to the ISTD Council

The Institute's constitution allow for a minimum of 12 and a maximum of 100 Council members; as there are 15 members at present there is plenty of space for new recruits. If you would like to nominate someone (who must of course be a paid-up ISTD member) or would like to nominate yourself, please contact Martin Farrell at the ISTD office. Nomination forms must be returned by 5pm Wednesday 24th October.

## No more ISTD membership cards

If the thought of not receiving your annual membership card (which we send to ordinary, student/unwaged and joint members) appalls you, contact Irene Frost in the ISTD office and tell her so. The sending of cards imposes something of an administrative burden so from September onwards we will only be sending them to those who specifically ask for them. Save time, save money, save paper.....

## Obituary

**The Rt Hon Lord Gardiner** died on January 7th at the age of 89, having been one of the great reformers of his time. He became Lord Chancellor in 1964 having held many high offices during his illustrious career. As Vice-President of ISTD from 1970 until his death he had been a highly valued supporter of the Institute's work.

## ANNUAL DINNER

**Proving yet again that the ISTD attracts the biggest names in crime, the guest speaker at this year's annual dinner was Lord Justice Taylor, author of the Hillsborough Report. To hear a preview of his findings was an opportunity for which most journalists would have sold their editors into bondage. Fortunately, the reporter's mortgage remained unpaid and the discretion of the ISTD remained un-sullied.**

Kicking off enthusiastically, his Lordship welcomed his host's policy of all seated, all ticket events; the only crowd disorder he would tolerate was cointhrowing. The criminological crowd remained politely ordered throughout.

*'There is spontaneous crowd disorder and disorder motivated to subvert the order that others try to impose',* said Lord Justice Taylor of the problem of hooliganism at football matches. Spontaneous violence was caused whenever there was an aggregation of people at an event where there was limited space, for example at a pop concert or in the tube at rush hour. His Lordship highlighted the need for research into this phenomenon. He emphasised that Hillsborough, where so many people were crushed to death, was a bad ground and there had been a bad policing operation — the crowd's behaviour was not to blame for the disaster. However, against spontaneous eruption of violence, there was planned disorder, *'Recreational violence is a pursuit for its own pleasure for some people and where a crowd is out of control, they try to make it more out of control'*.

For this situation there were a number of preventative measures already in operation: the use of video cameras by

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ISTD Director: Martin Farrell; Part-time secretary: Irene Frost

The next issue will focus on women and crime.

Editorial Board: Francis Charlton, Ruth Chigwada, Dr Jeremy Coid (consultant to this issue)

Martin Farrell (Editor), Alison Liebling, Sally Simon, Hayden Williams

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the police to identify trouble makers; the national police intelligence unit, which can pass information about football problems in town A to the officers in town B. But more was needed. The Taylor Report recommended the establishment of three new offences relating directly to football disorder: hurling missiles, abusive language, pitch invasion. His Lordship stated that these offences were not covered adequately in the Public Order Act (1985), or were ignored by the Act. He admitted that the police wouldn't catch everyone, but like the drink driving law these new offences would serve as a deterrent. For punishment he was in favour of exclusion orders being served against offenders to keep them out of future matches, an increase in the number of attendance centre orders being served and, perhaps surprisingly, came out in favour of 'tagging' offenders (the rationale being that this would save on police time).

In the second half, his noble Lordship put up a nippy defence against some determined tackling. Slightly off side, Countess Ilona Estherhazy, tongue-in-cheekily suggested bringing back the stocks for football hooligans. *'Descending to their level'* was the effective response. In Eastern Europe, stated Professor Scorer crowd disorder had brought down unpopular governments, was not this Government worried about similar consequences occurring from their own crowds. *'Too cynical and paranoid'*, was his Lordship's paraphrased answer. Other questions ranged from worries about increasing the number of ways of criminalising people, to the differences in approach between rugby and soccer violence, and the responsibility of the press in whipping up crowd violence and the fact that Bradford stadium had been totally seated but people died terribly in the fire there.

Lord Justice Taylor answered all these questions on a nuts and bolts level, justifying his report and its recommendations (even the politically unpopular ones such as the uselessness of identity cards) on the grounds of pragmatism and practicality. At the end of the evening he received well deserved applause from the spectators and they dispersed entirely peaceably to taxis and tubes. Please note: alcohol was served throughout the event.

Hayden Williams

## CONFLICT MANAGEMENT IN THE CLASSROOM

**Children have always been naughty and no doubt always will be. But when this gets in the way of learning and brings them into conflict with peers and with teachers, 'something ought to be done about it'.**

Research undertaken by ISTD together with the Kingston Friends Workshop Group and Kingston Polytechnic Learning Difficulties Project evaluates an approach which helps children manage conflict in the classroom and hopefully also 'on the street'

The latter two organisations had been working together for some time, running problem solving workshops in schools, caring institutions, with family and community groups, and in the commercial and business world. They had also played an advisory role in setting up schemes for long-term unemployed people and ex-offenders. Previous participants in their programmes had felt that the workshops were beneficial by:

- improving self esteem
- establishing an atmosphere where people can put their point of view and learn how to listen to another's
- enabling people to work co-operatively in groups
- enabling them to express feelings and accept criticism more easily
- reducing aggression and other behaviour problems

ISTD had seen the potential of the programme in its own work in the field of crime and criminal justice and proposed that the study be undertaken to find out whether these perceptions had any objective validity.

The study, funded mainly by the Royal London Aid Society, was comparatively small, involving three classes of ten year old children. Two classes were from different inner city schools, and the third was from a suburban school. The children from one of the inner-city schools and the suburban school were given a series of ten workshops over a period of fifteen weeks, whilst the children in the remaining school participated as a control group and received no input at all from the workshop group.

The programme was structured so that each of five pairs of workshops and follow up sessions had a specific aim.

The main instruments for measuring the effectiveness of the workshops were pre- and post- test interviews with the children involved. These were designed to give the measure of self esteem, as well as participants' perceptions of their attitudes to working together, their ability to give and receive criticism and their general behaviour in class.

Further important material was provided through interviews with teachers and heads, and discussions with parents. Additional supportive and illustrative data was gathered through diary pages and evaluation sheets completed during the course of the workshops by all participants, from observations by the researcher and the video recording of alternate workshop sessions.

The results showed that the workshops had different effects on gender and racial groupings, both within and between schools. This was due to a confounding classroom factor - possibly teach significance and/or school ethos which predisposed children to respond in different ways.

**However, in spite of this, the children who received workshops demonstrated a marked overall improvement in self esteem levels as compared with children in the control school. In addition, the study showed that the workshops improved communication skills, enabled co-operative learning; enabled easier acceptance of criticism; enabled more caring expression of criticism and reduced problem behaviour in the children.**

In terms of self esteem a further, larger, study would be useful to address some of the questions raised by this pilot research. In the meantime, the study provided ample evidence of the benefits of the workshop approach and programme to allow them to be used with confidence in a broad range of settings.

*Conflict Management in the Classroom: A Study, by Lesley Saunders is published jointly by the ISTD, Kingston Friends Workshop and Kingston Polytechnic Faculty of Education, and is available from the ISTD office (£5.30 inc. p&p)*

## MILITARY CORRECTION TRAINING CAMP

The Military Corrective Training Centre at Colchester visited by ISTD is described as an establishment for servicemen under military detention undergoing corrective training; it is neither a prison nor a place of punishment. There are three categories of detainee: those who are to remain in the services after sentence (A wing); those who are to be discharged after their sentence (D wing); and those held in safe custody either awaiting confirmation of sentence, outcome of investigation or H.M. Prison placement (D wing). The categories are kept separate from one another. The buildings, new last year, are spacious and well designed with a capacity for 210 detainees.

The A wing detainees receive education and undertake a rigorous schedule of drill, physical exercise and military training. Following return to their units, reports are sent back to the Centre. The Army has a positive view of the training received: latest available figures show a reported improvement in 68% of cases, with 26% of soldiers being promoted within a year of discharge. The recidivism is 2.6%.

The D wing detainees receive education and can undertake a four week course in bricklaying, carpentry and joinery, painting and decorating, or motor mechanics. This is much shorter than courses provided in some civil prisons, but it was pointed out that it was comparable with those offered to other personnel leaving the services.

Other facilities available include catering, training, farm work and printing. Each man is interviewed to find out his objectives on leaving the service, and a resettlement education programme covers a variety of subjects, including the preparation of a properly prepared CV for prospective employers.

D wing contains a detention block for those who need to be kept separate from others for a variety of reasons including their own safety. The rest of D wing's accommodation is dormitories, scrupulously clean and tidy. One or two ISTD visitors found it difficult to believe that detainees who were due for discharge at the end of their sentences would con-

tinue to maintain such high standards, but staff assured us this was the case. The regime is similar to those in a variety of other establishments, with reward for good behaviour in the form of increased freedom of movement and facilities. Follow-up reports are not received on D wing men after their release, but the staff feel confident that the training and rehabilitation provided will prepare detainees for their return to civilian life.

*Brian Stevenson*  
Probation Officer

## HARMONDSWORTH DETENTION CENTRE

Harmondsworth Detention Centre is beside the A4, two miles west of Heathrow. It provides 95 of the 220 beds throughout the country that are available to the Immigration Service for those people it considers necessary to detain.

The original complex opened in 1970 and consists of pre-war single storey wood and brick buildings with a two-storey prefabricated addition and a narrow strip of grass around three sides. A new purpose-built prefabricated annexe for 30 males was opened 250 yards away in 1986. There are plans to re-locate the centre in purpose-built accommodation at Hayes in 1992.

The centre is not a prison. It has been described as a secure hostel, it is difficult to describe it otherwise, although the buildings on the original site are very poor. Both the sites have similar facilities including a TV room, table tennis, laundry and ironing rooms with rather depressing open air areas with seats. Meals are provided and are the pre-packaged air-line type; 15 choices are displayed with illustrations. Visiting is daily from 2-9 pm, on weekdays and 2-7 pm at weekends and there are a number of pay-phones which also receive in-coming calls.

The new building in the annexe is small but adequate with plenty of light. The accommodation in the main building is of a low standard. The rooms are small and dark with the beds as close as fire regulations allow, the only furniture is a block of tin lockers each about 12 inches wide; the beds are too low to sit on with comfort and there are no chairs. The passages are dark and narrow. There are usually many more male detainees than

female, but I did see one Nigerian woman with four small children, including a baby.

I was particularly anxious to see the centre as the security and day-to-day organisation of both sites which has been given to a private firm, Group 4. This seems to work, as here the secure hostel analogy is appropriate; the staff were a friendly, rather than an overwhelming or forbidding presence in the place.

The main problems for the inmates of Harmondsworth, apart from physical discomfort, are the anxiety over their future, and the boredom of their unoccupied day. I feel more could be done to improve the comfort and to provide some sort of activity for those who are waiting to know whether they can enter or remain in this country.

*Sue Richley, J.P.*

*Chairman,*

*Holloway Prison Board of Visitors*

## GRACEWELL CLINIC, BIRMINGHAM

Last year, around twenty ISTD members from as far afield as Cardiff and Glasgow converged on Birmingham to visit the Gracewell Clinic. This is an independent residential clinic for sex offenders which opened in 1988. To date the client group has consisted of child molesters. The Director, Ray Wyre, became disenchanted with the limited treatment facilities available to these offenders when working as a Probation Officer in the Community and later at Albany Prison.

Subsequently he established a treatment programme in Portsmouth and the treatment facility at Gracewell has developed from this. At Gracewell he has been joined by a dedicated, enthusiastic and experienced group of professionals.

In the main, referrals come through Probation and Local Authority Social Service Departments but other agencies may refer. Placement may be used as an alternative to custody, follow-on from a custodial sentence or be used to prevent a sexually abused child being taken into care. There is an initial assessment period usually of four weeks but a shorter (one week) assessment can be arranged for

those coming to the end of a custodial sentence. Residents are not usually accepted under the age of eighteen but an out-patient assessment can be arranged for younger adolescents. Motivation need not be high at the outset but if an individual is to be taken into the treatment programme, it will be expected to increase as indicated by a change in attitude to the offending sexual behaviour.

As with addiction behaviours, the aim is to help the individual to control rather than cure the deviant pattern of sexual arousal. This is achieved by a challenging programme carried out in a safe, caring non-ridiculing and non-judgemental environment. It is this milieu (which is also reflected in the physical environment of the Clinic) which is the key to the work carried out at Gracwell and is in stark contrast to a prison regime. Much of the work is carried out in a group setting when the individual is encouraged to accept personal responsibility for his deviant sexual urges and to acknowledge the distress which these have caused to his innocent victim(s) and their family(ies). Confrontational aspects of the work are complemented by modules focusing on male and female sexuality, victim awareness and cognitive distortion. The offender's self-esteem is enhanced through Life Skills Social Skills and Assertiveness Training and Art and Drama Therapy Groups.

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During the visit we had the opportunity to meet the residents who had volunteered to talk to us. Their ability to verbalise was impressive and those whom I met were enthusiastic about what is, from the client view point, quite a strenuous programme, which can last from six months to two years according to the needs of the individual.

Although the programme draws on behavioural, confrontational, systemic and psychotherapeutic approaches one was left with the impression that it was the expertise of the Director and his

skilled staff team harmonising the various theoretical aspects with the individual's needs which contributed to the considered optimism of a sad group of offenders. I am sure that most of the participants shared my feelings of gratitude that someone was at last beginning to make a serious attempt to help this difficult group of offenders.

*Dr Edna M Irwin*  
*Consultant Psychiatrist*

## STUDY TOUR OF HUNGARY

The Study Tour of Hungary was characterised by an unexpected openness on the part of the authorities to show us all the facilities that we wanted to see as well as their being prepared to enter into open discussion.

The formal introduction to the legal system and criminal law in Hungary was held at the Faculty of Law, at Budapest University. Professor Wiener outlined the punishments carried out in accordance with the criminal code - punishments which include the death penalty for the murder of children, police officers and in the furtherance of crimes of theft (there is a strong movement against the death penalty and its use is being opposed by the Minister of Justice and other leading academics).

Professor Erdez explained the two phases in criminal procedure, i.e. investigation and trial. His description of court proceedings was most helpful for our subsequent attendance at a murder trial in the Municipal Court. In her lecture on criminology, Professor Gonczol reviewed the types of prison in Hungary which house about 19,000 prisoners.

A recurrent theme in these introductions was the fact that Hungary was and still is undergoing major social and political changes as the country struggles with the change from a system of dictatorship to a more Western way of life. While such change may be promising, one price to pay has been the increase in the crime rate, during the 1980s.

Kozma Street medium and maximum security prison is the largest closed prison in Hungary and it is large enough to incorporate a furniture factory in which

the high risk prisoners work. Work is compulsory and refusal to do so results in disciplinary action. Average wages are about half of the normal outside wages and all prisoners work an eight hour day.

A new unit has recently been opened in the prison grounds which when fully operational will hold 1,200 men housed six to a cell in low and medium-risk areas, and four to a cell in high-risk areas. All cells have integral sanitation and are large enough to accommodate these numbers of prisoners. The fact that the men are out of the cells for eight hours each day prevents the aggravation that is so common in 23-hour lock-up situations.

The authorities have certainly taken seriously the problem of those prisoners who suffer from mental illness. There is a special unit within the prison complex which contains 400 beds and which has about 250 patients in it. It is staffed by a professional team of psychiatrists, doctors and nurses. Patients may be sent directly to this centre without the process of a trial if they are found to be mentally ill. A prisoner who is transferred to this unit from the prison system ceases to be a prisoner and becomes a patient. Should he fail to return from home leave or work therapy, he is not said to have escaped but is absent without leave and is not subjected to disciplinary trial on his return. Treatment is compulsory and can last indefinitely.

I found the atmosphere in this prison to be relaxed and the staff to be caring and understanding. Perhaps this may be explained to some extent by the fact that the Directors of the prison must possess a degree in Law. It was also obvious that the perimeter wall was protected by various electronic devices and cameras as well as having armed guards posted at regular intervals along it, was a very effective means of preventing escapes. Given this security, the staff inside were able to devote more time to prisoners without having to be ultra-security conscious to the detriment of their role in rehabilitation.

*William Murphy*  
*Chaplain, Maze Prison*