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Statistics,
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Developments
in Corrections

Prison
Education,
Training and
Work

Discipline and
Grievance
Procedures

Prison and the
Community



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The 11th Asian and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators

During 1991 the Australian Institute of Criminology received visits from a range of senior officials from the People's Republic of China. The three most significant of these groups was led by Mr Xu Jingfeng, Director of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Ministry of Justice, Mr Zhang Siqing, Deputy Procurator General of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, and Mr Xu Qing, Vice Minister of Supervision.

In each of these visits a wide range of issues were discussed with one focus being on the prevention of corruption. However, the visit by Mr Xu Jingfeng in March had the particular purpose of planning the details of the 11th Asian and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators which was held in Beijing in September 1991. During this visit Mr Xu Jingfeng also negotiated an arrangement for exchange placements of senior scholars between his Ministry and the Institute. A formal agreement has been signed to bring this into effect and the first of these exchanges is expected in 1992.

The Asian and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators was founded by a former Director of the Australian Institute of Criminology, the late Bill Clifford, and a former Commissioner of the Hong Kong Prison Service, Tom Garner. Apart from a break in 1990, the conference has assembled every year since 1980 in a different nation in the region. Throughout this period the Institute has provided professional support and assistance. The conference is now regarded as a significant forum for the exchange of information and views on correctional policy and practice.

This most recent conference was one of the few forums in which the correctional philosophies of some countries have been given exposure. This was also the first occasion on which the conference had been hosted by the People's Republic of China. Two countries — the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam — were represented at the conference for the first time. For some countries, this is the only forum in which such policies have been made public.

The conference discussed four specific agenda items for which most of the delegates had prepared detailed papers. These were:

- Statistics, Research and Developments in Corrections
- Prison Education, Training and Work
- Discipline and Grievance Procedures, and
- Prison and the Community.

This issue of *Criminology Australia* reproduces an edited selection of these papers. Papers from ten of the nations represented at the conference are included, with two papers coming from the People's Republic of China. The welcoming speech by the Minister of Justice, Mr Cai Cheng, has also been included.

The conference, attended by the representatives of nineteen different countries or regions as well as the Economic and Social Council of Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and the Australian Institute of Criminology, aroused considerable media interest in China and was the subject of five separate articles in the *China Legal Daily*, a newspaper with a circulation of approximately 1.6 million. There was also considerable coverage of the conference on Chinese television.

A summary report of the conference was published in early 1992. This report does not include the conference papers but largely comprises a synopsis of the discussions that occurred. Therefore, this issue of *Criminology Australia* provides the most detailed and direct examples of current correctional thinking in Asia and the Pacific that are available.



Delegates to the 11th Asian and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators.



Zhang Siqing, Deputy Procurator General of the Supreme People's Procuratorate in Canberra.



Xu Jingfeng, Director of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Ministry of Justice, and Datok Mohd Yassin Bin Hi Jaafar, Director-General of Prisons, Prisons Department, Malaysia, in Beijing.

Opening Address

The Eleventh Asian and Pacific conference of Correctional Administrators is now held in Beijing. On behalf of the Government of the People's Republic of China and its judicial organisations, I have the honour to extend our warmest welcome to this important conference held here in China and to all representatives who have travelled so far to attend the conference.

Crime is a global issue. Governments in the world, including the Chinese Government, have adopted various measures to prevent and reduce crime. Due to political, economic, cultural, moral and customary differences, the ways and means to solve the problem of crime in various countries also differ. For the common objective of preventing and reducing crime, various countries should be encouraged to establish and develop penal judicial systems and institutional set-ups suitable to their national conditions.

China exercises its socialist penal judicial system with Chinese characteristics. As you all know, in order to prevent and reduce crime we have adopted a series of measures suitable to China's conditions which have effectively cut down criminal activities and ensured social stability, thus providing the Chinese people with a favourable living, work and study environment.

As crimes harm society, the state must punish criminals. Punishment should effectively stop and deter crime so as to maintain social stability. However, we believe that punishment is but a means and not an end in itself. The punishment inflicted on criminals in China is not retaliatory and purely punitive in nature. It is aimed at educating and reforming criminals by combining punishment with reform in order to ensure criminals, to the largest extent possible, become law-abiding citizens. Therefore, it is the basic task of the reform-through-labour institutions in China to reform criminals and this is the core of all their work. We do not merely put criminals in places under surveillance to deprive them of



The opening of the 11th Asian and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators held in Beijing.

their freedom, but to create conditions for them to live in a collective environment, organise them to work, study and engage in various activities conducive to their mental and physical health, educate them, promote their mental changes and correct their vicious habits. With long years of practice, the reform-through-labour institutions have formed a fairly scientific and effective system and acquired useful experience which mainly include the following:

1. Always to adhere to the guideline of combining punishment with reform and the principle of combining punishment and surveillance with ideological reform; combining productive labour with political education; and as the sole objective of reform-through-labour work, reforming criminals into law-abiding citizens supporting socialist systems and useful to the socialist construction.
2. To adhere to the policy of combining punishment with leniency, practising socialist humanitarianism, respecting the dignity of prisoners, and combining strict control with education, persuasion and salvation.
3. To adhere to strict, civilised and scientific control according to law, and put criminals with crimes of different nature and different vicious habits into different prison cells, under different surveillance and different education; combining education and surveillance, and giving differential treatment and punishment and reward to prisoners strictly in light of their behaviours.
4. To provide fairly systematic and formal political, cultural and technical education and run prisons as special schools of education and reform, closely following the process of ideological reform of prisoners and providing education to each individual in light of his or her case to accelerate their ideological reform process.
5. To organise reform-through-labour scientifically by socialist modern collective production, changing their idle way of life, and helping them to become work conscious and to form work habits, acquire work skills, and enhance collective consciousness, a sense of discipline and social responsibility, so as to prepare them for their return to society after release.
6. To mobilise and rely on forces of various sectors of society to provide education and assistance from various levels, through various channels and in various forms. In this way, the reform-through-labour plays its role in the comprehensive management of public order.

*Minister of Justice of the People's Republic of China



Discussions at the 11th Asian and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators held in Beijing.

7. Not to discriminate against released prisoners and to implement the policy of providing them with a 'way out' by making appropriate arrangements for their study, work and employment.
8. To establish a three-tiered training network. Prisons' permanent training courses serve as the basis of the network while provincial (municipal, district) institutes for officers of reform-through-labour form its backbone, and the central institute for officers of reform-through-labour constitute its centre. To attach great importance to the training of officers and men engaging in the work of reform-through-labour and form a contingent of officers and men who are competent in law enforcing with high professional ethics and competence.

As the basic aim of reform-through-labour in China is to reform criminals, we stress the importance of the respect for dignity of prisoners in the process of their reform and guarantee their lawful rights. It is stipulated in the law of China that prisoners enjoy the right to petition of appeal and to defence, their personal dignity is inviolable, the right of their personal security and their privately owned lawful property are inviolable, and they enjoy the right of complaint, the right to file charges and other civil rights which are not restricted by law, criminal sentences or surveillance against them. The law strictly forbids insulting, maltreating or corporal punishment of prisoners. The Chinese Government also attaches great importance to living conditions and medical care of prisoners. The living and medical expenses and expenses for their clothing and bedding are supplied by the state. The reform-through-labour institutions pay serious attention to the personal hygiene of prisoners and the hygiene of prison

environment. Prisoners have regular medical checkups and receive timely medical treatment. Those who are seriously ill are sent to hospital for treatment or obtain approval of parole for medical treatment. Prisoners receive monthly pocket money. Those with good performance in productive labour are given material rewards and those with outstanding performance may have their sentences commuted or be granted parole.

The reform-through-labour institutions not only provide the prisoners with living necessities such as food, clothing and shelter, but more importantly, help them form new moral concepts, be labour conscious, and provide them with opportunities to learn productive skills. So after their release they will be independent and able to support themselves. They will be reformed from idle, law-breaking and unskilled criminals to law-abiding, work conscious and skilled persons useful to society. That is very helpful to prisoners themselves and their families, to the state and the society as a whole. This gives the most integrated and substantive expression to humanitarianism.

Facts have proved that the above-mentioned system and practice have positive significance in bringing into play the role of correctional functions of our reform-through-labour institutions and in preventing and reducing recidivism rates. For years, prisons in China have enjoyed good and stable order. The recidivism rate has been kept fairly low at 6-8 per cent of the prison population. Of course, the system is not perfect and there is room for improvement. With the continuous development of our modernisation and the implementation of reform and open policy, and the strengthening of socialist democracy and the legal system, the system of reform-through-labour is confronted with

new situations and new issues which require continuous studies and tackling. At present, we are summing up experience, carrying out theoretical discussions, accelerating legislative work in light of China's own conditions so as to improve our work of reform-through-labour.

With a long history, the Asian and Pacific Region has made indelible contributions to the development of world civilisation. Under the present situation, it should play a greater role in safeguarding world peace and promoting development. China wishes to strengthen ties and cooperation with various countries in the Asian and Pacific Region to seek ways and means to reduce crime and create a stable and healthy social environment for our regional development. This session of the Asian and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators held in China will be helpful to the strengthening of cooperation in the field of correction between China and other countries in the Asian and Pacific region, and facilitate Chinese correctional administrators to learn from the experience and policies of other countries in correctional work.

We need to learn from the experience of other countries and we sincerely hope that participants at the conference will give us their valuable comments on our work. Our endeavour is to exchange experience and learn from each other. At this conference the Chinese participants are ready to learn, actively cooperate with their colleagues and enhance their friendship and exchange views with other participants of the conference.

I wish to extend once again our welcome to the convening of this important conference and appreciation to the participants for your presence. May the conference achieve a complete success!

Statistics, Research and Development in Corrections

Singapore

In the management of large-scale programs such as rehabilitation, feedback is of vital importance and statistics enable the success of the programs to be judged. Better ways to rehabilitate offenders back into mainstream society is a main concern of Singapore Prisons Department.

The Department's Research and Statistics Unit (RSU) is responsible for the collection, analysis and publication of all statistics concerning the prison population and the various rehabilitation programs. In its work, the RSU utilises a mainframe computer network which is fully integrated and linked with the Ministry of Home Affairs and the other relevant Departments such as the Police, the Central Narcotics Bureau, the Immigration Department, and the National Registry of Births and Deaths to ensure that the collective information available is the most current.

The RSU computer system keeps track of the admission, transfer and release of each prisoner and inmate. The calculation of remission for convicted prisoners is also computed through this system. Statistical data available include the prison population, the number of releases, and demographic particulars such as age, ethnicity, nationality, offences committed, marital status, and previous imprisonment records.

Through the use of statistical computer software, this database provides the available information from which complex analyses can be generated. It is a tool which the researchers rely heavily upon in their work.

Research is also encouraged in operational units and specialist



Singapore Prisons Department's Research and Statistics Unit.

committees. Research carried out includes profile studies of prisoners, projection of prison population, trend analyses as well as studies on recidivism rates of various segments of the prison population.

As more highly qualified staff join the Department, it is envisaged that research will play an even more important role. It is hoped that this will lead to more exchange of research knowledge, training, skills and methodologies among the various countries in the Asian-Pacific region.

The Singapore Prisons Department has grown in complexity in the last few years. The recruitment of highly qualified staff, and in-house training reflects the Department's concern with quality of service. In the near future, junior officers in the Department will have to shoulder greater responsibilities as some of the

duties currently performed by senior officers will be devolved to them.

In the area of technology, an Electronic Monitoring System (EMS) will be implemented shortly. Electronic monitoring communication and computer technology monitors the 'movement' of offenders placed under home arrest, or who are subject to some form of indoor home confinement. This relatively new innovation in the supervision of offenders has been implemented in four countries — the United States, Canada, Australia and the United Kingdom.

As the Department advances toward the twenty-first century, the key elements in the Singapore Prisons Department's progress will be finding better ways to carry out our responsibilities, a better quality of staff and the exploitation of technology to the fullest.

Thailand

In Thailand, statistics related to various correctional tasks have been compiled for many years. In the past, however, statistics or records-keeping was not used for decision making but was just a head-counting operation to show the agency's annual volume of business. Now attempts are being made to use statistics as a tool for correctional administration. In this regard, research plays an important role in applying statistics for correctional practices.

For example, statistics show an increasing trend of inmate population for the past 30 years. There were 19,650 inmates in the fiscal year of 1960, 48,608 in 1970, 70,100 in 1980 and 84,642 in 1990 (see figure 1). The rate of increase was 5 per cent per year. As the prisons' capacity is only 75,000 inmates, many prisons and institutions are overcrowded. In comparison, the ratio of inmate to population is 140 inmates per 100,000 population, while the ratio between staff and inmates is 1 to 10.

These figures clearly show that research is urgently needed in seeking means to solve the overcrowding problem. System analysis in all areas of the administration of justice should be applied in order to give maximum assistance to policy-making in corrections. Applied research in the use of sanction procedures, aimed at reducing punishment by imprisonment, is needed.

The wider use of fines, the probation system, suspended sentences, the borstal system for juvenile delinquency, and periodic detention centres could all be examined. However, as the organisation of research activities in Thailand is still in its developing stage, concerted efforts are needed not only to help overcome existing obstacles but also to find ways of coping with new emerging problems. Thus systematic coordination is being increasingly sought among the various agencies, including the government and private agencies.

Several research projects being conducted during the past two years include:

- the time served in prison;
- the causes of riots in prisons; and
- the trends in the prison population.

At present, there are two research projects being carried out: the study of the relationship between drug addiction and crime; and the study of prison officers' welfare. It is hoped that these projects will help to develop a more sound correctional policy in Thailand in the future.

Table 1

Thailand — Total number of prisoners in 1989

	Number	Percentage
Convicted persons	58,133	72.38
Pending appeal before higher courts	7,235	9.01
Awaiting trial in courts of first instance	8,479	10.58
Pending investigations	6,372	7.93
Others	96	0.12
Total	80,315	100.00

Table 2

Thailand — Total number of Admissions to Prisons during 1984-1989

Year	Total number of admissions	Daily average population after disposition of cases
1984	180,529	85,208
1985	188,728	88,072
1986	190,686	91,847
1987	198,337	95,990
1988	210,622	87,162
1989	179,340	81,685

Table 3

Thailand — Types of Offences committed by convicted Offenders, Terms of Imprisonment and Age Groups, 1989

Types of offences	Number	Percentage
Offences against property	26,462	45.52
Offence against the narcotics law	14,013	24.11
Offences against life	6,815	11.72
Sex offences	2,244	3.86
Others	8,599	14.79
Total	58,133	100.00
Term (including cases on appeal)	Number	Percentage
Under 2 years	27,776	47.78
Between 2-5 years	9,478	16.30
Between 5-10 years	7,648	13.16
Between 10-15 years	5,142	8.85
Between 15-20 years	2,890	4.97
Over 20 years	4,427	7.62
Life sentence	693	1.19
Death sentence	79	0.13
Total	58,133	100.00
Age group	Number	Percentage
Under 20 years	8,145	14.01
Between 20-25 years	26,577	45.72
Between 30-39 years	15,701	27.01
Between 40-49 years	5,995	10.31
Over 50 years	1,715	2.95
Total	58,133	100.00

Prison Education, Training and Work

Japan

Education and rehabilitative activities of various kinds are carried out in prisons: intake orientation; academic education; lifestyle guidance; and pre-release guidance.

Intake Orientation

The main object of intake orientation is to provide newly sentenced inmates with introductory education in order to prepare for a meaningful prison life as well as for successful re-socialisation upon release. Intake orientation includes: counselling; instruction in administrative regulations and general activities in prisons; orientation with regard to the outline of the treatment programs in prisons; and disciplinary drills.

These intake orientation activities are conducted in line with the initial examination and classification of inmates. The duration of intake orientation sessions is, generally, one and a half weeks.

Academic education

Many inmates have not completed compulsory education, that is through the ninth grade. Among those who have completed compulsory education, a considerable number show poor achievement in school. As a method of remedial education, writing/reading, basic mathematics, and social studies are conducted for these inmates whose scholastic achievement is poor.

Those inmates who have not completed compulsory education may take a national examination in order to complete their junior-high school level education. The examination is conducted in penal institutions in cooperation with the Ministry of Education and local boards of education.

In 1955, at Matsumoto Juvenile Prison in Nagano Prefecture, a branch school of



Junior-high school education at Matsumoto Juvenile Prison.

an ordinary municipal junior-high school was set up within the prison. Since then, it has been conducting a one-year junior-high school education course in close cooperation with the main school as well as the Municipal Board of Education. Teachers from the main school teach in the prison course together with the qualified educational prison instructors.

Candidates are recruited on a nationwide basis from among those who have not yet completed compulsory education, and transferred to Matsumoto from other prisons. Those inmates who successfully complete the educational programs at this branch school are awarded certificates issued by the municipal junior-high school.

Furthermore, Nara Juvenile Prison in Nara Prefecture and Morioka Juvenile Prison in Iwate Prefecture inaugurated correspondence courses for high school education in cooperation with local high schools in 1975 and in 1976. Appropriate inmates are selected to take the correspondence course, on completion of which they are awarded a high school diploma.

In 1989, the total number of inmates enrolled in the above-mentioned educational programs was 3,100. Among them,

1,722 were junior-high school graduates, 401 were junior-high school dropouts, 84 were high school students, 503 were high school dropouts, and 280 were high school graduates who were not confident in their scholastic achievements.

Lifestyle Guidance

Guidance and other correctional activities for sound spiritual/physical development, cultivation of a sense of autonomy and respect for law, and necessary knowledge and social skills are taught so that an inmate can enrich his character and lead a sound/law-abiding social life upon release. These activities include clubs, counselling, lectures, reading, group gathering and activities, and recreational activities.

As a means of guidance, counselling is considered important to provide appropriate advice to meet individual needs and problems of inmates. Counselling services of various kinds are conducted not only by prison staff but by volunteers who visit prisons as counsellors, chaplains and advisers. These volunteers may include scholars, priests and other men of experience.

Pre-release Guidance

Pre-release guidance is conducted to conclude the rehabilitative activities in penal institutions. Pre-release guidance consists of information on the social situation to which the inmate will return, administrative procedures regarding release, assistance and welfare services which may be extended by probation/parole offices, employment security offices, and social welfare agencies. It also covers guidance and counselling with regard to life planning after release; and other guidance works to smooth the ex-prisoner's re-socialisation. The period of pre-release guidance is approximately three to ten days.

Prison Works

Regular labour activities, prison work or prison industry keeps inmates in good condition physically and mentally, strengthens their will to work, cultivates their discipline, as well as furthering their sense of responsibility and self-help in group life. The ultimate purpose of prison work is, by providing inmates with vocational knowledge and skills, to encourage and facilitate their successful re-socialisation.

Prison work is divided into three categories: production; vocational training; and institutional maintenance work. On a daily average, approximately 37,000 inmates are employed in 74 prisons throughout the nation. This number accounts for 94.6 per cent of the total inmate population.

Production

There are approximately twenty categories of production. Some of the major categories are: woodcraft, printing, western-style tailoring, metalwork and leatherwork.

Approximately 29,000 inmates are employed daily in these trades in prisons throughout the nation.

Under the present Prison Law, remuneration is granted to each inmate employed in the prison industry according to skills required, type of work engaged in and hours worked. The remuneration is considered an incentive gratuity, which is saved for each inmate and is given to him/her upon release as a fund for his/her successful reintegration into society. The amount of remuneration averages some 3,200 yen per worker per month (approximately A\$30).

The level of remuneration is adjusted to productivity, working attitude, and/or the nature of the work assigned. Remuneration is also granted for overtime and employment on holidays. Should an inmate be injured in an accident, die or become handicapped from a wound or sickness resulting from work while in prison, he or his family is compensated.

Table 1

Japan — Number of Employed Inmates by Work Category as at 31 March 1991

Work Category	Number of Employed Inmates	Percent
Production	29,022	78.0
Vocational Training	9,111	2.4
Maintenance Work	7,263	19.5
Total	37,196	

Table 2

Japan — Number of Employed Inmates by Category of Work as at 31 March 1991

Category of Work	Number of Employed Inmates			Percent in terms of Employed Population
	State Basis	Contract Basis	Total	
Woodcraft	36	2,450	2,486	6.7
Printing	4	1,564	1,568	4.2
Tailoring	4	6,311	6,315	17.0
Metalwork	20	2,538	2,558	6.9
Assembly	0	5,050	5,050	13.6
Autorepairing	9	135	144	0.4
Farming/Stockbreeding	148	5	153	0.4
Forestry	0	0	0	0.0
Fishery	0	0	0	0.0
Chemical Industry	0	430	430	1.2
Papermaking	51	0	51	0.1
Paperwork	1	4,444	4,445	12.0
Knitting/Bagmaking	0	376	376	1.0
Ceramics	5	196	201	0.5
Leatherwork	0	1,661	1,661	4.5
Spinning	0	164	164	0.4
Foodprocessing	2	30	32	0.1
Miscellany Works	0	2,947	2,947	7.9
Others	0	277	277	0.7
Extramural Work	0	164	164	0.4
Vocational Training	831	80	911	2.4
SUBTOTAL	1,111	28,822	29,933	80.5
Maintenance Work	6,407	0	6,407	17.2
Building/Repairs	856	0	856	2.3
SUBTOTAL	7,263	0	7,263	19.5
TOTAL	8,374	28,822	37,196	100.0

Vocational Training

On an average workday approximately 1,000 inmates are trained in forty-six vocational subjects including welding, woodcarving, and boiler operation in training facilities attached to prisons. The duration of vocational training varies according to the subject, and is from two months to two years. The curricula of vocational training courses in prison are the same as those offered in public vocational training schools. Inmates are trained by correctional officers who have qualifications as vocational instructors, or

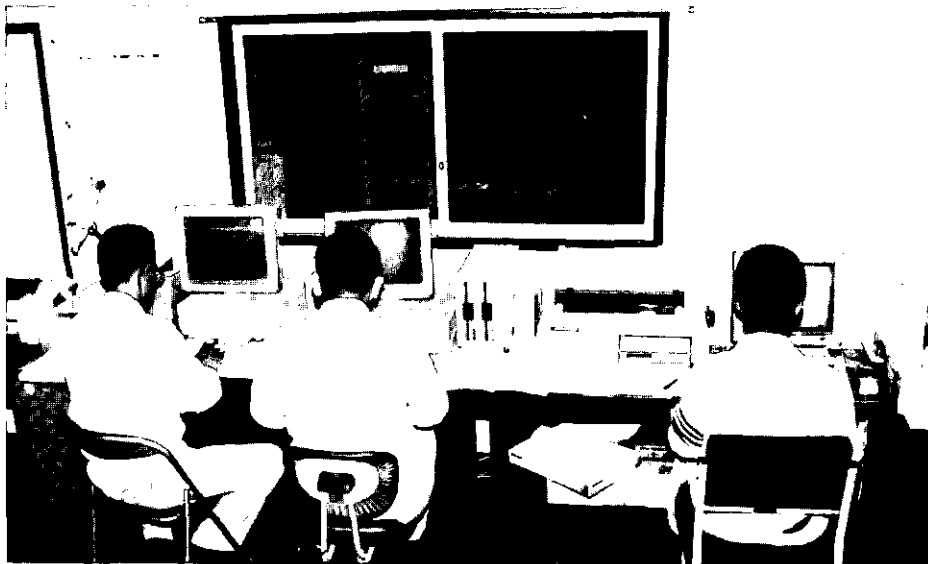
by qualified civilian instructors. Upon successful completion of these training courses, trade qualifications authorised by the state are issued. Annually, a considerable number of inmates go through these courses and return to society with some sort of trade skills and qualifications.

Since vocational training in prison should be up-dated to meet the demands of the contemporary labour market, such new subjects as information processing and operation of a word-processor — which are welcomed and popular among inmates — were recently introduced.

Maintenance Work

Maintenance work includes various jobs which are necessary to maintain correctional institutions. Approximately 7,600 inmates are employed daily in various maintenance works including sewing, cooking and laundry. In addition, building maintenance is also carried out by those inmates who have experience in electrical wiring, boiler operation and carpentry.

The Penal Institution Bill contains provision for work release as a new form of prison works. The prospective scheme of work release is considered an effective method of corrections as the variety of prison works will be widened based on utilisation of community resources and inmates will attain better work experience in society. It is expected that the plan will be introduced soon.



Vocation training in information processing engineering.

People's Republic of China

Education, training and labour in prison are of great importance in criminal correction. Appropriate implementation of the policy vis-a-vis prisoners is of decisive significance to their correction. Since the founding of the People's Republic, and the practice of planned and well organised productive labour for prisoners was instituted, a series of rules have been laid down and a fairly integrated system of reform and correction has been formed.

In China, labour is the main means for reforming prisoners. In law, every prisoner with the ability to work must participate. Labour in prison is compulsory but not punitive. The purpose of compulsory labour is to teach prisoners the sanctity of the law and to make prisoners learn the significance of labour. Labour, suitable to a prisoner's physical condition and skill, plus patient political and ideological education, gradually forms the habit of working, thus turning compulsory labour into voluntary labour.

The fundamental task of labour institutions is to reform criminals. To achieve this objective, we must educate prisoners politically, ideologically, culturally and technically. Such education is of crucial importance to the correction of criminal mentality, helping prisoners to acquire the right outlook on life, moral concepts and a sense of legality, and to master some cultural knowledge and skills.

"Those who make positive efforts to reform, or those who have inventions in production, can have their prison terms commuted or be released on parole."

Political and ideological education includes: legal education, moral self-cultivation, and education on labour, patriotism, domestic and international affairs, and state policies. Various means are adopted to change prisoners' parasitic ways of thinking, and to help them acquire the habits of labour, form a thrifty and a hard-working way of life, and to develop a collective conscious with a sense of legality and discipline.

The great majority of prisoners in China are poorly educated, ignorant and unskilled. Therefore, in addition to labour, we enhance the quality of the correction work by carrying out cultural and technical education. This aids literacy and improves the temperament of the prisoner and his ability to judge right from wrong. It teaches scientific and cultural

knowledge, and production skill which helps ex-prisoners obtain employment after release. Education shows prisoners that the government's intention is not to punish but to ensure their reform. As a result of education prisoners can see where their future lies which in turn removed their antagonism and gives the initiative to reform themselves. Therefore, the reform-through-labour institutions in China attach great importance to cultural and technical education for prisoners.

Cultural education centres on eliminating illiteracy and popularising secondary education, while encouraging prisoners with necessary qualifications to take university courses by correspondence, by attending or through television. Technical education at various levels and on various subjects is based on the overall needs of the population in prison and employment in society. In addition to training courses for prison production, short professional and technical training courses are offered such as electronic repairing, tailoring, cooking, hairdressing, poultry farming, pomiculture, carpentry, masonry, electrical engineering and repairing of farm tools. Such training has provided jobs for prisoners after they are released and return to society.

The Reform-through-labour Detachment in Jinan, Shandong Province, conducted an investigation into post-imprisonment life of 720 ex-prisoners with special skills, and found that 96 per cent of them had

been assigned jobs by the local authorities shortly after release. Some had returned to their former units, others had found work in household industries, the building or other service trades thus contributing to national construction. The Second Reform-through-labour Detachment in Lingyuan, Liaoning Province, conducted an investigation into post-imprisonment life of 124 people who had obtained technical grade certificates while serving sentences, and found that all had found a job. Moreover, none re-offended.

In China, prisoners can obtain, through correspondence, certificates of formal schooling and technical grades if they pass the exams of the local educational and labour departments after their cultural studies and technical training. By the end of 1990, more than 720,000 prisoners had obtained graduation certificates ranging from anti-illiteracy class to junior college level, and more than 390,000 had obtained technical grade certificates.

In China, prisoner education includes not only technical training but behavioural correction. Many prisoners had developed certain erroneous behaviour and formed bad habits prior to committing crime. Bad behavioural habits eventually lead to pernicious psychological development. Therefore, the reform-through-labour institutions in China regard discipline as an important means to correct the criminal mentality of prisoners, and help them to form a habit of good behaviour. Prisons have strict discipline and rules which in their studies and daily life help them get rid of bad habits and form good ones. As time goes on, negative ideas and behaviours are gradually replaced with positive ideas and behaviours.

Under the law of China, prisoners who accept discipline, care about the collective, admit their guilt, participate in political, cultural and technical studies, respect teaching staff, behave in a civilised manner, achieve in their studies; take an active part in labour, follow the rules of operations, take good care of public properties, make economical use of raw materials and over fill production quotas, are models of civilised behaviours or models in reform-through-labour, are commended or given material rewards.

Those who make positive efforts to reform, or those who have inventions or major technical innovations in production, can have their prison terms commuted or be released on parole. Moreover, prisoners who have technical innovations in production are given bonus or technical subsidies according to the regulation of the state.

The reform-through-labour institutions in China have always strictly followed and implemented the principle of socialist humanitarianism in exercising compulsory labour for prisoners. We treat prisoners as human beings, and respect their human dignity. Corporal punishment is strictly forbidden. We hold that the



In China, labour is the main means for reforming prisoners.





A prison's workshop.

respect for prisoners' human dignity, encouragement of their self-respect and confidence are of great importance to their transformation. If prisoners are not treated as human beings, but are forced to work under suppression, it will increase their antagonism or lead to violence or retaliation.

It is stipulated in China's constitution, in criminal law and regulations on reform-through-labour that beating, corporal punishment and torture of prisoners is strictly forbidden. Any judicial functionary who violates the law and regulations and extort a confession by torture, insulting and beating a prisoner, or subjects a prisoner to corporal punishment shall be given administrative sanction of warning, record of a demerit, record of a serious demerit, demotion, removal from the official post, probation pending discharge of public employment or discharge of public employment in light of the seriousness of the violation. Anyone whose violation of laws or regulations constitutes a crime, shall be charged with the crime and be sentenced to criminal detention or imprisonment of no more than 10 years.

Prisoners must have enough to eat and wear and timely medical treatment when they are ill. These are the preconditions for prisoners who go through reform and engage in labour. In China, the prisoners' living, clothing and medical expenses are provided by the state. Prisoners enjoy the same treatment as workers doing the same work in state-owned enterprises in terms of their supply of stable food and non-stable food, labour protection and health care.

Prisoners' working hours and workload are reasonable and excessive manual labour is forbidden. Reasonable work hours and workload allow for energy recovery after labour and are good for the physical and mental health of prisoners, but can also stimulate prisoners' enthusiasm for work, increase their sense of responsibility and enhance labour efficiency. According to regulations in China, prisoners work no more than eight hours a day and rest on festivals and holidays. In organising productive labour, the prison authorities try to shorten prisoners' working hours and increase their time for cultural and technical studies and make sure after a day's work and study, the prisoners get enough sleep and rest.

Prisoners are given appropriate labour assignments and different labour management on the basis of their various conditions. The labour assignments for prisoners generally fall into two main categories: industrial productive labour, and agricultural. In addition, prisoners are engaged in kitchen work and teaching. The prison authorities give the prisoners labour assignments on the basis of their age, occupation, physical condition, technical skill, cause of their crimes, and future employment after release in order to give the prisoners an incentive. Women, elderly prisoners or prisoners of weaker physical conditions, are mainly assigned light manual labour suitable for their physical conditions, with consideration being given to their psychological and physiological characteristics.

Juvenile delinquents spend half a day on labour and the other half on study, with labour focusing on learning skills. Prisoners certified by doctors as sick and unable to work get timely medical treatment and rest.

In summary, prisoners in China receive political, cultural and technical education in the process of reform-through-labour under mandatory control and with strict discipline. In this way, prisoners gradually correct their criminal mentality, acquire the right outlook on life, moral concepts, a sense of legality, work consciousness and work habit, and learn socialist ideology and production skills, and thus eventually become law-abiding citizens useful to our socialist construction. We believe that our practice gives the full, integrated and truthful expression of humanitarianism.

Papua New Guinea

The Papua New Guinea Correctional Services employs approximately 1,400 prison officers inclusive of administrative support staff. These staff members are responsible for the custody, security and training of approximately 3,500 prisoners on a daily average basis in twenty-one gaols throughout the country. Therefore, it is essential that the Correctional Services College provide these staff members with adequate training for the effective performance of their duties, and this is achieved by conducting training courses at intake and also at regular intervals.

The training of correctional officers has priority, rating as one of the essential functions of the Correctional Service in Papua New Guinea. Education and training forms one of the divisions of the Department under an Assistant Commissioner for Education and Training. The Assistant Commissioner (E&T) is responsible for the coordination of all staff training activities within the service. In addition, Departmental training programs of the Correctional Service in Papua New Guinea form part of the national training program and make use of training opportunities offered by other national institutions and services. Within the service there is the Correctional Service Training College with its own Commandant and full-time training staff. This institution is responsible for the training of all staff employed by the Department, both initially at the time of recruitment and subsequently in service as, and when, required.

The entry level to become a warder in Papua New Guinea is grade 10 secondary school level and upwards. Personnel with specialised qualifications and trades backgrounds are recruited into the Department according to vacancies and Departmental requirements.

The recruitment of gaol warders is done through a supervised selection method. A battery of psychological tests is conducted followed by a selection interview. The tests cover numeracy and literacy, and current events.

Given the country's acute unemployment problem, the psychological tests and the selection interview have proven useful in selecting high-calibre candidates. The Department recruited 100 new warders in each of 1987, 1988 and 1989. The recruitment team interviewed between 3000 and 5000 young men and women for the 100 positions.



Henry Tokam, QPM, Commissioner of the Correctional Service in Papua New Guinea.

The period of a warder's initial course is six months. Advanced and specialised courses are given to staff as they progress through the years. After recruitment and acceptance, a warder is given a probationary period of three years. If an officer wants to continue in the Department, warders are then engaged on a two-year contract basis.

In the Recruit Training Program the warders study a variety of subjects: security procedures, small arms drill, riot training, martial arts and physical education, basic psychology and prison sociology, counselling, drugs and substance abuse, introductory law, basic prosecutions, and report writing and communication skills.

In addition to the initial basic training of custodial staff the Correctional Service College provides in-service training for specialised services such as store keepers, clerical officers, gatekeepers, hospital orderlies and so on. Special in-service promotion courses are also organised from time to time. The Department sends service personnel to other PNG institutions such as the Administrative College, the Teachers Training College or the University, or even training courses organised by church groups or voluntary agencies for specialised training.

Advanced training is provided within the Department as well as using other governmental and private training

institutions. The highest course that is offered by the Department is the Correctional Service Social Administration Diploma Course. This is a one-year course conducted by the professional staff of the University of Papua New Guinea. Between five and ten officers are sent to this course each year.

The decision to select serving officers for any course is done by the Correctional Training Evaluation Board (CTEB) — an appointed committee within the Department.

Overseas training courses, including international conferences and seminars, made available to senior and middle-ranking officers have proven to be useful exposure to comparative correctional practices globally. Papua New Guinea has been sending officers annually to Japan under Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA) funded courses. Officers have also been sent to Malaysia and Australia for courses under aid funded programs.

Emphasis is given to detainee training programs in both the academic and vocational areas. Vocational training is provided mainly in the agricultural and the industrial sectors. Agriculture training is mainly on-the-job training with very little theory, due largely to unavailability of classroom facilities and qualified agricultural officers.

Trade training is provided in metal fabrication skills, furniture and cabinet

making, brick making, carpentry and joinery work, electrical work, motor mechanics, plumbing and masonry. The biggest problem is the money and skilled manpower needed to assist the prisoners in their training programs. In 1988 the Papua New Guinea Correctional Service signed an agreement with the German Development Service (GDS) to provide skilled instructors and to advance funds to purchase raw materials in animal husbandry, agriculture, carpentry and metal work. This has proved to be a very successful program.

In 1991 a separate operational Trust Account was set up for all prison industrial and agricultural projects. This is an attempt to run the prison industries on a commercial basis and is expected to provide better on-the-job training for detainees which will qualify them for jobs in the free community after discharge from prisons.

Academic training is coordinated by the Department's Education and Training Division. This division liaises with the Papua New Guinea Department of Education to provide a formal schooling program through external correspondence. Prisoners who dropped out from grade 6 primary school, as well as those who have not completed a full four years of secondary education, are encouraged to do their schooling under this program. More than 300 prisoners studied under this program in 1988 and 1989 under the College of Distance Education program.

Religious education, and training in moral and civic values also plays an important part in the rehabilitation of offenders in Papua New Guinea. Every Sunday representatives of all denominations conduct religious services for detainees. In addition they are allowed to conduct Bible study classes and religious instructions by arrangement with the gaol commanders. The prisoners' dedication day program, under which religious instructors and members of the free community are allowed to come in every Wednesday afternoon and talk to prisoners on civic responsibilities, community life and problems after discharge, has proved to be a useful innovation.

Therefore, in Papua New Guinea both academic and vocational training is available for prisoners in a variety of trades that will fit them for employment in the free community after discharge from prison. Emphasis is not only on vocational and academic education but is extended to other areas that will help offenders in their rehabilitation.

Hong Kong

Penal programs are largely concerned with security and control; however, the objective of preparing prisoners for release has never been overlooked. On one hand, the penal system has an obligation to counter the negative effects on the inmates which incarceration may produce. On the other hand, it is in the interest of individual prisoners and the community at large that inmates should be provided with opportunities to prepare themselves for normal life outside correctional institutions. It is, therefore, recognised that many of the inmates need assistance in developing, sustaining, or repairing human relationships; and others need to acquire the skills, qualifications, and social awareness which flow from the comprehensive programs of education, training and work.

Education

The Hong Kong Correctional Services Department actively encourages inmates to advance their education, and every effort is made to facilitate their studies. Young offenders aged under 21 are all assigned to participate in the half-day schooling and half-day vocational training program. The numbers of inmates participating in this program in the five institutions of young offenders are listed in table 1.



Vocational training for young prisoners in Hong Kong.

Table 1
No. of Participants in Educational Program as at 27 July 1991

Level	Classes	Participants
Primary	16	458
Secondary	24	574
Technical	4	36

Subjects taught are Chinese, English language, Mathematics, Social Studies, and Moral Education. It is very difficult in correctional institutions to follow a school curriculum, as inmates must be accepted and discharged at any time, so the size of the population constantly fluctuates. Because offenders are generally socially more mature than their counterparts in normal schools, textbooks used for correctional education need to be more in keeping with the life experiences of inmates. For these reasons, teaching materials are specifically designed to suit the needs of the inmates, based on a month-to-month curriculum, rather than

one which is structured for one to two terms as in normal community based schools.

Inmates who have attained an academic level of secondary 3 or higher are encouraged to take part in public external examinations. All examinations are usually taken inside institutions which have been accepted as examination centres.

Pik Uk Correctional Institution, one of the institutions for young offenders, has been registered as a school. Subjects offered to inmates include Chinese, English, Mathematics, Electronics and Electrical Engineering, Technical Drawing, Accounting and Economics, and with effect from 1988, inmates may enrol for the Hong Kong Certificate of Education Examination as school candidates.

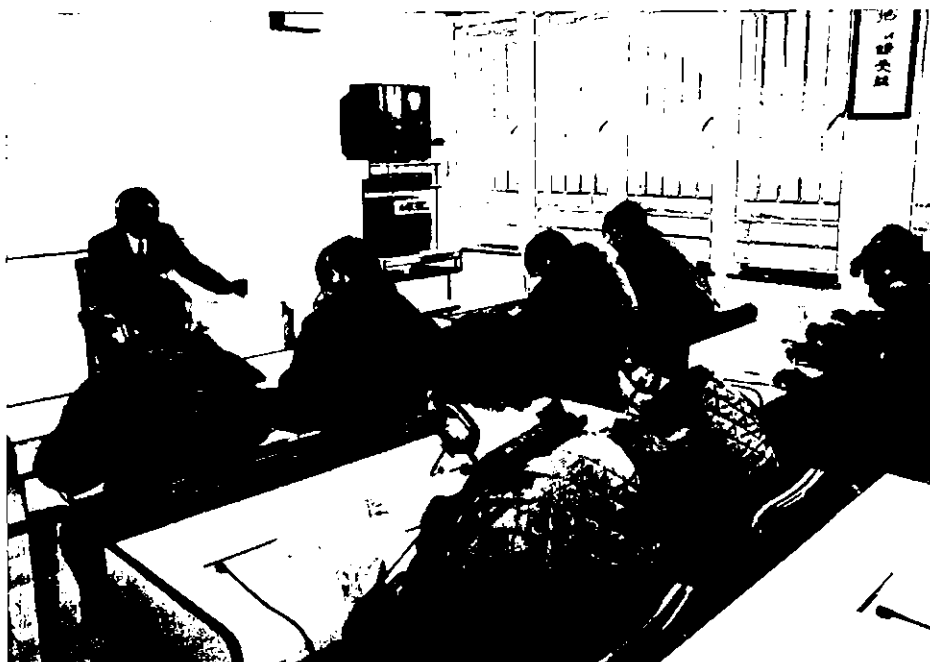
Enrolment for public examinations has increased from 46 candidates from young offender institutions sitting 77 papers in 1983 to 214 candidates from all penal

institutions sitting 300 papers in 1989. In 1990, inmates sat for 500 papers in various examinations.

Teachers are specially employed by the Correctional Services Department to provide full-time general education in institutions for young offenders and a 'cell-study' (that is, for guided private study) program for adult offenders.

Adult offenders participate in educational activities on a voluntary basis. Evening classes are arranged in twelve institutions for remedial education, with a total enrolment of around 1260. Some adult offenders with a higher academic attainment are encouraged to sit for public examinations and enrol in correspondence courses leading to certificates and even degrees.

Extramural Studies organised by Hong Kong University, the Chinese University of Hong Kong, as well as other local and overseas academic institutes are popular with the prisoners.



Language training at a Hong Kong young inmates institution.

Higher educational qualifications are being obtained by inmates capable of furthering their studies through correspondence courses. At present, a number of prisoners in adult institutions are in pursuit of university qualifications, two being enrolled in Bachelor degree courses with the Opening Learning Institute of Hong Kong and twenty in the external Bachelor degree courses run by the University of East Asia. A prisoner recently obtained a Masters degree from the University of East Asia.

In essence, only remedial education is provided for adult prisoners to assist them after release. In respect of long-term prisoners (normally lifers), additional programs to enhance interests to occupy time during their many years of imprisonment have been developed.

Vocational Training

A variety of trades have been introduced for vocational training in all institutions for young offenders. Some of the trades are geared towards gaining external accreditation or recognition from statutory organisations. These programs include technical training in:

- telecommunications
- air-conditioning and refrigeration
- plumbing and pipefitting
- basic food and beverage service
- English typewriting
- electronics and electricity
- technical drawing

There are also programs geared towards the acquisition of craft skills to help inmates obtain a job and eventually re-integrate into the normal society. These programs include technical training in:

- bricklaying, plastering and tiling
- basic mechanical engineering craft
- bookbinding
- carpentry
- garment making
- electrical fitting and installation
- printing
- radio and television repair
- vehicle body repair and spraying

For those programs which do not lead to external accreditation, a departmental certificate will be issued to an inmate who has successfully completed the program and passed the trade assessment test.

In addition, there are vocational programs which provide introductory training for trades to be taken up after release. These include:

- hairdressing
- pottery
- cookery
- Chinese typewriting
- English word processing

On the departmental establishment, there are five Assistant Lecturers, 15 Technical Instructors and 12 Instructors for vocational training, mainly in the five institutions for young offenders.

Table 2

Hong Kong — Inmates participating in Industries

Industries	Number of Participants
Laundry service	890
Garment making	2000
Precast concrete	250
Carpentry	530
Silkscreening and sign making	85
Metal work	285
Shoe-making and leather work	145
Envelope-making	715
Fibreglass	135
Hospital dressing items	230
Maintenance and labour	700
Others	35

Inmates are also encouraged to participate in courses leading to higher academic standards through correspondence courses organised by external agencies.

Industrial Work

The industrial organisation at the institutional level is headed by an Industrial Manager who reports to the head of the institution on day-to-day management of industrial activities, and a Superintendent (Production Manager) at Headquarters for production performance.

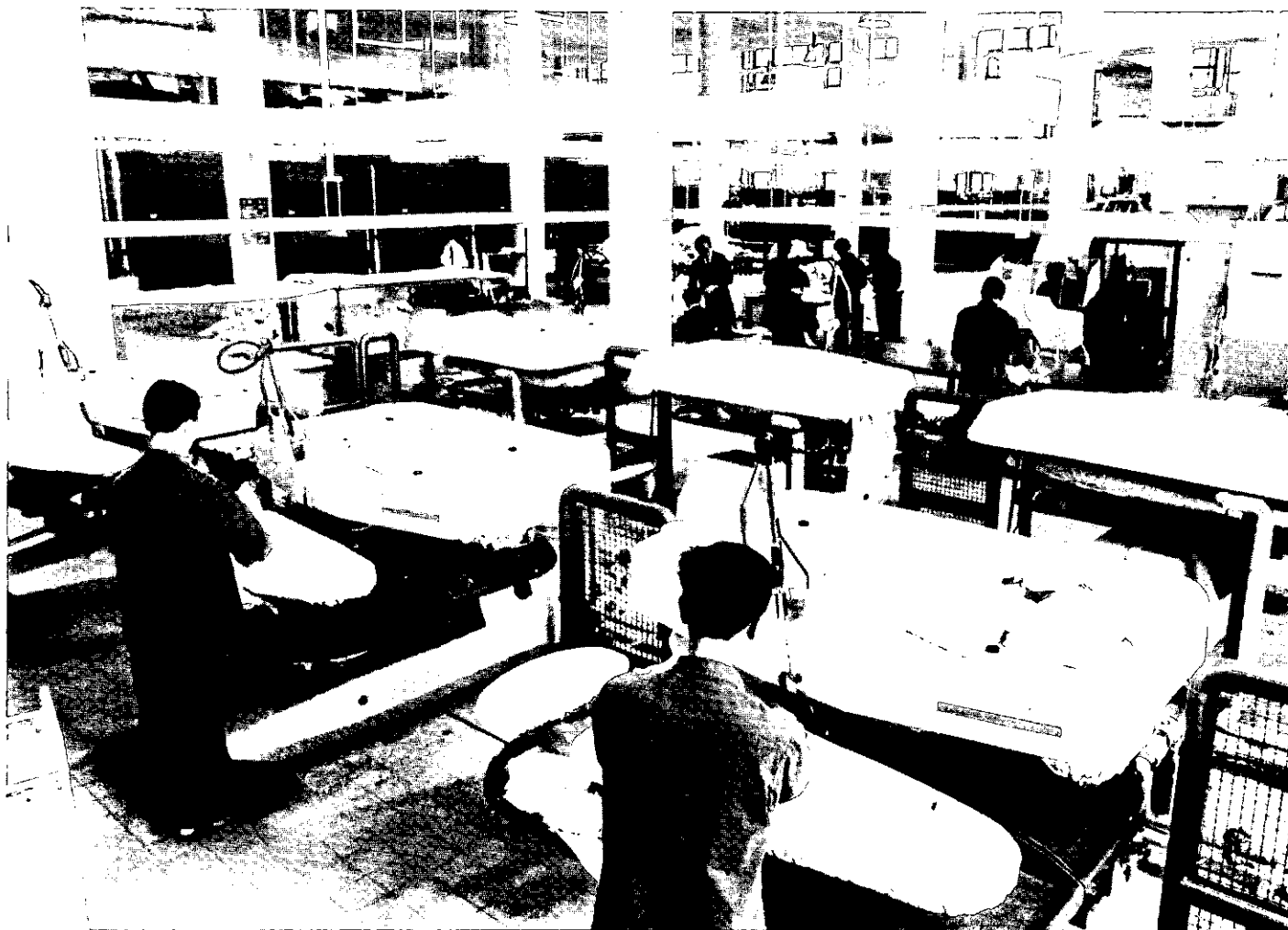
With the exception of those undergoing 'induction' training or those who are unfit for work on medical, disciplinary or security grounds, all inmates are required to work. The average numbers employed daily are:

6000	in institutional industrial workshops
3500	in other public services and industrial domestic services.

Of the 6000 inmates in industries, the average number distributed in the major trades is listed in Table 2.

The commercial value of goods and services produced increased from HK\$13.2 million in 1976 to HK\$211 million in 1989, representing an average growth of 24 per cent per annum, and the target value for 1991 is HK\$290 million.

The market for the goods and services is primarily government departments, semi-governments organisations, public organisations subvented by Government, and other non-profit making or charitable organisations. However, in the light of a recent increase in the penal population, arrangements have been made, on a trial



Inmates working at a laundry of a government hospital in Hong Kong.

basis, to accept job orders from the private sector. Examples are earphone cleaning, sorting of electronic components and the insertion of advertising material and other items into envelopes.

In respect of products supplied to government departments, they are only charged for the cost of raw materials. For products supplied to government subvented or semi-government organisations, and other non-profit or charitable organisations, the Commissioner of Correctional Services has the discretion to decide on the sale price taking into account the open market price. Generally speaking, products are priced with two objectives in mind:

- to cover at least the cost of materials, and
- to regulate the flow of work to ensure full employment.

All prisoners receive earnings in accordance with approved rates, and consist of a basic rate and six grades at different levels of skill and output. In each of the six grades, there are also different earnings for apprentices and skilled workers.

Hobby Classes and Other Activities

Hobby classes are held for adults after their daily work, and extra-curricular activities in young offender institutions are held for two hours daily in the evenings. Popular activities include monochrome drawing, water-colour painting, calligraphy, guitar playing, music appreciation, Putonghua lessons and folk dance classes for female offenders. Hobby classes vary from one institution to another, depending on the specialties available among the teaching staff in the institution concerned.

In the institutions for young offenders, there are marching bands, as well as scouting and guiding activities. In addition, a quarterly institutional bulletin is published by inmates under the technical supervision of the teaching staff.

Conclusion

The objectives of the Correctional Services of Hong Kong are defined in overall terms for the purpose of the government's financial budgeting as follows:

- to give effect to court sentences and orders which involve custody;
- to facilitate the reintegration of offenders into the community; and
- to provide purposeful employment for offenders in Correctional Services Industries in order to reduce the likelihood of unrest and to enhance their ability to re-settle eventually in the community.

Questions about the purpose of imprisonment and what imprisonment should entail are difficult to answer satisfactorily. There is no generally accepted moral philosophy to indicate how much emphasis should be placed on principles of retribution, deterrence and rehabilitation. In most jurisdictions, including Hong Kong, to facilitate offenders to re-integrate in one form or another into the normal community after release remains a declared aim of penal policy. All of the programs for correctional education, vocational training, and industrial work are designed to achieve this aim.

Discipline and Grievance Procedures

Malaysia

Discipline and order are of paramount importance for the smooth running and functioning of any society. When discipline is absent the very existence of the society is endangered. History shows that many an empire collapses when discipline and order deteriorate. The maintenance of discipline in a closed society like a prison is very important where a large number of individuals are held under confined and restrictive conditions at any given time. The maintenance of discipline becomes more important as most of the individuals held in prison are there because of indiscipline and failing to conform to the demands of life in the wider community.

The implementation of discipline combined with the restrictive conditions prevalent in any prison gives rise to grievances among the prison population. As such, the prison administration has to have a proper and formalised procedure to deal with the acts of misbehaviour and grievances that arise.

Discipline Procedures

Discipline is enforced in Malaysian prisons in accordance with the rules and principles laid out in the Prison Rules, 1953.

Any breach of discipline by a prisoner or detainee will be dealt with by the officer-in-charge of the prison. In cases where the offence committed is serious in nature and in the opinion of the officer-in-charge the power of punishment which he possesses is inadequate, he may either refer the case to the Director General of Prisons or to the visiting justices. In cases where the nature of the offence is serious (for example possession of drugs, causing grievous hurt or escaping), the case is referred to the police for prosecution in a



Datok Mohd Yassin Bin Hi Jaafar,
Director-General of Prisons, Prisons
Department, Malaysia.

court of law. Here prisoners are dealt with in accordance with the laws of the country. However, no prisoner shall be punished twice for the same offence.

Offences committed by prisoners have been classified into two categories: minor and aggravated offences. When an offence is committed and reported, the prisoner may be kept apart from other prisoners pending adjudication. Written reports regarding the offence are submitted to the officer-in-charge who has to investigate the report not later than the following day. When this investigation is completed, a date is set for adjudication. On the day of adjudication the defaulter is given the opportunity of hearing the facts against him and defending himself.

The punishment that can be meted out is in accordance to the powers invested in the various authorities, that is the officer-in-charge, the Director General of Prisons or the visiting justice.

Grievance procedures

In a strictly disciplined community there is bound to be dissatisfaction and this usually gives rise to grievances. As an institution, the Malaysian Prisons Department has formalised various avenues through which prisoners can air their grievances. The Prison Rules, 1953 which form the basis of Prison's Administration in Malaysia state:

It is the duty of all officers to treat all prisoners with kindness and humanity, to listen patiently to and report their complaints and grievances, at the same time to be firm in maintaining order and discipline... (Rule 56)

In pursuant to that, Rule 214 of the Prison Rules, 1953 provides and requires the officer-in-charge of each prison to visit and inspect all parts of the prison, and see each prisoner, at least every 24 hours. During the visit the prisoners have the opportunity to air their grievances to the officer-in-charge who has to receive these complaints and give due consideration to them and take the necessary steps to rectify the situation if needed.

In addition, the Director General of Prisons is required to visit all prisons at least once in a year. During the visit he has to see every prisoner who had made a request to see him and listen and act upon the complaints that are lodged by the prisoners.

The Prison Rules, 1953 also provide for the inspection of prisons by the visiting justices appointed for each prison.

This appointment is made by the Chief Minister of the state in which the prison is located. During the visit, the Visiting Justice Board members are escorted by a junior officer. They can visit any part of the prison and listen to the complaints by prisoners. At the end of each visit, they have to record their visit in the Visiting Justices' Minute Book and the officer-in-charge has to attend to each of the comments made by them.

In addition to the above mentioned avenues, prisoners can lodge their complaints with any officer or prison staff member who, in turn, has to bring the matter to the higher authority concerned so that due consideration can be given to rectify the situation or problem.

The Malaysian Correctional System introduced counselling services in 1981 in all prisons. Trained counsellors attend to discipline and grievances of prisoners that arise from time to time. During the counselling sessions (both individual and group) prisoners can bring to the counsellor's attention matters of concern to them. Everything that is humanely possible is done to help prisoners solve their problems.

Sri Lanka

Prisoners are deprived of certain liberties and privileges normally enjoyed by members of society. As much as a society needs laws for its peaceful existence, any institution within that society requires certain norms and guidelines for its orderly existence. The Sri Lankan correctional systems follow the principle that discipline and order shall be maintained with firmness but with no more restrictions than are necessary for safe custody and well ordered life.

Prison offences are listed under Section 78 of the Prison Law. These include both commissions as well as omissions. A wide range of 31 categories of offences ranging from mutiny, escape, criminal force on prison officers, to refusing to work, wilful damage to prison property, trafficking and committing nuisance are listed among the offences.

The procedure regarding the examination of the offences and determination of punishments is also clearly laid down in the Prison Law. Offences against prison discipline should be examined and offenders punished either by the Superintendent of the Prison, Prison Visitor or by a Prison Tribunal presided over by a visiting District Judge according to the nature and severity of the offence. The punishments that can be meted out to prisoners are listed in the Prison Law and no punishment other than what is stipulated can be inflicted.

A superintendent can impose the following:

- warning and reprimand;
- forfeiture of remission marks up to 360;
- postponement or forfeiture of any privilege;
- confinement in a punishment cell for a period not exceeding 14 days;
- close confinement on a restricted diet not exceeding three days;
- any two of the above-mentioned punishments.

However, it is specifically stated that when the complaint is made by or on behalf of the superintendent or the commissioner, and in other cases in which the justice may so require, the offences shall be tried and punished by a visitor.

The prison law provides for the commissioner to revise, modify and reverse the punishments ordered by a superintendent.

If a prisoner is charged with any offence against prison discipline which, in the opinion of the superintendent, is not adequately punishable by him, he



H.G. Dharmadasa, Commissioner of Prisons, Prison Headquarters, Sri Lanka.

shall cause the offender to be tried by a tribunal consisting of the district judge and two members of the Local Visiting Committee.

The tribunal has the power to inquire into the offence under oath and punish the offender by a majority verdict. The punishments that the tribunal could order are:

- confinement in a punishment cell for any time not exceeding one month;
- any one of several punishments a superintendent is authorised to impose;
- with imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding five years in the case of the offence of escaping or attempting to escape from lawful custody or the abetment of any such offence and not exceeding six months in any other case.

When a prisoner is duly punished for refusing to work, failing to perform his allotted task, or wilfully evading labour by self-disablement or by refusing to take food or by feigning madness or illness or other incapacity to work, in addition to the punishment imposed on him for the offence, the prisoner has to undergo imprisonment for an additional period equal to the period the offences may have been continued.

The adjudication procedures regarding prison offence are laid down under the prison rules. Rule 247 stipulates that "A prisoner shall, before a report against him is dealt with, be informed of the offence with which he is charged and shall be given an opportunity of hearing the evidence against him, and of being heard and calling witness in his defence". It also states that every punishment ordered shall be communicated to the prisoner by the tribunal or the superintendent or Visitor as the case may be.

Rule 248 states that "close confinement or confinement in a punishment cell or variation of diet, shall in no case be imposed, unless the Medical Officer has certified that the prisoner is in a fit state of health to undergo such punishment".

Grievance Procedure

Grievance procedure in the prisons can be classified into three categories:

- complaints made to prison authorities;
- complaints made to prison visitors, judges and magistrates;
- complaints made to other organisations.

Complaints made to Prison Authorities

At the lowest level in prison, the gaoler (senior officer) receives complaints from the prisoner. Prison Rule 83 states as follows: "the gaoler shall ensure that all prisoners have access to him. Should any prisoner make a complaint, the gaoler shall ensure that letters of complaint are despatched within 48 hours of the prisoner's application and petitions to the governor are despatched within a week. The gaoler is obliged to listen to all complaints and take steps to redress any grievance, or else report the matter to his superintendent.

In addition, Prison Rule 84 states that it is the duty of the gaoler to inform the superintendent in writing of the name of any prisoner who has asked to see him, a visitor or the commissioner.

The next level a prisoner could make a complaint to is the superintendent of the prison who is generally the highest ranking officer in the prison with the managerial responsibility of the prison. Prison Rule 16 states that the superintendent shall ensure that any prisoners who have complaints or applications to make are allowed to make them, and that he shall decide on all such complaints. Should he receive a written demand he must hear and decide on the complaint within one week of receiving the demand.

Complaints made to Prison Visitors, Judges and Magistrates

Appointed to each prison in Sri Lanka are Local Visiting Committees consisting of four persons who do not hold any public office in the Government. The rules regarding local visiting committees require that at least one committee member shall visit the prison at least once in every week, and shall hold himself in readiness at any reasonable time to hear any complaint that a prisoner may want to make. The visitor is also expected to record in the complaint book each complaint made to him by a prisoner and the proceedings taken by him on such complaint.

Under Prison Rule 41 every visitor shall hear all complaints made to him by any prisoner regarding any deficiency in the quantity or quality of food, or respecting ill-treatment that he may have received in the prison. Where any complaint is substantiated to the satisfaction of the visitor he will initiate the following actions.

- If, in his opinion, the complaint is not of a serious character, he shall make a report on it to the commissioner;
- If he considers that the complaint discloses the commission of an offence sufficiently serious to require

the intervention of a court of justice, he shall immediately report the matter to the Attorney General and send a copy of his report to the commissioner.

In addition to the prison visitors, every judge of the Supreme Court has the power to visit any prison in the country at any time and hold inspections, investigations or inquiries he may consider necessary.

Every district judge and magistrate is deemed to be a visitor to any prison situated within his jurisdiction and may exercise the powers and perform the duties of a visitor accordingly.

Complaints made to other Organisations

A prisoner can also make his complaint to the commissioner through his legal representatives, relations and friends.

In recent years the delegates of the International committee of Red Cross have been granted government authority to visit prisons. Their original intention was only to visit the political detainees. However, the facility was extended to all categories of prisoners. The delegates of the ICRC are permitted to talk to the prisoners freely and out of the hearing of any prison officer. Prisoners can make any complaint regarding ill-treatment, living conditions and food. The complaints are examined by the delegates and a working paper is submitted to the Commissioner of Prisons. The ICRC also report matters to other relevant authorities if they consider it necessary.

The highest possible authority or institution to which prisoners could make complaints is the Supreme Court. In case of any violation of human rights, which are enshrined in the Constitution of Sri Lanka, the prisoner can petition the Supreme Court. In recent years, two such petitions were sent to the Supreme Courts by prisoners claiming violations of human rights by prison officers. In one case the Supreme Court ordered compensation to the prisoner, and the other case was dismissed.

India

Maintenance of discipline in prisons is of paramount importance as it is the basic foundation on which prison programs rest. The state of discipline largely determines the efficiency of security in gaols, and as such the range of discipline is wide enough to cover every aspect of inmates' institutional life, which includes:

- discipline of health: personal cleanliness, sanitation and hygiene;
- discipline of work: habits of work, efforts and concentration in work, attitude towards work;
- discipline of behaviour: observation of institutional rules and standards of behaviour, attitude, behaviour and relationship with inmates and institutional personnel, attitude towards family, community and law and self-discipline;
- discipline of education: interest in physical, literary, vocational, moral and social education, self-consciousness and cultural development;
- discipline of interest: interest in work, vocation, handicrafts and cultural activity.

The objectives of this institutional discipline are:

- maintaining a good level of security and preventing escapes, riots, fights and assaults;
- maintaining good order and good conduct in the institution, so as to ensure the well-being and welfare of all inmates;
- developing self-respect, self-discipline and habits of living a good social life, fostering a desire and ability to conform to the accepted norms for individual and community life in the society;
- developing patterns of good behaviour which will help the prisoner in his adjustment in the free community;
- developing and maintaining a healthy cultural atmosphere in the institution so that the various institutional programs are properly received and assimilated by inmates; and
- facilitating an overall development of the individual for his readjustment and rehabilitation with the ultimate view of protection of society and public welfare.



Efforts to develop positive discipline in prison require a system which gives a sympathetic and patient understanding of the problems presented by the inmates, guiding them in developing a sense of self-discipline, social consciousness and desire for leading a disciplined and socially useful way of life; gives a fair chance to deserving inmates for showing improvement in their behaviour; has a system of incentives, appropriate rewards, recognition and appreciation in deserving cases and ensures a system of graded responsibilities and watchful trust and confidence in deserving inmates. Further, in order to prevent indiscipline it has to be ensured that there is a good level of staff discipline and morale; constant vigilance, alertness and timely action in every aspect of administration; area of discontent among inmates are located, quick action is taken; avoidance of lines of least resistance and policy of appeasement of prisoners, weakness in administration, grant of undue privileges, variable rules, indefinite procedures in discipline; changing standard of behaviour; orientation of the inmates about standards of behaviours which the prisoners are expected to follow in the institution and also about consequences of violation of discipline; and convincing the inmates by attitude and action that the prison staff is determined to take vigorous action against indiscipline as they are anxious to look after the welfare of inmates.

The Prisons Act 1894 empowers (under Section 46) the Superintendent to

give various punishments in order to maintain discipline in the gaols. However, it is being increasingly felt that they have to be humane rather than being merely punitive. The All India Committee on Gaol Reforms 1980-83, has elaborately discussed the security and discipline in prisons and observes that, 'for a progressive stage system, it will be necessary to develop a system of appropriate rewards, recommendations and appreciation in deserving cases. The privileges and facilities...; be suitability grouped for each stage in the same or different institute according to their graded security'. The Committee further observed that 'If prisoners get humane treatment and their due under rules and are further provided with incentive for showing good conduct and performance, there will be very few cases requiring enforcement of discipline through prison punishments. Honest and efficient administration, humanely and effectively enforced, is what is necessary to produce a high standard and discipline'.

Prisons are primarily custodial institutions which place many restrictions on its inmates and have a highly regimented routine. Now and then, there may be certain grievances of inmates against authority. Set procedures have been laid down for their redress. The various Prison Manuals of the States contain guidelines for the Superintendents of prisons, who shall at every inspection parade, hear and enquire into any complaint that the prisoner may wish to make. It shall be his duty to listen to the complaints and

petitions of prisoners in a patient and considerate manner and to afford the prisoners reasonable facilities for making such representations. Such grievances represented by the prisoners may be solved at the Superintendent's level or at the level of the Inspector General of Prisons. In addition to the Superintendent, official as well as non-official visitors are also expected to hear all such grievances and record them in the visitors book.

When the Superintendent is of the opinion that the prisoner has made a false or baseless complaint to a visitor and if he deems it fit to punish the prisoner, the Superintendent shall record a brief statement of the facts and note what punishment he proposes to award and send it to the visitor and if he dissents from the conclusion of the Superintendent, he may request that the case be submitted to the Inspector General of Prisons for orders. A copy of the Inspector General's orders will be communicated to the visitor who may, if he thinks fit, address the Government regarding the case.

Prisoners can lodge complaints to the Inspector General of Prisons at the time of half-yearly or annual inspection. In addition to the above facilities, in some gaols, grievance boxes are fixed in the barracks where the prisoners are living. The prisoners can make any complaint through the grievance boxes which is opened by Judicial Officers not below the rank of a Sessions Judge who disposes the cases as per their merits.

Prison and the Community

People's Republic of China

At the Seventh Congress on Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders, it was pointed out that, "Crime prevention and criminal justice should not be treated as isolated problems but rather as complex and wide-ranging activities requiring systematic strategies and differentiated approaches".

In the early days of New China, the Ministry of Justice put forward the principles of integrating the effort of the law enforcement institutions and the general public, combining a crackdown on crimes and their prevention, and supplementing punishment with education in the struggle against illegal and criminal activities. In the early 1980s, China called for an all-round and comprehensive formula for preserving public order which is the continuation and development of the aforementioned principles.

A comprehensive formula for preserving public order is the general policy for work in this field now. Under the leadership of governments, at various levels, all social forces are mobilised, combining the work of all political and law-enforcement institutions and that of the general public. Political, economic, administrative, educational, cultural and legal means are applied to prevent crime and punish illegal and criminal activities, educate and transform law-breakers and criminals, and gradually restrict and eradicate the conditions that foster illegal and criminal activities. Thus it is hoped to establish good and stable public order under which economic development, reform, stable life and work conditions will guarantee long-term stability of the state.

Early in 1991, the Central Committee on the Comprehensive Preservation of Public Order was established and corresponding local bodies have also been set up.

Prisons in China punish criminals as well as reform them. The reformation of prisoners is a complicated social process, and part and parcel of the comprehensive formula for preserving

public order. Such reform should be not only the duty of prison authorities, but the obligation of society as a whole. Prison authorities, of course, should play a key role, actively mobilising various forces of society to help re-educate prisoners at different levels, through different channels and in different forms.

To date, an all-embracing re-education network has been formed linking prisons and society. This has effectively promoted a change of direction on the part of prisoners.

Prisons separate prisoners from society and this separation adversely impacts on the prisoners themselves and on their families. Therefore prison authorities should find ways to offer prisoners the opportunity to have more contacts with society, learn about that society, educate themselves about state affairs, and cultivate the spirit of patriotism. This will increase prisoners' sense of participation and responsibility towards society, enable them to observe

and consider things in the same ways as other citizens, help them analyse and judge problems, and improve their ability to tell right from wrong. This, in the end, will create the conditions for their early return and adaptation to society.

While there are barriers between prison and society, there are also a thousand and one links between them. It is these links that must be used to reduce the negative impact of imprisonment. To achieve this aim, the following measures have been taken by the Chinese prison authorities.

Communication with prisoners' relatives. According to Chinese law, **prison authorities must inform a convict's family of his whereabouts within three days of imprisonment**, so that the family of the convict can establish contact with the prison authorities.

Correspondence system. The Chinese law guarantees prisoners the right of correspondence with their relatives.



Recreation in Municipal Prison No. 1, Beijing.

“For those inmates who have no relatives to visit, the prison authorities contact relevant departments to invite people from the community, leaders and colleagues of the prisoner's former work unit, to come to ensure that every inmate can feel the warmth of the society and the concern of their motherland.”

There is no restriction on the content of correspondence as long as it does not affect the reform of the prisoner nor reveal state secrets. There is no restriction either on the frequency of correspondence. Prison authorities may encourage inmates to write to their families and former work units to report on their conditions. Those inmates of minority nationalities may use their own language in correspondence.

A meeting system. Prisoners may meet their relatives once or twice a month, for not more than one hour each visit, during a term of imprisonment. In order to enable inmates' relatives to know more about the institution, prison staff often acquaint them with the relevant prison rules and the behaviour of the prisoner in question in serving his/her terms. Authorities may request the relatives to assist in bringing the incarcerated around. For those who find the time allowed for each meeting insufficient, or for those who have special needs, the time limit may be extended or the number of meetings increased.

For visiting relatives who come from afar, or have difficulty in finding board and lodging, the prison authorities will provide accommodation. When there is bad blood between a prisoner and his/her family and the relatives do not visit the imprisoned, the prison authorities endeavour to reconcile the parties to maintain the family link.

For those inmates who have no relatives to visit, the prison authorities contact relevant departments to invite people from the community, leaders and colleagues of the prisoner's former work unit, to come to ensure that every inmate can feel the warmth of the society and the concern of their motherland.

System of leave. Prison authorities in China usually grant leave to prisoners with urgent family business to enable them to return home personally to handle the problem. Those who behave well in

prison may be permitted to go home for family reunion on traditional holidays. Prison authorities also grant leave to prisoners looking for jobs before their prison terms end and help those prisoners keep in contact with their families and the employment departments.

Families are cells of society. To preserve the bond between an inmate and his/her spouse, children and family is good for the mental stability of the inmate and will be helpful in bringing about positive changes in them. At the same time it will help to preserve tranquillity and stability at home. With stable families, the tranquillity and stability of the whole society is guaranteed.

Access to current affairs. Prisoners are allowed to read newspapers, watch TV and listen to radio. Prisons in China offer a range of newspapers, magazines and books to inmates so that they can follow events at home and abroad. For instance, when the Gulf War broke out prisoners were organised to watch TV news, read newspapers and were briefed on the relevant background and the attitude of the Chinese Government. From this the inmates have a deeper understanding and knowledge of the principles and policies of the Government.

Outside activities. Authorities organise tours and visits outside the prison for some prisoners to enable them to learn more about the country's achievements, have a better understanding of China's open and reform policy, cultivate a stronger sense of responsibility and encourage them to make more contributions to the country.

Public speaking. Prisoners are organised to give lectures in various units in society, to express their repentance and report their correctional performance, and to warn young people against the error of a moment which may become the regret of a lifetime.

Society's input into education. Prison authorities endeavour to reach agreements with local governments, relevant departments or former work units to help in educating prisoners. The responsibilities of each side are defined with the prison authorities responsible for correct law enforcement and turning prisoners into law-abiding and productive citizens. The local governments are responsible for mobilising and organising all social forces to care for and educate the imprisoned, help their families arrange employment for inmates when they are released, and then provide follow-up help and education.

Career advice. Experts from industry, commerce, labour, taxation, public security and educational departments are invited to give lectures in the prison. They may talk on the political, economic and social situation of the country and introduce the relevant laws and policies, so that prisoners, after being released, will know where to go and what to do.

Reformed prisoners. Ex-prisoners who have made an outstanding contribution to society after release are invited to talk about what they have learned and experienced. This encourages those still serving to repent and make a new start, and to gain confidence in mending their ways and begin their life anew.

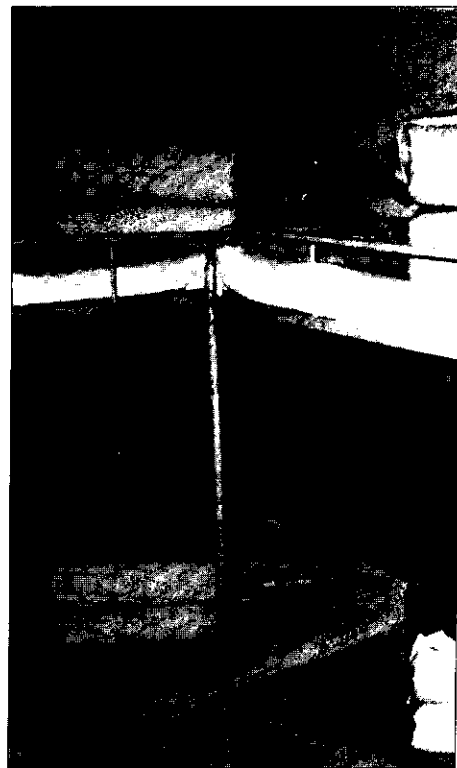
In China, the Government attaches great importance to the participation of people from all walks of life in activities to help and educate the imprisoned.

The Government calls on all members of society to show concern for, and help educate, juvenile delinquents. The scope of social participation is expanding daily and in-depth work is being carried out giving convincing testimony to China's socialist system. In China, the participation of society is mainly reflected in the following ways.

Organisations (the Party and government departments, People's Congresses, Political Consultative Conferences, trade unions, Youth Leagues, and Women's Federations) often send visitors to lecture prisoners on the general situation and government policies as a way of showing public concern for, and expectations of the prisoners, and to encourage them to be more active in reforming themselves.

Noted figures from various circles of society, as well as heroes and model workers, are invited to help prisoners by their own example.

Art troupes or individual literary and art workers are invited to perform in the prison as a means of publicising party policies and praising the socialist



Accommodation in Municipal Prison No. 1, Beijing.

structure, and the many good people and good deeds in society.

Sociologists, criminologists, psychologists and legal workers come to help prison authorities conduct research to create better correctional programs. At the same time, they also teach prisoners ethics and a sense of law.

To encourage all sectors of society to participate in helping and educating juvenile delinquents, a working committee made up of veteran cadres, teachers and model workers has been set up in China. Twenty-six provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government have established associations which care for the younger generation. Almost one million veteran cadres participate in these associations.

A meeting held in Beijing in June 1991 enabled the veteran cadres who help and educate juvenile delinquents to exchange and summarise their experiences. This meeting called for further implementation of this program throughout the entire country. This activity has caused strong reactions from the prisoners who feel that the state has not forgotten them. Many express the feeling they want to be worthy of the concern and help of the Government and people, and the belief in and education of the older generation and their relatives. They also expressed the desire to correct their errors, actively reform themselves and to qualify as citizens contributing to the development of the motherland.

Long experience proves that the support and help, and more importantly, the understanding of the whole community, is indispensable in reforming prisoners. The Ministry of Justice will continue to explore new ways to mobilise social forces to participate in correctional work and solicit more understanding and support so that more people in the society will become involved in this grand cause. It is our belief that by dint of the joint effort of society and prison authorities, we will transform more prisoners and make greater contribution to crime prevention and reduction thus safeguarding tranquillity and stability in society.

Korea

In Korea a policy to achieve 'Socialisation of correctional activities' is actively promoted. As prisoners are destined to return to society, the problem regarding correction and reformation is not limited to the correctional authorities alone, but is a problem for society as a whole. This perception has been taking root in our national awareness and it is now commonly accepted that the general public participate in correctional services at all levels.

To this end correctional authorities have been promoting the following policies designed to link correctional institutions with society.

Communication with Outside

Prisoners' communication with outside is realised through visits and correspondence, permission for which is granted extensively.

In the case of visits those eligible to see prisoners are limited, in principle, to relatives. However, in practice, persons other than relatives are permitted to see prisoners when appropriate.

For convicted prisoners, the number of visits permitted depends on their treatment grade. Grade 1 prisoners have no limits placed on visits, grade 2 are permitted visits once a week, grade 3 three times a month, and grade 4 twice a month. However, in practice, the frequency of visits is unlimited by the permission of the warden. In the case of inmates under trial they are allowed daily visits.

All correspondence is permitted unless there are any special circumstance rendering this inappropriate. In addition, any prisoners wanting to write creatively or critically have no limitations placed on them. However, no outside telephone calls are permitted although, in exceptional circumstances, the warden may grant permission for such calls.

Society's Participation in Corrections

Members of educational and religious committees have been working in correctional institutions since 1970. As well, outside specialists and clergy participate in correctional service. At each correctional facility lawyers, teachers, social workers, journalists and clergymen assist in correctional and educational activities. As at October 1991 there were 1,531 educational members



Yu Soon Seok, Director-General,
Corrections Bureau, Republic of Korea.

and 1,475 religious members engaged in such activities across the nation.

Visiting instructors have been developing diverse activities related to society by providing counselling services, correctional lectures, guidance in religious doctrines, and assistance and support for those released from imprisonment. Such visits contribute greatly to the socialisation of correctional activities.

In addition, two boxing specialists have been engaged to provide guidance in juvenile correctional institutions. The number of outside instructors who provide technical guidance to trainees in thirty-one vocational institutes across the nation now numbers 155.

The Civil Rehabilitation Agency for the protection of ex-prisoners has its headquarters in Seoul; there are 10 chapters in Seoul, Pusan and the seats of other provincial governments; with 34 branches co-located with correctional institutions across the country.

The Civil Rehabilitation Agency consists of 11,000 people: lawyers, public officials, company employees, religious clergymen, merchants, farmers, medical doctors, and college students. They provided board, travelling expenses, assistance in finding jobs, money for starting businesses and other support for 24,906 ex-prisoners during 1990.

Newspapers, Radio and Television

In the past, only grade 1 prisoners were allowed to subscribe to newspapers or listen to the radio and watch television. It was previously thought that correctional officers might lose more than was gained from letting prisoners, isolated from society, have exposure to the rapidly-changing realities of society.

The situation has now changed. Detainees under trial can subscribe, at their own expense, to newspapers which they are allowed to read in their own rooms. In the case of convicted prisoners, only exemplary prisoners in grade 2 or above are allowed to read newspapers (during specified hours and in designated places).

All prisoners are allowed to listen to newscasts, entertainment and educational programs, broadcast on a selective basis, through the network in each correctional institution. Watching television is allowed only to exemplary prisoners of grade 2 or above. These prisoners watch newscast, entertainments and education programs on a selective basis, during specified hours and in designated places. Prisoners in open facilities are allowed to watch television in a lounge or living room during free hours.

Study Tour of Society, Furlough and other Treatment

There are several systems which allow prisoners to have contact with society in their correctional facilities: study tours of society, a furlough system, work release system, and outside vocational training.

Study tours of society

This program is designed to allow prisoners to see and experience rapidly-changing aspects of society. It encourages them to stand on their own feet and improve their position. This program is intended to help cultivate an ability to adapt to society after release. Those eligible to benefit from this program are exemplary prisoners.

Major target areas of the study tours are model rural communities, excellent industrial facilities, and historic relics, all of which inspire a spirit of patriotism. About 3,500 prisoners are allowed to participate in this study tour of society each year.

The program has a high success rate in expediting their return to society.

The Furlough System

The furlough system is provided to prisoners who have been segregated from society for a prolonged period of time. It is designed to dissipate prisoners' unease about the well-being of their families. It is also intended to help ex-prisoners adapt to society. Under this system those eligible are exemplary prisoners who have service terms longer than a year, have passed at least a half of the sentenced term, and who show sincere repentance. They are granted a period of absence for up to three weeks. Annually, over 600 exemplary prisoners are granted furlough.

Work Release and Vocational Training

Through work release and vocational training in outside business enterprises,

Table 1
Prisoners on Parole 1985-1990

Year	Total Number	Details		Ratio to All Released (%)
		On Parole	On Expiration	
1985	24,613	6,333	18,280	25.8
1986	25,991	7,690	18,301	29.6
1987	24,173	7,298	16,875	30.2
1988	22,148	6,428	15,720	29.0
1989	21,446	7,434	14,012	34.7
1990	20,168	5,538	14,630	27.5

Table 2
Prisoners released by the Suspension of Punishment 1985-1990

Year	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	Total
Number	152	116	193	117	124	124	826

exemplary prisoners are allowed to work and undertake vocational training in the same way as ordinary citizens during daytime hours but must return to correctional institutions during night-time hours.

In order to adapt to society, firm discipline in correctional facilities is required. This program is designed to ensure the stability of ex-prisoners after release.

Over 300 prisoners annually are engaged in work and vocational training in outside business enterprises.

Parole

Convicted prisoners, with or without forced labour, who show clear signs of repentance and who have served at least one-third of the sentenced period with good behaviour are eligible for parole. In the case of prisoners sentenced to life, they should have served at least 10 years to be eligible for parole consideration. Parole is granted by examining each applicant's degree of reformation, and whether he is deemed likely to re-offend or not. The victim's attitude and the possible effect on society after parole are also taken into consideration.

Especially in the case of prisoners involving economic offences, such as extraordinary fraud, and embezzlement, careful consideration is given to whether or not damages are compensated for. In consideration of social order, parole is not granted for prisoners who committed crimes of narcotics, gambling, organised gangsterism, destruction of home life, and pickpocketing.

Parole is used extensively with those who have obtained trade qualifications, those who have won skill contests, and those who have passed various qualification scholastic tests.

Parole is conducted at the end of each month and the number of prisoners granted parole is gradually increasing.

Parole is granted on five occasions each year; Independence Day, Buddha's Birthday, Liberation Day, National Foundation Day, and Christmas.

Suspension of Punishment

Punishment is suspended at the direction of the public prosecutor's office in consultation with the court which pronounced the penalty. The suspension continues until such time as the prisoner recovers his mental or physical health: or

- if the health of the prisoner is likely to be seriously impaired as a result of punishment, or there is apprehension that he will not survive due to the punishment;
- if he is aged 70 years or over;
- if she is in the sixth month of pregnancy or more;
- if sixty days has not elapsed after she was delivered of a child;
- if the lineal ascendants of the prisoner are 70 years of age or over, or crippled or seriously ill, and there is no relative to look after them;
- if the lineal descendants of the prisoner are in their infancy and there is no relative to look after them; and
- if there is any other valid reason.

In such cases, the public prosecutor may deliver the prisoner to the person who is bound to guard and protect him, or to the head of the local public authorities and cause him to be placed in a hospital or other suitable place. This system aims at reducing pains and disadvantages of prisoners resulting from the continued execution of punishment to the minimum. Table 2 shows the annual statistics on the numbers of prisoners who have been released by the suspension of punishment.

Publications

Australian Institute of Criminology

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Canberra ACT 2601

Vernon, Julia (Ed.)
Conference Proceedings No. 7
The Future of Committals
ISBN 0 642 16345 6. 224 pp. A\$20.00.

It has been argued that committal hearings should be abolished on the grounds that they take up too much valuable court time, exacerbating delays in the criminal justice system. Others argue that they serve a useful purpose providing an effective mechanism for the early identification of guilty pleas, and for filtering out weak cases. This timely conference proceedings summarises the current debate surrounding committal hearings from a number of different viewpoints.

Vernon, Julia (Ed.)
Conference Proceedings No. 8
Children as Witnesses
ISBN 0 642 14695 0. 262 pp. A\$20.00.

Having to recount details of a sexual assault over and over again, and being cross-examined in court, can be a terrifying ordeal for a child. This conference proceedings discusses ways that this suffering can be alleviated, and a child's dignity retained, without jeopardising the basic principles of our criminal justice system. *Children as Witnesses* makes several major recommendations aimed at improving present practices and procedures.

Vernon, Julia and McKillop, Sandra (Eds)
Conference Proceedings No. 9
Preventing Juvenile Crime
ISBN 0 642 16637 4. 212 pp. A\$20.00

This conference proceedings argues that much juvenile crime can be prevented: if we show that we are concerned, and give young people responsibility or an exciting challenge, they will usually respond positively. *Preventing Juvenile Crime* describes several innovative programs which have been effective in different parts of Australia. They include employment programs, leisure pursuits,

and community based activities. The criminal justice system is also reviewed and alternative approaches in correcting and rehabilitating young offenders are considered.

Strang, Heather
Homicides in Australia 1989-90
ISBN 0 642 16607 2. 52 pp. A\$10.00.

Homicides in Australia 1989-90 is the initial report of the National Homicide Monitoring Program, established on recommendation of the National Committee on Violence in 1990. *Homicides in Australia 1989-90* is the first of a series which will describe and analyse Australian homicides on an annual basis. It contains an analysis of data collected relating to 306 incidents of homicide which occurred in Australia during 1989-90. The report suggests that there are a number of elements associated with these incidents and the victims and offenders involved in them which indicated enhanced risk.

Walker, J. assisted by Dianne Dagger and Mark Collins
Crime in Australia: as measured by the Australian Component of the International Crime Victims Survey 1989
ISBN 0 642 16370 7. 106 pp. A\$20.00.

In early 1989, simultaneous crime victim surveys were conducted in fourteen countries in Europe, North America and Australia. *Crime in Australia* presents details of the Australian component of the survey. The report looks at household crimes; personal crimes; and gives respondents' views on policing, crime prevention and sentencing. It contains thirty-two tables and twenty-five figures.

Directory of Criminal Justice Courses in Australian Tertiary Institutions
Burn, Caroline and Kertesz, Christine (Compilers)
ISBN 1037-5821. 28 pp. A\$10.00.

This *Directory* includes references to criminology and criminal law courses, as well as information about legal, police, correctional and security studies. Courses are listed by subject; addresses of higher education institutions are listed alphabetically; a list of courses available at each institution is included; and institutions are listed by state.

Myrtle, John (Ed.)
Australian Criminology Information Bulletin
ISSN 1034-6627
Vol 2. No. 4, June 1991
Vol 2. No. 5, October 1991
Vol 2. No. 6, December 1991
Subscription A\$20.00 p.a. (6 issues per annum)

Trends and Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice
General Editor, Peter Grabosky
ISSN 0817-8542
Subscription A\$30.00 per annum (minimum of 6 six issues per annum)

No. 32, Norberry, Jennifer
HIV/AIDS, Prisons and the Law
ISBN 0 642 16397 9.

No. 33, Erez, Edna
Victim Impact Statements
ISBN 0 642 16615 3.

Crime Prevention Series
ISSN 1031-5330

Easteal, Patricia Weiser & Wilson, Paul
General Editor, Paul Wilson
Preventing Crime on Transport: Rail, Buses, Taxis, Planes
ISBN 0 642 16609 9. 84 pp. A\$15.00.

Preventing Crime on Transport explores specific forms of crime occurring in four transport areas: trains, trams and underground transportation systems; buses and bus shelters; taxis, and in airports and on aircraft. Crime committed on or in proximity to transport runs the range from petty theft and graffiti, to rape, murder and hijacking. It affects all citizens and the communities in which they live. Many of the principles discussed in this book have been used widely overseas as well as in Australia and innovative approaches in crime prevention are explained in detail.

The Australian Institute of Criminology is pleased to announce that it is an agent for publications produced by the Crime Research Centre, Western Australia.
Publications currently available from the Institute are:

Harding, R. & Blake, A.
Weapon Choice by Violent Offenders in Western Australia: a pilot study
A\$10.00.

Underwood, R.
Models of Evaluation in the Criminal Justice System A\$10.00.

Broadhurst, R. & Maller, R.
Sex Offending and Recidivism
A\$15.00.

Thorpe, D.
Patterns of Child Protection Intervention and Service Delivery: Report of a Pilot Project A\$10.00.

Wilkie, M.
Aboriginal Justice Programs in Western Australia A\$20.00.

Broadhurst, R., Ferrante, A. & Susilo, N.
Crime and Justice Statistics for Western Australia: a first report
Statistical Report 1990 (1), June 1991
A\$20.00.

Broadhurst, R., Ferrante, A. & Susilo, N.
Crime and Justice Statistics for Western Australia: 1990
Statistical Report 1990 (2), December
1991 A\$20.00.

The Law Book Company Ltd
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North Ryde NSW 2113

Wickens: *The Law of Life Insurance in Australia*
7116QB 1 Looseleaf Volume
4 releases per annum
A\$240.00 plus cost of updates

This new service is based on the widely used book of the same name and follows a narrative format suitable for both lawyer and non-lawyer. It is a practical work designed for lawyers, accountants, actuaries, life insurance companies, remuneration planning consultants, life agents and investment advisers. It provides a thorough treatment of the many facets of the law of life insurance by taking account of the enormous changes that have taken place over the last 10 years including new unbundled policies, insurance bonds and new annuities.

Bates, F., Blackwood, J.B., Davidson, A.F. & Mackie, D.F.
The Australian Social Worker and the Law
3rd edition
ISBN 0455 210 322 357 pp. A\$47.50.
(paperback)

The Australian Social Worker and the Law forms a bridge between lawyers and social workers so that each may understand the needs of the other. The purpose of this book is to provide social workers with an explanation of the law which most affects their day-to-day activities, whilst at the same time indicating those areas of difficulty in the relationship between the disciplines of social work and law.

Hodge, W.C.
Doyle & Hodge: Criminal Procedure in New Zealand
3rd edition
ISBN 0455 210 284. 283 pp. A\$48.00.
(paperback)

Criminal Procedure in New Zealand explains each step in the criminal process from arrest, bail and the charge through to the trial, sentencing and appeals. This up-to-date third edition includes new chapters on 'Discovery' and 'Youth Offenders'.

The Federation Press
PO Box 45, Annandale, NSW 2038

Asprey, Michele
Plain Language for Lawyers
ISBN 1 86287 063 2. A\$25.00.
(paperback)
ISBN 1 86287 064 0. A\$40.00.
(hardback)

Plain Language for Lawyers explains what plain language is and what it is not. It takes the reader step-by-step through the various elements of plain language writing, and it answers the most common questions that people ask about plain language. It is a practical book, written for lawyers, and gives clear examples to illustrate the various points the author makes.

Oxford University Press Australia

GPO Box 2784Y
Melbourne Vic 3001

Walker, Nigel
Why Punish?
ISBN 0 19 289219 3. 192 pp. A\$23.95
(paperback)

Nigel Walker argues that the modern retributive theory of punishment has not solved the problems of the classical utilitarian approach, and has created new ones of its own. Having researched these problems and discussed them with judges, magistrates, jurists, philosophers, and prisoners, he shows that attempts at intellectual compromises between utilitarians and retributivists do not stand up to close examination. The book also deals with remorse and forgiveness, and with the humanitarian movement.

Diekman, Chris
Legal Essentials: Understanding Australia Law
ISBN 0 19 553230 9. 224 pp. A\$18.95

Legal Essentials: Understanding Australia Law is a concise introduction to senior legal studies courses. Written in a clear, non-technical style, it describes and examines the concepts of justice and law, traces the development and operation of our legal system, and assesses the ways in which laws are formulated and administered in Australia. Throughout the book both the common and conflicting needs of our legal institutions, law enforcement agencies, individuals and the community at large are brought into focus.

The Scarecrow Press Inc
distributed in Australia by James Bennett Pty Ltd
4 Collaroy Street
Collaroy NSW 2097

Prunckun, Henry W. Jr.
Special Access Required: a practitioner's guide to law enforcement intelligence literature
ISBN 0 8108 2371 3. 214 pp. A\$49.50.

This annotated bibliography seeks to assist law enforcement intelligence officers find their way through the overwhelming volume of intelligence-related literature. The bibliographic data is comprehensive and represents over one year's intense research, and prior to this, many years of ad hoc library investigation by the author in Australia and overseas.

Penguin Books Australia Ltd
PO Box 257
Ringwood Vic 3134

Marne, Patricia
The Criminal Hand: An analysis of Criminal Handwriting
ISBN 0 7474 0953 6. 144 pp. A\$11.95
(paperback).

In this fascinating study, renowned expert Patricia Marne studies the handwriting of a number of criminals. It is now widely accepted that handwriting experts — or graphologists — can provide invaluable help in criminal investigations, and they have been instrumental in revealing criminal or anti-social tendencies of men and women in notorious cases — most notably in the 'Yorkshire Ripper' investigation.

ACT Adult Corrective Services

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Canberra ACT 2601

Cianchi, J. (Ed.)
Proceedings of the First National Symposium on Outdoor Wilderness Programs for Offenders
A\$25.00.

The papers presented at this symposium, held in Canberra in October 1990, demonstrate the potential of outdoor programs as a rehabilitative and therapeutic experience for offenders. The information contained in the Proceedings will be valuable for anyone interested in this field, designing programs or currently operating programs for offenders and 'youth-at-risk'.

Conferences

Australian Institute of Criminology

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| 31 March-2 April | 8th Conference for Librarians in the Criminal Justice System, Sydney |
| 19-21 May | Homicide, Melbourne |
| 23-25 June | Aboriginal Justice Issues, North Queensland |
| 3-5 August | Criminal Justice Policy: Issues, Management and Evaluation, Brisbane |
| 22-24 September | A Review of Criminal Justice Issues in Australia and New Zealand — either on Corrections or Juvenile Justice issues, Wellington, New Zealand |

The Conference Unit of the Institute is always keen to hear from people interested in participating in, or speaking at, Institute Conferences. If you would like to be involved in any of the above events, kept informed of planning for them, or have any suggestions for Institute Conferences that would address issues of national importance in the criminal justice or related areas, please contact the:

Conference Unit
The Australian Institute of Criminology
GPO Box 2944
Canberra ACT 2601

Tel: (06) 274 0226/0223
Fax: (06) 274 0225

Alcohol & Drug Foundation and Mersey Drug Training and Information Centre

3rd International Conference on the Reduction of Drug Related Harm
23-27 March 1992, Radisson President Hotel, Melbourne

This major international conference will aim to further understanding of the principles behind harm reduction approaches, and examine practices which are effective in reducing licit and illicit drug related harm in developing and developed countries. The conference program will cover research, policy and practice in the following areas: access to information about drugs, criminal justice and the penal system, drug policy, drug treatment, education and training, HIV and AIDS, indigenous cultures and drugs, international law, policing, political change, prevention strategies, public health, the economics of drug policy, the role of the media, user organisations and women's issues.

For further information please contact the:

Conference Administrator
PO Box 529
South Melbourne Vic 3205

Tel: (03) 690 6000
Fax: (03) 690 3271

Australian Institute of Judicial Administration and the Law Council of Australia

Evidence and Procedure in a Federation

9-10 April 1992, Graduate School of Management, Melbourne

This conference is primarily for the legal profession, especially the bar and litigation solicitors as well as the judiciary. The program will involve papers on such matters as business records, discovery and subpoenas and coercive discovery and interrogation.

For further information please contact:

AJJA
95 Barry Street
Carlton South Vic 3053

Tel: (03) 347 6815/18
Fax: (03) 347 2980

Queensland Corrective Services Commission

4th International Conference on Prison Education

12-15 April 1992, Sheraton Hotel, Brisbane

For further information please contact:

Mr Ashley Gordon
Carillon Conference Management
PO Box 177
Red Hill, Qld 4059

Tel: (07) 368 2644
Fax: (07) 369 3731

Deakin University

Australian Cultural History Conference
Exceptional crimes/Extraordinary trials
20-21 June 1992
The Victoria Hotel, Melbourne

Speakers include: Anne McGrath, 'A people in custody: Aborigines, crime, colonisation' and Richard Waterhouse, 'Fine Cotton, fine scandal: uncovering an infamous substitution'.

For further information, please contact:

David Walker
Faculty of Humanities
Deakin University
Geelong Vic 3217

Tel: (052) 47 1111

Overseas

National Center for State Courts, USA

3rd National Court Technology Conference

11-15 March, Dallas, Texas

For further information please contact:

National Center for State Courts
300 Newport Avenue
Williamsburg Virginia 23187 - 8798
USA
Attention CTC 111 Registration

Apex Trust and the Institute of Criminology, Cambridge University, UK, in association with the UK Offender Employment Alliance

Offenders and Employment in Europe
25-27 March 1992, St John's College, Cambridge University

This conference will examine how criminal justice systems across Europe act to improve and utilise the employability of prisoners, offenders and ex-offenders through vocational training and employment programs, looking to the enhanced involvement of the private sector. There are three themes: in prison/juvenile institutions; in the community; and employment and legislation.

For further information please contact:

Ms Sandra Crouch
International Policy Executive
Apex Trust
2-4 Colchester Street
London E1 7PG
ENGLAND

Singapore Computer Society

International Conference on Computer Security

27-29 May 1992, Raffles City Convention Centre

For further information please contact:

The Secretariat
IFIP/Sec '92
c/o Singapore Computer Society
71 Science Park Drive
The NCB Building
SINGAPORE 0511

Tel: (65) 778 3901
Fax: (65) 778 8221

Cuban Society of Penal Sciences

Penal Sciences '92

1st International Meeting on Penal Sciences

13-15 October 1992

Havana International Conference Center

The Attorney General's Office and the Cuban Society of Penal Sciences (National Union of Lawyers of Cuba) are hosting this meeting, aimed at promoting a scientific exchange of experiences and extensive discussions on current problems. Topics to be discussed include: decriminalisation;

non-conventional crime; resocialisation of offenders; punishment and its objectives in criminal law.

For further information please contact:

Ramon de la Cruz Ochoa
Chairman
Organising Committee
Palacio de las
Convenciones/Apartado 16046
La Habana, CUBA
Fax: 22-8382



New Appointment for Julian Disney

Mr Julian Disney, well-known welfare rights lawyer, has been appointed Director of the Australian National University's Public Law Program in the Centre for Advanced Legal Studies in International and Public Law. Mr Disney has worked on numerous government advisory and social service committees including the Australian Council of Social Service (ACOSS) and the International Council on Social Welfare.

New Course — University of Cambridge

A new Police and Crime Prevention Studies course, which comprises an extension of the existing Master of Philosophy (M.Phil) course in Criminology, will begin in October 1992 at the University of Cambridge, England. The course will be taught on a cross-national basis and will provide an opportunity for serving police officers to gain some experience in police and crime prevention issues from a broader perspective. Further details may be obtained from Professor Anthony E. Bottoms, Institute of Criminology, University of Cambridge, 7 West Road, Cambridge, CB3 9DT, England (fax [0223] 335356).

Australia's first Chairs in Industrial Law and Environmental Law

Sydney University is to establish Australia's first Chair in Industrial Law through a donation from well-known legal firm Blake Dawson Waldron. The legal firm Corrs Chambers Westgarth has also made a donation to establish Australia's first Chair of Environmental Law at Sydney University.

Sydney University to move Law School

Sydney University intends to sell the Law School Building in Phillip Street, Sydney, in order to finance a new Faculty of Law building adjoining the Wentworth Building in City Road. It is anticipated that the new building will alleviate the constraints and restrictions imposed by the present accommodation.

Research into the Privatisation of Prisons

Mr Paul Moyle, lecturer in the Department of Law at James Cook University, Townsville, is currently undertaking postgraduate study in the privatisation of prisons and punishment in Australia. He would like to hear from anyone else who is also engaged in research or postgraduate study in this area.

The Key to Commonwealth Corrections

The Editor of *The Key to Commonwealth Corrections*, Mr Tom Garner, would welcome items of information or articles suitable for publication which are useful to circulate around the Commonwealth and beyond. Mr Garner's address is: PO Box 471, Tsuen Wing Street Post Office, Tsuen Wan, New Territories, Hong Kong.

Diploma in Dispute Resolution and Judicial Administration

Commencing in 1992 the University of Melbourne, through its Law Faculty, and the Australian Institute of Judicial Administration, will offer a Diploma in Dispute Resolution and Judicial Administration. The course is designed to be taken part-time over two years. Course Directors are Dr Richard Ingleby, Law Faculty, University of Melbourne, and Professor Peter Sallmann, AIJA Executive Director. Anyone interested in details of the Diploma should contact Ms Michelle Armstrong, the Graduate Studies Officer of the Law Faculty, tel: (03) 344 6190; fax: (03) 347 2392.

Occasional Seminars

The following occasional seminars were held at the Australian Institute of Criminology:

5 September 1991

No. 7: Civil and Criminal Enforcement of Pollution States in the Land and Environment Court — The Hon Justice Paul Stein (Judge of the NSW Land and Environment Court).

19 September 1991

No. 8: Does a Drug Policy Strategy Matter: Preliminary Results of a Comparative Study — Dr Peter Reuter (Senior Economist, RAND Corporation, Washington, and co-director of RAND's Drug Policy Research Centre).

31 October 1991

No. 9: Domestic Violence in Fiji — Shamima Ali (Coordinator of the Women's Crisis Centre in Suva, Fiji)

7 November 1991

No. 10: Prospects for Heroin Maintenance — Dr Bruce Alexander (Faculty of Psychology, Simon Fraser University, Vancouver).