
CORRECTIONS

IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Record of the *Seventh*
Asian and Pacific Conference of
Correctional Administrators

Seoul, September 1986



ASIAN AND PACIFIC CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATORS

**RECORD OF
SEVENTH CONFERENCE
SEOUL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA
SEPTEMBER 1986**

**Published by
Australian Institute of Criminology
Canberra
October 1986**

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INTRODUCTORY NOTE

This document is a Record of the Seventh Conference of Asian and the Pacific Correctional Administrators held in Seoul in the Republic of Korea between the 15th and 19th of September 1986.

It precedes publication of the formal proceedings of the Conference which will be issued later. Those proceedings will incorporate edited versions of discussion papers tabled at the Conference by participating countries.

Working sessions of the Conference allowed delegates to elaborate upon those submissions or raise associated issues. Summaries of the discussions in these working sessions appear below. They were agreed by the Conference to be accurate records of those discussions.

OFFICE BEARERS

At the commencement of the Conference, delegates unanimously elected Mr Hur Eun-Do (Republic of Korea) as Chairman of the Conference, and Professor Richard Harding (Australia) as Executive Director of A.P.C.C.A.

HOSPITALITY

During the Conference delegates were generously entertained by the following distinguished persons from the Republic of Korea:

Mr Kim Sung-Ky
Minister of the Ministry of Justice

Mr Hur Eun-Do
Director General of the Correction Bureau
The Ministry of Justice

Mr Kim Chong-Kun
The Presidential Senior Adviser for Inspection and Justice

Mr Lee Byung-Keun
Chief Public Prosecutor of
The Survon District Public Prosecutor's Office

INSPECTIONS

Delegates to the Conference visited two correctional institutions during the course of the Conference. These most interesting inspections were kindly hosted by the Wardens of the Young Deongpo Correctional Institution and the Inchun Juvenile Correctional Institution. Delegates were all most impressed with these inspections and most grateful to the wardens for their kind and lavish hospitality.

In addition, delegates were escorted on visits to the Korean Folk Village, the Secret Garden, the National Museum, a Korean Traditional Show at the Kayagum Theatre, and the Eve of the 1986 Asian Games Concert at the Sejong Cultural Center. Some delegates were also most fortunate to be able to accept the organisers' kind invitation to be present at the Opening ceremony of the 1986 Asian Games following the conclusion of the Conference.

WELCOME ADDRESS

Hon. Lee Jong-Nam
Vice-Minister
Ministry of Justice
Republic of Korea

Honorable co-directors: Mr Thomas Garner, Mr George 'Akau'ola, Mr Buadromo; and honorable executive director, Mr Harding; distinguished delegates from the Asian and Pacific region, ladies and gentlemen!

On behalf of the people and the government of the Republic of Korea, I would like to express my heartiest welcome to you who have flown a considerable distance to visit my country. It is a source of great satisfaction to me that the Seventh Asian and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators is being held in Seoul today.

Also I would like to take this opportunity to express my sincere appreciation to this Asian and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators for its great contribution to the development of corrections in each member country. As we reflect on the past, this Conference has been working out appropriate measures for the tasks that confront us in every field of correctional administration, through positive participation and cooperation of correctional administrators of the member countries during six conferences since its establishment in 1980.

At the same time, I also would like to pay my respects to your countries for the remarkable development achieved in every field, including correctional administration, by wisely overcoming every kind of difficult task.

Distinguished delegates!

Today we live in what you call 'the Earth-Community Age' of interdependence and cooperation in which any nation cannot achieve its prosperity and welfare without the interacting cooperation with other countries.

Moreover, as the various countries within the Asian and Pacific region, playing the leading role in what will be known in the future as the 'World-Circum-Pan-Pacific Age', assume heavy obligations to lead the world culture of future generations by harmoniously combining the oriental spiritual culture with western scientific civilization, we ask that member countries

cooperate with each other more closely than any other countries in other regions of the world.

I must emphasise that it is no less significant and valuable than in any other cooperative effort in the political, economic and cultural fields that the correctional administrators of this Asian and Pacific region get together once every year to discuss matters of common interest that corrections of each country bear, and try to find solutions to them.

Distinguished delegates!

I understand that there exists a little difference in the trend of crime, if any, between countries, but crimes of today are showing worsening and expanding trends in both quality and quantity, so we can say that it is one of the urgent pending problems of modern society; how to protect society effectively from crimes.

This, I think, is largely due to the fact that whatever political economic and cultural development this society may achieve, if appropriate measures for the prevention and repression of crime prove inadequate, we cannot expect the development of a happy and democratic citizens' society, which can only be set up through the protection of private life and property, which are the most precious values to human beings.

Here lies the significance that the correctional process, which aims at correcting the criminals' mind and returning to society and their homes, should be emphasized more than any other process of the criminal justice.

Korea has been exerting incessant efforts in the development of correctional administration to realise such rightful causes of criminal justice as this, but still there remains many fields to be studied and improved. We expect great results from this 7th Seoul Conference, which is being held at this point in time, and it is my firm belief that all the participating countries share the same expectation as mine.

Distinguished delegates from the Asian and Pacific region!

I understand that for five days, starting today you are going to discuss five important agenda items, including management, accommodation and facilities of remandees. I hope that you could work out appropriate countermeasures or reform measures for each agenda item that are suitable for the real situation of our Asian and Pacific region, though sincere and active discussions with each other centering around experiences and opinions of each member country.

In this way, I hope that this 7th Conference in Seoul will be able to serve as the major impetus for rapid progress, as one of the important international conferences for the improvement of correctional systems, by obtaining the expected results so that they equal or surpass those of the previous six conferences and by making the noble idea of this Conference fully known.

Lastly, we will do our best to serve you during your stay in Korea. I hope that all of you, distinguished participants in this Conference, will see Korea as she really is and feel the warmth of the Korean people.

I wish to express my heartfelt appreciation to Mr Richard Harding, the honorable executive director of the Conference, and all the persons concerned for their devotion to the preparation of this Conference, and may I take this opportunity of wishing you, distinguished delegates, and your families an abundance of God's grace and good luck.

Thank you.

A TRIBUTE TO THE LATE MR WILLIAM CLIFFORD

by MR T GARNER

Mr Chairman, Fellow Colleagues, Ladies and Gentlemen:

As you are all aware, this morning, for the first time in the history of this conference which has been held annually since 1980, a cheerful familiar face is missing.

I refer, of course, to the late Mr William Clifford, our esteemed Executive Director who sadly passed away in June this year.

His absence is, I am sure, sorrowfully felt by us all, and I believe, it is fitting that we pause at this stage in the proceedings, to pay tribute to this remarkable and wonderful man, who gave so much to many, taking nothing in return, contented only with the satisfaction of knowing he had helped others.

Each of us who came into contact with Bill, as he was affectionately known to us all, could not fail to be impressed with the depth of knowledge he possessed covering all branches of the Criminal Justice System. He could speak with authority on the work of the judiciary, the police, legal divisions, social work, and of course corrections. He earned for himself a very distinguished reputation based on a lot of hard work, driving himself relentlessly, always seeking ways and means of helping others.

He enjoyed an international career, second to none, during which he held a number of eminent positions. These included; the post of Director, United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch. He was the third Senior Adviser to the United Nations Asia and Far East Institute in Japan, commonly referred to as UNAFEI.

Furthermore, for some eight years, he was the Director of the Australian Institute of Criminology, a position which I believe gave him much enjoyment. Stepping in at a much needed time, he was able to shape and build up the organisation of the Institute. This not only led to overseas recognition but also assisted in bringing about improved working relationships between staff of the various Criminal Justice Systems in the different States of Australia.

His amiable and cheerful disposition made him approachable to all. This included many junior members of various law enforcement agencies with whom he was always ready to converse.

A modest man, for although he was used to dealing with government and other officials at the highest levels, he avoided as much as he could the limelight of publicity which could have been his if he had so wished.

It was in the late 70's during one of our many exchanges-in-confidence sessions that I expressed my concern at the lack of a voice or voices from Asia and the Pacific region in International Forums on Criminal Justice and in particular the field of Corrections. From this emerged the idea of an Asian and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators which culminated in the first conference taking place in Hong Kong and to which I arranged for the Hong Kong Government to invite Bill as the rapporteur.

It was in this area as rapporteur that his skill really came to the fore. Many of us over the years have witnessed his flair with words. His ability to reduce to a minimum areas of disagreement over international documents and bring to a rapid conclusion with full agreement the final reports.

This rare gift has been used to great effect not only at our conferences but also at many others within and outside of the United Nations.

He played a leading role in the setting up of the first Commonwealth Conference of Correctional Administrators which took place in Hong Kong in 1985.

His personal charm and wit was of the highest order. I can recall an occasion in the early 70's when we were together in Japan, at UNAFEI, and arranged to meet one evening in Tokyo in Shinjuku Station.

Bill suggested that as there was an area in the roof of the station currently being used by a department store in an advertising campaign from which were suspended jumbo-sized monkeys, we should meet there.

Needless to say, at the appointed time I was in the station, and although I searched high and low for the monkeys they were nowhere to be found.

After a while Bill and I met, bumping into each other so to speak. To my amazement he was laughing and chuckling to his heart's content.

Being somewhat late I apologised and explained why. In reply and with great mirth, Bill said 'That's okay! The store must have got rid of the monkeys for there are now lions in the same place'. These of course I had seen during my travels around the station and so had he, but we had both not expected monkeys to become lions overnight. Consequently, he had been walking around as

well, as puzzled as I was. This subsequently, became a long standing joke between us.

I am aware that although he was truly international, he had a special love for the whole of Asia and the Pacific Region. I believe that it was here with us that he found the greatest happiness and I for one was very proud to call him 'friend' in every sense of the word.

To Margaret his wife, I know that you will all wish to join me in expressing our deepest sympathy. We would like her to know that her loss is our loss as well.

In truth it can be said that all who came into contact with Bill are all the richer for doing so, and the world is all the better particularly the Criminal Justice Systems of many nations for his valuable contributions.

I would now like to conclude with a short poem which I believe sums up not only Bill's attitude to others, but also the joy he found in life:

HEART GIFTS

It's not the things that can be bought
 That are life's richest treasure,
 It's just the little 'heart gifts'
 That money cannot measure,
 A cheerful smile, a friendly word,
 A sympathetic nod,
 Are priceless little treasures,
 From the storehouse of our God.
 These are the things that can't be bought
 With Silver or with Gold,
 For thoughtfulness and kindness
 And love are never sold
 They are the priceless things in life
 For which no one can pay,
 And the giver finds rich recompense
 In giving them away.

RECEPTION DINNER ADDRESS

Hon. Kim Sung-Ky
Minister
Ministry of Justice
Republic of Korea

Honorable delegates and ladies and gentlemen!

On behalf of the people and the government of the Republic of Korea, I would like to extend my warmest welcome to you once again who have flown a considerable distance to visit my country.

I also wish to express my sincere appreciation to you for your bringing glory to this place through your presence at this dinner despite your tiredness due to the busy schedule of the first day session of this 7th Conference. It is my great pleasure to have this opportunity to be with you again after the opening ceremony in the morning.

Distinguished delegates!

September in Korea is an abundant fruiting season. We sow seeds of all kinds of cereals in spring and they become ripe in September after repeated growth under the glaring sunshine of summer days.

Considering the fact that this Asian and Pacific conference of Correctional Administrators is being held in this fruitful time of the year, I cannot but admit without any doubt that this Asian and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators would obtain excellent results.

As is generally known, rehabilitation of offenders cannot be done in a short period of time, nor be done by just one person's effort. I think there can be no gainsaying on this.

I firmly believe that in order to rehabilitate offenders effectively, expert knowledge in sociology, pedagogy, psychiatry should be mobilized fully and wide sympathy of people on the importance of correctional administration should be formed, and each government should spare no possible support.

So, I hope that the effort of each member country for the development of corrections should be continued in many directions without interruption, and such effort should be accelerated through this Conference.

Distinguished delegates!

I expect that this Conference could carry its result to perform by conducting candid discussions on the basis of the spirit of cooperation, equal or surpassing to the previous six Conferences which were conducted under the common goal of the protection of society from crime.

Particularly, I hope that peculiar measures for the prevention and repression of crime suitable for this Asian and Pacific region would be worked out by considering its historical characteristics and real situation.

In addition, it is my earnest hope for this Conference to contribute to the promotion of friendship and relationships between regional countries by advancing closer and mutual understanding through exchanging opinions actively on the real conditions and matters of grave concern of each member country as well as the correctional fields.

I hope that the programmes of this Conference prepared by us could meet your expectation and everything that you are going to experience during your stay in Korea would give you a pleasant and beautiful memory.

Now, distinguished delegates and honorable ladies and gentlemen!

May I propose a toast for the everlasting development of the Asian and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators and for the eternal friendship between member countries!

Chukbae! Cheers!

SUMMARIES OF DISCUSSIONS

AGENDA ITEM 1

REMANDEES-MANAGEMENT, ACCOMMODATION AND FACILITIES

TRENDS

In general discussion, the point was accepted that the overall trend within the region was for the number of remandees to increase, both absolutely and as a percentage of the total prison population.

However, some countries such as Fiji reported that the number of remandees was at a satisfactorily low level. Others, notably Sri Lanka, Thailand and Canada, reported that, whilst the numbers were higher than was desirable, there seemed to have been slight decreases in recent years. Nevertheless, the problems were a matter of concern in those countries as well as in the region generally.

CAUSES OF INCREASE

Five principal factors were identified as contributing to the upward trend. These were:

- (i) Crime rates and the effectiveness of police activity;
- (ii) The increase in some parts of the region of serious drug offences;
- (iii) Delays in trials, with the consequential increase in the length of remand periods;
- (iv) The inadequate utilization of available bail procedures by courts in some countries; and
- (v) Generally, because of the foregoing factors, the increase of receipts of remandees into the prison system.

Crime Rates

The Indonesian delegate drew attention to the lack of control which prison administrators had over the problem as crime rates and police activities fluctuated. This factor exacerbated the difficulty of planning effectively the use of available prison accommodation for this category of prisoner.

Drug Offences

The Malaysian delegate stressed that the influx of drug pushers and addicts, who in his country now constituted more than 50% of all remandees, had made a serious impact. Such offenders tended to be remanded for considerable time awaiting trial. Moreover, the nature of their offences was such that bail was often not acceptable to the authorities, particularly as a significant proportion were foreigners. In addition, this category of offenders contained a considerable number of women, a factor which in itself exacerbated the special problems faced by prison administrators in finding suitable accommodation and facilities for remandees.

Delays in Trials

This was acknowledged to be a problem by several jurisdictions. In part, it is attributable to the need for prosecution and defence to prepare serious cases with extreme care (for example, drug cases); in part, inadequacy of judicial resources had contributed to the problem. The delegate from Brunei Darussalam, for example, drew attention to the special problem which arose from the necessity for very serious cases to be dealt with by visiting judges from the Hong Kong High Court. Generally, it was agreed by delegates, that courts and officers responsible for the judicial process did not always show sufficient sensitivity to the problem created in the prison setting by delays in trials.

Under-utilization of Bail

A related problem was apparent under-utilization of bail by some courts in some jurisdictions. For example, the delegate from South Australia referred to the fact that, despite the passage of a statute requiring the courts to apply more liberal criteria to bail applications, the number of remandees held in custody had actually started to increase again only two months after the new Act had been passed. The Sri Lankan delegate indicated that reluctance of courts to grant bail, even in suitable cases, had contributed to the problem in their countries. The Indian delegate said that in one Indian State 23,000 prison places out of a total capacity of 30,000 were occupied by remandees. In India, the poverty of accused persons and their inability to meet even modest bail requirements was a particular problem. Delegates agreed this was common throughout the Region.

Receivals

The observer from Finland stressed that total receivals of prisoners on remand were increased by such factors as the foregoing. For example, in his country 35% of prisoners were

received as remandees. This increased the general burden on prison administration. The problem went beyond that of average daily number of remandees, therefore. It was important to emphasise that all factors concerned with the phenomenon of remand in custody were inter-related.

IMPACT UPON REMANDEES

The impact upon remandees in particular and the convicted component of the prison population generally, was very significant. Most notable was the contribution to prison overcrowding, a problem shared by virtually all jurisdictions. From this flowed, in turn, the important fact that desirable standard of accommodation, facilities and programs could not always be maintained. It was stated, for example, by delegates from India, Sri Lanka and Brunei Darusallam that it was not always possible to maintain strict segregation of unconvicted and convicted prisoners. Other delegates indicated that this was the experience in their countries also.

On the other hand, it was pointed out that it was not sufficient to categorise prisoners only as unconvicted or convicted; that, within the unconvicted prison population, there were various categories who should ideally kept separate from each other. Obviously males and females were a prime example of this, though not one which had caused difficulties. The problem rather related to drug offence remandees and non-drug offence remandees, dangerous offenders and non-dangerous ones, first offenders and recidivists, young offenders and older ones. In a context where separate accommodation for remandees generally could not always be maintained, these were a particularly difficult problem for prison administrators.

Another problem was the lack of available work. Whilst no jurisdiction required remandees to undertake work whilst in prison, several permitted them to choose to do so - for example, Macau and Hong Kong. Yet in many jurisdictions the availability of useful and productive work of a kind not demoralizing to the prisoner was strictly limited. Moreover, its availability to remandees almost inevitably entailed mixing them with convicted prisoners.

The question of depression and lack of adaptation by remandees was also referred to by delegates from Macau and Hong Kong. Such prisoners could be subjected to more suffering and humiliation than convicted prisoners. In Australia a recent study had indicated the particular vulnerability of remandees to suicide.

Another source of concern was that the trial outcome for remandees might be such as not to result in a custodial sentence. In such cases, which were quite numerous in some countries such as Australia, real questions arose as to justice to the remandee.

There was a possibility that they had been exposed to 'a taste of imprisonment' regardless of the justice of the case. On the other hand, the delegate from Macau and the observer from Finland stated that it was most unusual for such cases to occur in their countries.

Generally, it was considered that the position of remandees was inferior in most jurisdictions to that of convicted prisoners. Their inferior position was certainly not adequately compensated by the fact that they received certain privileges, such as extra visiting rights and the right to wear their own clothes.

IMPACT UPON PRISON MANAGEMENT

Problems attendant upon overcrowding have already been referred to. Generally, all matters which tended to make the remandee unsettled, depressed or resentful also create problems for prison administrators. A delegate from India referred, in particular, to disciplinary problems which arose with remandees, because of the difficulty in maintaining a balance between justice to prisoners who are still not guilty in law, on the one hand, and clear authority in a custodial setting, on the other hand.

Generally, the situation regarding remandees brought into high relief the whole question of allocation of resources to the correctional services and within the correctional services. Many delegates emphasised that such questions-sensitive enough at the best of times - were exacerbated in times of recession such as were now applicable to most countries in the region.

It was also emphasized that delay in the processing and implementation of decisions to construct new prisons was regrettable. The delegate from Malaysia referred to a sixteen year time-span from the decision to build to the opening of a new prison - by which time the population awaiting new accommodation far exceeded the accommodation thus made available. The costs involved had accordingly escalated considerably. However, Malaysia was fortunate that its government was still prepared to invest resources in the correctional area for new buildings. The delegate from South Australia also put on the record the fact that a new purpose-built remand centre had just been opened in Adelaide and that it had been built within the allocated budget.

Generally, however, it was agreed that the economic climate was unfavourable to such outlays; it simply was not feasible to build one's way out of these problems. In this context, the delegate from New South Wales referred to the need for corrections to be inventive and creative in the coming years, by developing more effective and acceptable means of community based supervision and control, particularly but not exclusively in relation to remandees.

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS OR AMELIORATING FACTORS

It was agreed that courts should be required or persuaded to utilize bail more frequently. In this regard, the delegate from Canada referred to the constitutional revision which had required, in the context of the Charter of Rights, that the prosecutor must show cause why a person who had been charged with an offence should be remanded in custody.

This clear statement of the onus of proof, in such a solemn setting, had beneficial effects upon the granting of bail in that country. Such a formula took account of the concern, expressed by several delegates, that persons posing security risks should not too readily be released into the community pending trial.

The general point was made that corrections administrators could educate the judiciary about this problem and that, indeed, it was positively incumbent upon them to do so. A delegate from Hong Kong referred to a procedure whereby the judiciary was regularly informed of the number of remandees whose period upon remand exceeded a certain time, so that action could be taken to alleviate problems emerging from that fact. A delegate from India referred to the operations of a review committee which looked at all petty cases where a remandee had served a period in prison which was likely to be as great as any prison sentence he might receive if convicted. In such cases the committee possessed summary powers of disposition by way of release.

The Sri Lankan delegate similarly referred to a requirement that persons awaiting trial on bailable offences should normally be released on a personal bond after three months in custody.

Procedures applicable to particular cases were also referred to. The New South Wales delegate stated that some impact was now being made by the provision of direct court advising service by officers of the Corrective Services Commission when bail was being considered.

Not only the judiciary but also governments needed to be made aware of the problems caused and the costs incurred by excessive use of remand in custody. Where this was able to be done, legislative changes could follow - as in Sri Lanka, Canada, Australia and Hong Kong. So, too, could administrative changes - for example, by way of allocation of additional resources to legal aid so that bail applications could be thoroughly argued, as had happened in India. The delegate from Malaysia emphasized the importance of publicity by use of the media in this respect.

CONCLUSION

Remandees, the Conference agreed, posed special and difficult problems for most jurisdictions. These problems were exacerbated

by constraints on resources at governmental level. There was no single solution to the problems, which required co-ordinated action at many levels. In seeking solutions it was necessary for each jurisdictions to take account of its own political and cultural background. However, the discussion had revealed common problems and themes which would benefit all jurisdictions in their individual searches for solutions.

AGENDA ITEM 2

DRAFT STANDARD MINIMUM RULES FOR THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

THE U.N. RULES AND THEIR USES

Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners were effectively first set down by the United Nations in 1957, and since that time have been widely promulgated. Despite having no legal status, they have acted as a prompt for various jurisdictions to set out clearly just what standards should hold. Australia developed its own variation of the Rules in 1978, and more recently the Council of Europe produced its own variation. It was intended that this agenda item would focus on the difficulties that conference participants had with the United Nations Rules and consider whether a revised set of rules was needed for the Region or whether it was sufficient for countries to set their own variations of the rules according to individual considerations.

It transpired that many countries had used the United Nations' Rules as a basis for legislation controlling the operation of their prisons, Fiji, Thailand, Sri Lanka and Malaysia all falling into this category. A delegate from India indicated that the Rules had been used as a basis for a Model Prison manual for all Indian prisons after the addition of regional variations.

The Rules also provide an opportunity for administrators to substantiate various programs that they may wish to offer within their prisons. They provide minimum standards for educational, recreational and religious activities, but they do not restrict those programs. Thus, an active religious program such as that which was supported by the delegate from the Philippines, is effectively encouraged by the Rules.

DIFFICULTIES

However, there were many countries whose actual practice fell short of that set down in the Rules. That situation was not peculiar to the Region - the observer from Finland indicated that non-adherence to the Rules was a problem in Europe too. On the other hand, the delegate from Canada indicated that prisons there had little trouble meeting the Rules and the Executive Director pointed out that adherence to the Rules had considerably increased in Australia over the last few years.

Chief among the Rules with which there was difficulty was that requiring separation of various types of prisoners. Delegates from Brunei Darussalam and Kiribati indicated that small

numbers of prisoners and prisons made this rule impossible to meet. Prison overcrowding caused Rules relating to individual cell occupation to not be met in countries including Thailand, Macau, the Republic of Korea, and Japan. In addition, the particular problem of separating remandees from other prisoners was mentioned by the Malaysian delegate. Difficulties with meeting the rules relating to medical treatment were mentioned by delegates from Kiribati, Japan and Brunei Darusallam; Macau mentioned difficulties involved in ensuring prison staff were trained, and the delegate from the Republic of Korea mentioned difficulties with full time chaplains and resident infants of female inmates.

EXPLANATIONS FOR NON-COMPLIANCE

The issue, then, was why it was that these various failures to meet the rules had occurred. Four general reasons were isolated in the discussion. First, and probably most importantly, was the issue of funding, or more accurately, lack of funding. Most countries in the region suffer from financial constraints that make it impossible to meet, especially, the rules relating to separate accommodation. An exception was Hong Kong, which was in the fortunate position of having good funding and little difficulty with the current Rules.

Second, there were cultural or ethnic considerations which the current U.N. Rules did not seem to appreciate. A Kiribati delegate went so far as to suggest that the Rules as they stood simply ignored the reality of the region. It was suggested by the New Zealand delegate that this was because of the European - American basis of the Rules. Thus the rules encourage separate cells for inmates, but the Maori culture is very group-oriented, and separate cells for such prisoners, who number disproportionately in the New Zealand prison population, would actually make their imprisonment more severe. It was most important, the New Zealand delegate argued, for prisoners to be able to recognise their own culture within prison and this should be encompassed by the Rules. On a more basic level, the delegate from the Republic of Korea pointed out that the provision of beds, as set down in the Rules, was inappropriate for Koreans who far preferred to sleep on the floor. And an Australian delegate pointed out that prisoners from different cultures had quite different food requirements that were not acknowledged by the Rules.

Third, the geographical problems faced by some countries, especially the smaller ones, explained why, in some instances the Rules might not be met. As an example, Kiribati, comprising many islands in a vast area of many thousand square miles, simply could not meet many of the Rules in its far-flung small prisons.

Further, as an Australian delegate pointed out, some of the existing U.N. Rules were now outdated. For instance, the Rule that required male prisoners to be supervised only by male officers was now non-functional in the light of equal opportunity and anti-discrimination legislation that now existed.

CONCLUSION

These factors suggested to the conference that all written papers circulated for this Agenda Item should be analysed to more accurately indicate which way to move and it was later agreed at the Business Session that the Executive Director would do this.

But, notwithstanding that, it was generally agreed that the Rules should be used in a positive way. Their import, as the Singapore delegate indicated, was to avoid uneven treatment of prisoners and, as the New Zealand delegate put it, to lay down basic or minimum requirements. They could therefore be used by correctional administrators to pressure governments to provide more funds for prisons. They also allowed for some public accountability or declaration of what prisons ought to be doing. A Macau delegate pointed out, however, that the local community may not entertain the same belief about prison programs as that of administrators.

The Rules then have real potential as an instrument for correctional administrators to educate both Government and the public. But it is important for the Rules to allow individual countries to adapt them to local conditions, perhaps in the sort of way that has been done in Fiji. The Indonesian delegate suggested that this could be done as part of a Government policy to tackle violent crime. But in any event any Minimum Standard Rules need to be subject to ongoing revision and monitoring, ensuring that Rules are appropriate for the current prison environments within the Region.

AGENDA ITEM 3

EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES IN PRISON, WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO PRIMARY AND RE-INTEGRATIVE EDUCATION

The discussion on this Item was wide-ranging. Five types of education were identified. These were;

- (i) remedial education, particularly with regard to illiterate prisoners;
 - (ii) academic education;
 - (iii) vocational education and training;
 - (iv) religious education; and
 - (v) generally, development of life-skills and training for successful return to the outside world.
- Three other important topics emerged during discussion. These were;
- (a) the role of volunteers
 - (b) the needs of prison staff themselves; and
 - (c) the whole question of the proper allocation of resources.

This latter point has emerged prominently in all Conference discussions; we live in times where the correctional dollar is expected by the public and by governments to stretch as far as possible.

REMEDIAL EDUCATION

The problem of illiteracy was referred to by many delegates. It is a problem which can assail developed and less developed nations equally. Thus, delegates from Australia, Malaysia, Canada and Sri Lanka identified it as a particular problem, whilst delegates from Japan and Tonga and the observer from Finland stated that it was not a problem for them.

All countries which indicated that illiteracy was a problem stressed that the prison population generally had a greater percentage of illiterates than the outside population. For example, the Sri Lankan delegate pointed out that whereas 60% of the prison population were illiterate, only 15 per cent of the general population was illiterate. Illiteracy was a barrier which stood in the way of the development of vocational skills; it was essential to do all that was possible to eliminate it.

Several delegates pointed out that illiteracy was common amongst displaced ethnic minorities who tended to be over-represented in prisons - for example, Maoris in New Zealand, Aborigines in Australia, and Indians and Inuits in Canada. Also, juveniles were likely to be over-represented amongst the illiterate. The delegate from Malaysia stated that he regarded it as the highest priority in his country's prison education program to try to eliminate illiteracy, particularly amongst young prisoners.

A related problem, identified by a Hong Kong delegate and the observer from Finland, was that of drop-outs, young people who were literate but had chosen not to pursue their education beyond the elementary stages in the outside world. It was considered that prison education programs could do little for such persons, who were generally resistant to such programs.

ACADEMIC EDUCATION

The demand by prisoners for secondary and tertiary education was increasing. This was exemplified by the experience of Fiji which, for the first time, had decided during the last two years to take steps to meet such demands. Other delegates described the wide range of programs which had been made available to prisoners: correspondence courses, technical training programs, teaching within prisons and even day-leave arrangements to permit prisoners to attend colleges or universities. The delegate from Canada, for example, stated that 4000 federal prisoners out of a total population of 12,000 were currently engaged in educational programs of one kind or another.

In this context, doubts were expressed as to how far such programs should be developed. It should not be thought that prisoners were favoured ahead of the outside community in gaining access to and benefit from educational services. A delegate from Kiribati stated that in his country it was a matter of clear policy that prisoners should not have more favourable opportunities than non-prisoners. The delegate from Fiji pointed out how demanding on staff time, by way of escort duties, were the needs of just a single prisoner who wished to attend a course at the University of the South Pacific.

A sub-theme which emerged during discussion of this topic related to teachers. Canadian experience had shown that a Prison Education Service had severe limitations, for teachers in such a Service were cut off from the developments going on in their subjects and tended to get out of touch. At the same time, as the observer from Finland pointed out, such teachers performed a particularly stressful task that could often produce 'burn-out'. This was also the Indian experience. Canada had responded to this problem by contracting for Provincial Education Departments to provide education Services within prisons. In this way, staff could be rotated, and all of them remained in the mainstream of

the education profession. It was agreed by all States, even those who still had separate Prison Education Services, that close co-ordination with Education Departments and authorities was desirable, from the point of view of teaching methods, curricula, continuity, and accreditation of courses.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

It was agreed that this was extremely important, and that it must be related to the needs of the times and the particular cultures. Thus, two nations referred to the availability of training in computer and keyboard use, others to electronic circuit assembly and advanced techniques of clothing manufacture.

On the other hand, the delegates from Kiribati, Tonga and Fiji all reminded delegates that they should never lose sight of what prisoners are trained for. It is for successful return to the community, possessing relevant life-skills. In the Pacific Island states, the urban drift had produced a situation where many prisoners had lost or had never acquired basic survival skills essential to their traditional life style. Thus such skills as gathering coconuts, fishing, repairing fishing nets, maintaining canoes and crop-farming should be taught, and this was in fact being done. The Japanese delegate endorsed the general point about the cultural and socio-economic appropriateness of education and training. He reminded the Conference that education must be relevant to community life and not be pursued for its own sake or for the gratification of the prison administrator.

RELIGIOUS TRAINING

Many delegates - for example, those from Bruenei Darusallam, Kiribati, Macau, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Tonga - stressed the great importance of such education. The purpose of all education programs ultimately was to help in the rehabilitation of the offender, and there was no doubt that religious instruction and devotion was an important component in achieving this purpose.

LIFE-SKILLS

The importance of educating prisoners in such a way as to enhance life-skills was a theme which underlay all the particular matters discussed in the foregoing topics. Those who were socially incompetent were the most likely to become recidivists, it was agreed.

THE ROLE OF VOLUNTEERS

During discussion, the very great importance of volunteers to educational programs of all kinds became apparent. This was the case throughout the region.

Most notably, this was true in the area of religion. The delegates from Brunei Darusallam, the Republic of Korea, the Philippines and Kiribati particularly emphasized the great value and assistance of volunteer organisations and individuals in their countries. In this way, some positive impact was able to be made upon the problem of limited resources in the correctional field.

Volunteers were also prominent in general education programs in many countries; the delegate for Sri Lanka, for example, referred to their crucial role. The delegate from the Republic of Korea likewise praised volunteers, of whom there were more than 1,500 currently involved with the Education Members Committee.

PRISON STAFF NEEDS

Delegates from several nations, including Indonesia, Japan and Malaysia, referred to the desirability of proper training for prison staff. The New Zealand delegate expressed the strong view that the administration of prisoner education programs should be kept quite separate from that of prison staff training. Each was of great importance in its own right, and ideally they should not have to compete against each other for resources.

RESOURCES

Nevertheless, delegates recognised that the competition for resources by the correctional system and within the correctional system is a fact of life. An Indian delegate particularly stressed this matter. Quite clearly, in the struggle for resources, prison education programs stood a better chance of doing reasonably well if their objectives were clear and realistic and if they were seen to be making real efforts to help themselves, as with volunteers.

CONCLUSION

Several other principles were stressed by delegates. Delegates from both Japan and the Philippines warned against the danger of allowing educational programs to cut across or contradict penological objectives. Also, as mentioned previously, all delegates agreed upon the need for clear objectives, comprehensive to and acceptable by the public and governments. The New Zealand delegate stressed that all such programs must

take account of the changing profile of prison populations, and a delegate from India reminded the Conference of the need for flexibility to meet the requirements of such a heterogeneous population.

The value of the discussion of this Item was epitomized by the comment of the Malaysian delegate that it was a reminder to upgrade and maintain our efforts in this difficult area.

AGENDA ITEM 4

INTERNATIONAL TRANSFER OF PRISONERS WITHIN THE
ASIAN AND PACIFIC REGION

RECENT HISTORY OF INTERNATIONAL TRANSFER

The Asian and Pacific Conference first discussed this matter in 1981, in response to international discussions which took place during the 6th United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders in Caracas, Venezuela, in 1980.

Since that time, a considerable amount of activity had occurred. In March 1985, the inaugural British Commonwealth Meeting of Correctional Administrators, held in Hong Kong, had discussed the matter fully. That Conference agreed that there should be three over-riding principles with regard to arrangements negotiated for international transfer, ie. that the agreement of the transferor State, the receiving State and the prisoner himself should be a prerequisite to any such transfer.

In 1985, the 7th United Nations Congress, held in Milan, Italy, agreed upon a Draft Model Treaty as a basis for negotiation between States with regard to international transfer of prisoners. The principles adopted in that Draft Model Treaty were those endorsed at the Hong Kong Conference. The Treaty has subsequently been endorsed by the General Assembly as constituting a desirable standard which nations should seek to meet. In addition, the 7th United Nations Congress agreed upon an annexure to the Draft Model Treaty - Recommendations on the Treatment of Foreign Prisoners. These Recommendations sprung from a recognition that, at the root of the problem, there lies a humanitarian concern for the extra stress which could be caused to foreigners in a prison setting. In May 1986 the meeting of the Law Ministers of the British Commonwealth also discussed the matter further. Meanwhile, several nations within the Region, particularly Thailand and Canada, have in recent years been making determined efforts to extend the scope of their own bilateral negotiations and arrangements with other countries, both within the Region and elsewhere.

The general business session at the 6th Conference in Fiji had been concerned with this issue, and had accordingly resolved to place it on the Agenda of the 7th Conference. Quite clearly, the pace of development and change was such that correctional administrators needed to be fully aware of problems and issues in this area.

TRENDS RELATING TO FOREIGN PRISONERS

Although available figures were not comprehensive, it was nevertheless apparent that there was an upwards trend of imprisonment of foreigners within the Region. Figures referred to by the delegates from Australia, Thailand and Canada showed that imprisonment of foreigners more often than not concerned citizens of countries in other parts of the world, not just the Region. Clearly, the issue could not and should not be confined to countries within the Region. Nevertheless, as a delegate from Australia pointed out, priority in the development of suitable arrangements was likely to be given to negotiations within the Region.

Delegates noted that, since this item had been discussed in 1981, certain changes had occurred in the profile of foreign prisoners. They were now far more likely to have been convicted of drug offences; there were even cases involving terrorism. This added very much to the political sensitivity of the question; it was not possible to regard it as primarily, let alone exclusively, a technical problem. On the other hand, it was pointed out that within the Region a considerable proportion of such offenders were guilty only of immigration offences. In such cases the idea of international transfer was clearly not appropriate.

THE OVERLAP OF INTERNATIONAL TRANSFER WITH OTHER LEGAL MECHANISMS

The question of immigration breaches led to the point that what one was concerned with in such cases was an equitable system of deportation. In any discussion of international transfer, the question of the scope and operation of deportation laws could not be forgotten.

In much the same way, as the New Zealand delegate pointed out, questions of extradition also arose in some questions of imprisonment of foreigners. This had been the case in the terrorist bombing incident by French nationals of the peace vessel, Rainbow Warrior.

These examples made it evident that the whole question was irretrievably political and that it impinged upon other areas of law, notably international law and constitutional law. Such matters were exceedingly complex. It would be a mistake to treat international transfer as if it were a self-contained technical problem for correctional administrators and their own Ministers. The delegate from Japan strongly endorsed this point. Delegates from Australia and Tonga each pointed out that the constitutional complications were quite profound, particularly in federal States.

CORRECTIONAL OBJECTIVES AND PHILOSOPHIES UNDERLYING INTERNATIONAL TRANSFER

Several delegates, including those from Kiribati, Macau and Canada, stressed the humanitarian purpose underlying such arrangements. The delegate from Tonga stated his belief that such considerations could conflict with the deterrence value that was central to correctional policy.

In this respect, the delegate from Japan stressed his concern that the media and the public could see the return of a foreign offender to his homeland to serve a sentence as a soft option or a way to circumvent the criminal justice system. He believed that there was quite a strong public feeling that some sorts of offenders should be seen to pay retribution for their offence in the country where they committed it. He emphasised, however, that Japan was not opposed to such arrangements, but rather considered that it was crucial to recognise the sensitivity and complexity which they entailed.

In this regard, the question arose whether the legal conditions of a sentence - such as parole, remission, pre-release and so on - should be those of transferor State or the receiving State. There was no clear agreement upon this. Two States believed that, once a transfer had occurred, the question of the implementation of that sentence should be governed by the law and practice of the receiving State. However, where values differed markedly between States with regard to particular types of offence, it might simply not be acceptable to the transferor State to accept a more lenient form of implementation by the receiving State.

POSSIBLE DEVELOPMENTS

It was agreed that multilateral arrangements within the Region were not feasible at this time. The path of progress was probably that of bilateral negotiation. This seemed to be the best way in which to cope with the complexities and conflicting values which were often so evident in correctional policy matters.

However, a delegate from Kiribati drew attention to the flexibility of unilateral action or procedures. In his country, an enabling statute had been passed in 1984 whereby the Government was empowered, regardless of treaty, to enter into country-to-country negotiations as the need arose. This related to transfer of prisoners into or out of Kiribati. The delegate from Tonga indicated that his country too operated on a unilateral basis, and that the priority of bilateral treaty negotiation had recently been downgraded. The delegate from New Zealand pointed out that, even if such bilateral treaties were already in place, individual cases might be of such sensitivity and attract so much public attention and concern that they would have to be dealt with on a one-off basis anyhow, rather than by way of treaty implementation.

CONCLUSION

The consensus of the Conference was that the question of obtaining effective and equitable international transfer arrangements should continue to be pursued. This was for humanitarian reasons and for the purpose of good correctional administration. The complexity and sensitivity of the issue and its overlap with other areas of law and administration was, however, recognised. The matter should proceed at a pace and in a manner which took account of such facts.

AGENDA ITEM 5

PROVIDING EMPLOYMENT FOR INMATES

THE VALUE OF PRISON WORK

The provision of work in prison is seen differently by countries in the region. In some, like India and Sri Lanka, inmates are required to work. In others, like Australia, work is optional. And in others, like Macau, inmates may ask to be employed but because of lack of resources may not be able to do so. However, a Macau delegate pointed out that inmates engaged in work had increased over the last three years from 2% of the prison population to over 48%.

Despite these differences there were common reasons for providing employment for inmates. Chief among these was the rehabilitative ideal. The delegate from Brunei Darusallam, for instance, stated that work was seen as the primary part of rehabilitation, the Japanese delegate saw work as intended to increase prisoners' productivity so that they would be more attractive to employers after release, and an Indian delegate saw gainful employment as being geared to acquiring useful skills.

One problem with this, pointed out by an Australian delegate, was that it was hard, within prison, to give an inmate marketable skills, especially in times of considerable unemployment in the general community.

A further reason for providing work was based on management considerations. Sri Lanka's delegate indicated that gainful employment helped keep prisoners occupied during the day but also pointed out that some prisoners were poorly motivated and saw work as part of their punishment.

An Australian delegate indicated that interesting and useful employment for prisoners was seen as both an aid to their management with the prison and as a method of relieving the boredom of prison life. A further objective seen by that delegate was that prison labour could generate revenue and therefore, in part, help reduce the burden of the cost of prisons to the taxpayer.

PRISON INDUSTRY CORPORATIONS

This practical consideration is one which was met by the successful development of prison industries in Hong Kong and Singapore. And the problem of costs was indicated by the Japanese

delegate to partly explain the development in 1983 of the Prison Industry Co-operation Division with the Japanese Correctional Association. What that body now does is to buy raw materials and use the profits from the prison industries to buy more raw materials, thus keeping independent of direct government funding.

A Hong Kong delegate usefully provided three important points relating to such a program based on the Hong Kong experience over the last few years. He indicated that it was necessary for prison industry personnel to be able to demonstrate their commercial credibility, because without a successful record of financial achievement it would be hard if not impossible to raise further capital. That capital was necessary because an increasing prison population means that more prison jobs are needed. That in turn raises the second two issues. The need for more jobs means that effort must be put into improving product development and marketing, and ensuring that adequate and efficient industrial staff are employed. Continual monitoring of the performance of prison industries is essential.

The Singapore delegate recalled that the Prison Industry Corporation in his country had developed with some difficulty from modest beginnings. He further advised delegates that considerations of the arguments for and against a commercial prison industry program had to be fully considered at an early stage, and that the rehabilitation versus industrial conflict was enormous. The Singapore program was most successful returning a sound nett profit from sales, predominantly on the export market. Using that market enables one objection to prison industries to be overcome. That is the reaction of local manufacturers to product development by prisons, which is a considerable problem in Australia.

THE PRISON WORK FORCE

Other restraints on the successful operation of prison industries include the quality of the labour force and the time it takes some prisoners to become productive workers. The Japanese delegate indicated, for instance, how it took five years to be trained to be an efficient and productive shoemaker, which meant that only long term prisoners could be productively employed in that industry. In turn, the increasing number of prisoners serving shorter sentence had grave implications for prison industries and was mentioned as a problem by delegates from both Japan and Sri Lanka.

Such prisoners are traditionally employed in unskilled domestic, maintenance, cleaning and gardening jobs within prison, and these sort of jobs appear likely to continue. They do not necessarily give inmates a skill which is of particular value in the modern

workforce but they do allow inmates to be occupied, and generally to earn some small income. Most countries in the region pay inmates for work on a graduated scale according to their productivity and application. Sometimes, as in Macau, prisoners go outside the prison to work and then some part of the wages earned by them will go to a prisoners' welfare fund, or to pay for their maintenance.

In other jurisdictions like Brunei Darusallam, the prison pays a small wage which inmates are encouraged to save or send to their families. In the Philippines, prisoners work for outside private companies, but the delegate from the Philippines indicated his personal concern that the heads of those companies showed no interest in seeing the conditions under which that prison labour operated.

That delegate also indicated the recent establishment in his country of an employment agency for discharged prisoners who hitherto have not been able to gain employment in the Philippines because of their status as convicted persons. He also expressed the belief that countries in the region should help each other by exporting prison goods to each other.

CONCLUSION

It thus appears that prison labour in the region will continue to be used in the two established ways - unskilled short term prisoners working in prison-oriented jobs like cleaning and gardening, and other prisoners working in commercially-based workshops, which may or may not lead to the acquisition of sound work habits and new skills.

Notwithstanding this, an Australian delegate did introduce one innovative use of prison labour which might become more common in the future. That is the use of prison labour in experimental work for the benefit of the community at large. The specific example he gave was the use of prison labour on a prison farm in an attempt to identify new crops that could be grown by local farmers. That sort of constructive use of prison labour is surely what the region should be striving for in this area of correctional administration.

NEXT CONFERENCE

The 1987 Conference had previously been scheduled for Singapore but Mr Quek Shi Lei reported with great regret that certain A.S.E.A.N. activities planned for Singapore next year made it no longer possible for the Conference to meet there.

Mr Buadromo (Fiji) expressed his personal regret concerning Singapore's inability to host the 1987 Conference. He indicated that it had been Singapore's original intention to host the 1985 Conference, but that his country, Fiji, had secured that time spot at Singapore's expense. Now the Singapore arrangement had failed Mr Buadromo felt extremely sorry and apologised to Mr Quek. He added that he sincerely hoped Singapore might be able to host the 1989 Conference.

Dato Ibrahim announced that as long as he could secure Cabinet approval, Malaysia would host the 1987 Conference. Delegates expressed their most grateful thanks for this kind action.

AGENDA ITEMS 1987

The directorate of the Conference considered the various suggestions for 1987 Agenda Items proposed by delegates, and with the agreement of the Conference determined the following to be most appropriate for discussion:

1. Countermeasures to Overcrowding in Prisons
2. Work Release and associated matters.
3. Effective links between prison industry and the private sector.
4. Impact upon prison management of external monitoring by official agencies (eg. Ombudsman, Official Visitors etc)
5. Regional co-operation for the Training of Prison Officers

The Executive Director would prepare and distribute a discussion guide.

VOTE OF THANKS

On behalf of the Delegates, Mr Vern Dalton (Australia) moved a warm vote of thanks to Mr Hur Eun-Do for his wise, considered and thoughtful chairmanship during the Conference. The success of the Conference was in no small part due to its solid Chairmanship, Mr Dalton remarked. Delegates enthusiastically endorsed these comments. He also congratulated, commended and thanked members of the Conference Secretariat who had made delegates so welcome, and taken so much care to ensure their stay in the Republic of Korea had been exceedingly pleasant and highly memorable.

Co-director of the Conference Mr Buadromo was given the unanimous good wishes of the Conference for his imminent retirement and thanks for his work fo ACPPA. It was hoped that his retirement would be long and happy and that he might continue his involvement with ACPPA in the future.

PRESENCE OF OBSERVER

The Conference noted that, for the first time since its inception, an observer from a correctional agency outside the Region had attended. The most positive contribution of Mr K. J. Lang (Finland) had been of great assistance to the Conference. Appreciation was expressed by Mr Lang for his unique opportunity to attend a conference which he thought had been outstandingly successful.

SILVER ANNIVERSARY OF UNAFEI

Recognising that the United Nations' Asian and Far East Institute (UNAFEI) in Fuchu, Japan, will celebrate its 25th Anniversary in 1987 the conference resolved to congratulate the Director and Staff of UNAFEI on its many considerable achievements over the past 24 years.

The Conference unanimously resolved to re-affirm its utmost support for the work carried out at UNAFEI which has been outstanding in every way since the Institute opened in 1962. It has assisted many countries in the region to improve their Criminal Justice System, particularly in the Corrections area through the training of personnel.

The Conference in wishing the Staff of the Institute further success, expressed the hope that it will continue to provide this splendid service which will undoubtedly be of immense value to the region in the years ahead.

It was agreed that the Executive Director should sent a letter of warm congratulation to the Director of UNAFEI at the appropriate time in 1987.

FAREWELL ADDRESS

Mr Lee Jong-Nam
Vice-Minister
Ministry of Justice
Republic of Korea

Honorable co-directors: Mr Thomas Garner, Mr George 'Akau'ola, Mr Buadromo; honorable executive director, Mr Richard Harding; distinguished delegates from the Asian and Pacific region, ladies and gentlemen!

First of all, on behalf of the people and the government of the Republic of Korea, I would like to extend my heartiest congratulations on your successful completion of the official sessions of the 7th Asian and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators which lasted for five days and achieved the expected fruitful results. It is with deep regret that I bid farewell to you, distinguished delegates, on the occasion of this closing ceremony.

And also I would like to express my heartfelt appreciation to the co-directors who, during this time, exerted their best effort to lead this Conference smoothly and significantly, despite various unsatisfactory facilities and the given conditions.

Moreover, I would like to give my warmest regards to the distinguished delegates who have devoted themselves to enhancing the results of this Conference. You have conducted earnest discussions by presenting a wide variety of opinions on every agenda item. In addition, you have exchanged candid information on mutual concerns in the field of correctional administration and on specific correctional systems.

Honorable delegates!

It is a great honor for me to think that the five agenda items discussed in this Seoul Conference were very timely, as well as useful, for the development of corrections within this Asian and Pacific region.

Particularly, I would like to think that the three agenda items; management, accommodation and facilities of remandees; educational opportunities in prison with particular reference to the reintegration of the inmates; and providing employment for inmates, are important matters to be studied continuously and more reformatively expanded in the future.

It seems to me that the reform measures and countermeasures prepared in this Conference should be positively adopted in the correctional policy of each member country after they are supplemented to become suitable for the real situation of each member country and thus the significance of this Conference could be more enhanced.

Taking a step forward, I hope that active exchanges between regional countries, including correctional information and mutual visits of correctional personnel, could be conducted, centering around this Asian and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators. And I also expect that such cooperation as this could have achieved pan-international expansion.

Distinguished delegates!

It is a source of great pleasure to me that this Seventh Conference held in Seoul has made a deep and profound impression on all the staff, including me, who are engaged in corrections in my country.

It seems to me that this is largely due to the fact that all the countries within this Asian and Pacific region were able to create enthusiasm for seeking after reform and development in the field of corrections.

In closing this Conference, I have a sense of deep regret that, due to the short duration, we could not provide you with enough opportunities to visit my country more extensively nor be of more service to you.

I would like to extend my deep appreciation again to the distinguished delegates of the member countries for their kind consideration, without which this 7th Conference could not be held in Seoul. In addition, I would like to promise that the Republic of Korea will continue to give its full support and close cooperation for future Conferences as well.

Lastly, may I take this opportunity to wish that the Asian and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators and that corrections in each member country will continue to achieve new developments and I also wish the very best for you, distinguished delegates, and your families, forever.

Thank you.

RESPONSE

The Hon. G. 'Akau'ola responded to the farewell address on behalf of all delegates.

He indicated how his personal views of the treatment of offenders had changed from the time he was a policeman to now when he was Minister with responsibility for prisons. The Conference had been most valuable, he said, for allowing delegates to discuss ways in which prisoners were being dealt with and considering the ways in which they should be treated.

The Minister also praised the organisation and conduct of the Conference. He said 'Our hosts from the Republic of Korea have made us most welcome and treated us most generously'. These remarks were endorsed by the delegates with most enthusiastic applause.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Conference Council

Mr Hur Eun-Do
Chairman (Korea)

Professor R W Harding
Executive Director (Australia)

Hon G 'Aka'uola
Co-Director (Tonga)

Mr M V Buadromo OBE
Co-Director (Fiji)

Mr T G Garner CBE
Co-Director (Hong Kong)

Australia

Mr John Dawes
Executive Director
Department of Correctional Service
South Australia

Mr Vernon J Dalton
Chairman
Corrective Service Commission
New South Wales

Mr Dennis Challinger
Assistant Director
Australian Institute of Criminology

Brunei

Mr Abdul Wahab Bin Haji MD Said
Director of Prisons

Mr Ahmad Bin Haji Dullah
Superintendent of Prisons

Canada

Mr Willie Gibbs
Director-General
Correctional Operations
The Correctional Service of Canada

Fiji

Mr M V Buadromo
Commissioner of Prisons

Finland

Mr Karl Johan Lang
Director-General of Prison Administration
(observer)

Hong Kong

Mr Chan Wa-Shek
Commissioner of Correctional Services

Mr Peter E A Green
General Manager of Correctional Services Industries

Mr Yu Kam-Fai
Superintendent

Mr Shek Lui
Superintendent

Mr Tso Tai-Kun
Superintendent

Mr Yip Wing-Tong
Superintendent

Mr Hui Kwok-Ting
Chief Officer
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Mr A K Basak
Joint Secretary
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Mr Brihaspati Sharma
Inspector General of Prisons
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Indonesia

Major General Hudjoro
Director-General
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Japan

Mr Minoru Shikita
Director-General
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Mr P J Somerville
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Ms Teresa Santos

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Dato' Ibrahim Bin Haji Mohamed
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New Zealand

Mr Mel P Smith
Deputy Secretary for Justice
Department of Justice

Philippines

Mr Emilio N Cea
Director of the Bureau of Prisons

Singapore

Mr Quek Shi Lei
Director of Prisons

Sri Lanka

Mr Christopher T Jansz
Commissioner of Prisons

Thailand

Mr Snit Rujinarong
Director-General
Department of Corrections

Mr Prasert Mekmanee
Director
Community Based Treatment Division

Mr Suwat Boonteyakul
Chief
Prisoner Custodian Planning Section

Mr Kobkiat Kasivivat
Penologist

Tonga

Hon. G 'Akau'ola
Minister of Police and Prisons

Mr Soane Tone
Superintendent of Prisons

Conference Secretariat

The following officers of the Ministry of Justice, Republic of Korea, comprised the senior members of the Secretariat.

Mr Joo Sup, Song
Director
Correction Division

Mr Dong Jin, Jeong
Deputy Director,
Correction Division

Mr Sang Chul, Nam
Director,
Corrections Education Division
Correction Bureau

Mr Dong Yoon, Byun
Superintendent
Correction Bureau

Mr Dae Sung, Kang
Correctional Supervisor,
Correction Division

Mr Jong Yoon Cho
Correction Bureau

Mr Won Keun Lee
Correction Bureau

Ms Sang Mi, Chung
Interpreter