

**AN APPROPRIATE MODEL FOR INMATES TREATMENT
IN SPECIAL UNITS OF MAXIMUM SECURITY PRISONS
IN THAILAND**

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**A THESIS SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT
OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR
THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY
(CRIMINOLOGY, JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION AND SOCIETY)
FACULTY OF GRADUATE STUDIES
MAHIDOL UNIVERSITY
2011**

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was submitted to Faculty of Graduate Studies, Mahidol University
for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (Criminology, Justice Administration and Society)

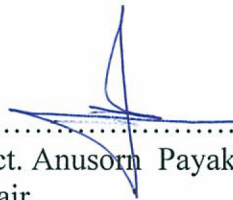
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The dissertation of an Appropriate Model for Inmates Treatment in Special Units of Maximum Security (SUMS) Prisons in Thailand has been successful by the cooperation and supports from all persons involved. The researcher humbly extended his deep thanks to Dr. Sunee Kalyajit, the dissertation advisor; Asst. Prof. Dr. Annop Choobamroon, Dr. Yosawan Boriboonthana, for their valuable advices and Dr. Unisa Lerttomornkul for her valuable consultations and sacrifice to check this dissertation in details. Gratitude is extended to Pol. Lt. Col. Dr. Somwadee Chaivej and Dr. Anusorn Payakkhakhom for their comments and consultations. In addition, appreciation is extended to the top management of the Department of Corrections and fourteen Commanders of the SUMS prisons who have contributed and facilitated her data collection.

Grateful thanks are extended to all lectures for knowledge transferred and guidance.

Finally, the researcher will never forget spiritual supports from her family, her colleagues and Mr. Armin Hermann in particular for their important parts to make this dissertation successfully accomplished.

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ABSTRACT

A study of an Appropriate Model for Inmates Treatment in Special Units of Maximum Security (SUMS) Prisons in Thailand to investigated problems in handling inmates; the attitudes of experts on inmates' classification and handling inmates; and the proper patterns in handling inmates in the SUMS prison in Thailand. Qualitative research was used and samples were taken from managerial experts in the super-max security prison, i.e. the Commanders, fourteen prison administrators, and eighteen top mangers of the Department of Corrections. Informal and in-depth interviews and non-participant observation were used in collecting data. There were five problems in treating inmates, i.e. illegal use or smuggling of mobile phones for ordering narcotics, technological control, insufficient and inefficient forces, improper security housing units, budgets for development, and personnel security. Clarity of inmate classification helped to gain details and information in classifying prisons for the committee to decide into which SUMS prisons the inmates should be transported. Criteria for the decisions were 1) fugitive behavior; 2) radical cases as classified by Department of Corrections; 3) number of narcotic cases; 4) radical case with the state records; and 5) riot inmates.

The recommendations for improvement were that the Department of Corrections should authentically select potential prisons to be the SUMS prisons. There should be clearly similar criteria of classification for the radical inmates to be detained nationwide. Recommendations for further research were that there should be studies on personnel working in the SUMS prisons counted as the core of operations. These are needed to study factors affecting approaches in developing the personnel of the SUMS prisons. Public opinion on correctional jobs, particularly on controlling radical inmates in the SUMS prisons and correction institutions, should be studied in order to implement the findings as guides for further develop and to improve performance efficiency in views of the public or outsiders who are the stakeholders.

KEY WORDS:AN APPROPRIATE MODEL/MAXIMUM SECURITY PRISONS

225 pages

ตัวแบบที่เหมาะสมในการปฏิบัติต่อผู้ต้องขังเขตควบคุมพิเศษ เรือนจำความมั่นคงสูงในประเทศไทย

AN APPROPRIATE MODEL FOR INMATES TREATMENT IN SPECIAL UNITS OF MAXIMUM SECURITY PRISONS IN THAILAND

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บทคัดย่อ

การศึกษาเรื่อง ตัวแบบที่เหมาะสมในการปฏิบัติต่อผู้ต้องขังเขตควบคุมพิเศษ เรือนจำความมั่นคงสูงในประเทศไทย มีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อศึกษาสภาพปัญหาในการปฏิบัติต่อผู้ต้องขังในเขตควบคุมพิเศษเรือนจำความมั่นคงสูงในประเทศไทย ตลอดจนทัศนคติของผู้เชี่ยวชาญในการจำแนกผู้ต้องขัง และการปฏิบัติต่อผู้ต้องขังในเขตควบคุมพิเศษ และศึกษาตัวแบบที่เหมาะสมในการปฏิบัติต่อผู้ต้องขังในเขตควบคุมพิเศษเรือนจำความมั่นคงสูงของประเทศไทย โดยศึกษาจาก กลุ่มตัวอย่างที่เป็นผู้เชี่ยวชาญทางด้านการบริหารงานเรือนจำความมั่นคง 18 ราย โดยใช้วิธีการสัมภาษณ์เชิงลึก

ปัญหาในการปฏิบัติต่อผู้ต้องขังในเขตควบคุมพิเศษ พบว่า มีปัญหาหลักอยู่ 5 ประการได้แก่ ปัญหาการลักลอบใช้โทรศัพท์มือถือหรือการนำโทรศัพท์มือถือเข้าเรือนจำ/ทัณฑสถานเพื่อส่งข้อความเสพติดเข้าเรือนจำ/ทัณฑสถาน เทคโนโลยีในการควบคุม กำล้างเจ้าหน้าที่ไม่เพียงพอและไม่มีประสิทธิภาพ ด้านอาคาร/สถานที่ในการควบคุมที่ยังไม่เหมาะสม ปัญหาด้านงบประมาณในการพัฒนาเขตควบคุมพิเศษในเรือนจำความมั่นคงสูง และปัญหาด้านความปลอดภัยของเจ้าหน้าที่

การจำแนกลักษณะผู้ต้องขังจะทำให้ได้ข้อมูลของผู้ต้องขังรายสำคัญอย่างชัดเจนและเป็นข้อมูลเพื่อให้คณะกรรมการจำแนกดำเนินการวินิจฉัยเพื่อให้ผู้ต้องขังแต่ละรายที่เป็นรายสำคัญถูกส่งตัวไปคุมขังยังเขตควบคุมพิเศษของเรือนจำ โดยมีหลักเกณฑ์พิจารณาได้แก่ 1) เป็นผู้ต้องขังที่มีพฤติกรรมแหกหักหลบหนี 2) ผู้ต้องขังที่เป็นผู้ร้ายรายสำคัญหรือมีอิทธิพลตามคำนิยามที่กรมราชทัณฑ์กำหนดไว้ 3) หากเป็นคดียาเสพติด พิจารณาจากจำนวนหรือปริมาณของกลางที่ถูกจับกุม 4) เป็นผู้ต้องขังรายสำคัญที่หน่วยงานของรัฐที่เกี่ยวข้องระบุหรือให้ข้อมูลไว้ 5) ผู้ต้องขังที่ก่อความวุ่นวายในเรือนจำ

การปฏิบัติต่อผู้ต้องขังในเขตควบคุมพิเศษ พบว่า หากผู้ต้องขังยังมีพฤติกรรมไม่นำใจเข้ารับการแก้ไข ปรับตัว อาจดำเนินการส่งไปคุมขังในห้องที่มีลักษณะขังเดี่ยว การควบคุมผู้ต้องขังเขตควบคุมพิเศษ เรือนจำความมั่นคงสูงมีความแตกต่างอย่างมากกับการควบคุมผู้ต้องขังประเภทอื่นๆ และเป็นผู้ต้องขังรายสำคัญ ควรเน้นที่การควบคุมควบคู่ไปกับการแก้ไขฟื้นฟูพัฒนาพฤตินิสัยของผู้ต้องขัง การนำหลักศาสนาเข้ามามีบทบาทในการขัดเกลาคิดใจผู้ต้องขังจะช่วยให้การบำบัดแก้ไขฟื้นฟูพฤตินิสัยผู้ต้องขังรายสำคัญได้มาก รวมถึงศิลปะบำบัด หรืออาชีวบำบัด คุณสมบัติของเจ้าหน้าที่ผู้ควบคุมผู้ต้องขังในเขตควบคุมพิเศษ ควรมีคุณสมบัติพิเศษหรือคุณสมบัติเด่นอยู่ 7 ประการ การนำเทคโนโลยีสมัยใหม่มาใช้ในการควบคุมผู้ต้องขังเขตควบคุมพิเศษ สามารถยับยั้งการกระทำผิดของผู้ต้องขังในเขตควบคุมพิเศษ เรือนจำความมั่นคงสูงได้มากขึ้น และผู้ต้องขังโทษสูงหรือรายสำคัญในเขตควบคุมพิเศษไม่สมควรจะได้รับการพักการลงโทษ ยกเว้นผู้ต้องขังที่ออกจากเขตควบคุมพิเศษแล้ว

สำหรับความคิดเห็นของผู้บริหารเรือนจำความมั่นคงสูงต่อตัวแบบที่เหมาะสมในการปฏิบัติต่อผู้ต้องขังเขตควบคุมพิเศษเรือนจำความมั่นคงสูงในประเทศไทยนั้น พบว่า ต้องเริ่มจากการดำเนินการก่อสร้างเรือนจำใหม่ในรูปแบบเรือนจำความมั่นคงสูงสุด (Super-max) โดยเฉพาะผู้ต้องขังรายสำคัญในคดียาเสพติด และยังต้องมีการพัฒนาปรับปรุงเรือนจำความมั่นคงสูงเดิมควบคู่กันไป

สำหรับข้อเสนอแนะในการวิจัยครั้งต่อไปควรมีการศึกษาด้านบุคลากรที่ปฏิบัติงานในเขตควบคุมพิเศษซึ่ง หรือศึกษาถึงความคิดเห็นของประชาชนต่องานราชทัณฑ์โดยเฉพาะการควบคุมผู้ต้องขังรายสำคัญในเรือนจำ/ทัณฑสถานความมั่นคงสูง

CONTENTS

	Pages
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iii
ABSTRACT (ENGLISH)	iv
ABSTRACT (THAI)	v
LIST OF TABLES	viii
LIST OF FIGURES	ix
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background and Significance of the Problem	1
1.2 Research Questions	5
1.3 Research Objectives	5
1.4 Scope of the Study	5
1.5 Definition of the Terms	6
1.6 Expected Benefits	9
CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW	10
2.1 Criminological Concepts and Theories Related to Offenses of the Super-max Inmates	11
2.2 Concepts and Patterns of Punishing Wrongdoers	18
2.3 Nature and Super-max Prison	36
2.4 Handling Super-max Inmates.	41
2.5 Models of Super-max in Abroad	59
2.6 Related Researches	85
2.7 Conceptual Framework	95
CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	96
3.1 Methodology	96
3.2 Targeted Samples	96
3.3 Instrumentation	98
3.4 Result Presentation	100

CONTENTS (cont.)

		Pages
CHAPTER IV	RESULTS	101
	4.1 Documentary Research about Special Housing Unit (SHU) in Abroad on Inmate Classification to be Detained in SHU and Inmate Treatments and Release	101
	4.2 Results of In-depth Interviews Conducted with the SUMS Commanders and the Top Executive of the Department of Corrections	128
CHAPTER V	DISCUSSIONS	187
	5.1 Problems in Handling the SUMS Inmates	187
	5.2 Inmate Classifications and Treatments to be Detained in the SUMS Prison	192
	5.3 Appropriate Model for Inmates Treatment in Special Units of Maximum Security (SUMS) Prisons in Thailand	204
CHAPTER VI	CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	205
	6.1 Conclusions	206
	6.2 Recommendations	212
	BIBLIOGRAPHY	217
	APPENDIX	222
	BIOGRAPHY	225

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Pages
1.1 Fourteen SUMS zones for radical and influential inmates of the prisons/ correctional institutions, Department of Corrections	2
2.1 Remuneration of inmates received from working in Australia	79
4.1 Conceptual comparison of inmate classification	113
4.2 Methods of SUMS inmate classification	113
4.3 Types of inmates classified in SUMS	114
4.4 SUMS inmate treatments	121
4.5 Pros-Cons of the US super-max compared to the other four countries (Thailand, England, Japan, and Singapore)	122
4.6 Pros-Cons of the US super-max in England, Japan, and Singapore	122
4.7 Release of super-max inmates to normal zones	127
4.8 Classification of the SUMS inmates	174
4.9 Classification of the SUMS prisons	176

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure		Pages
2.1	Conceptual Framework	95
4.1	The SUMS Inmate Classification	159
4.2	Definition of effective classification	160
4.3	Criteria of SUMS inmate classification	162
4.4	SUMS Authority Developments	164
4.5	Meditation model of Guru Ubakhin instructed by Guru Khoenkha	167
4.6	Rehabilitation model for SUMS capital inmates	171
4.7	Inmate release to regular zones	172
4.8	An appropriate model for inmate treatment in SUMS prisons in Thailand	186

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and Significance of the Problem

The current global situations are changed by its dynamism as so with crimes which lead to developing models or changes different from the past and tend to increase. Department of Corrections assigned to control and rehabilitate inmates is encountering growing number of criminal inmates (Department of Corrections, 2006). Outnumber of inmates leads to congestions in prisons' dormitories, vocational training houses, relaxing complexes, canteens and playgrounds. These weaken their rehabilitations while hindering their classifications particularly for the radical and influential inmates. This is to incapacitate them to inherit wrongdoing behavior, techniques and criminal models to other inmates. Influence-built leading to be a gang among their own social-net, or offering money or benefits instrumentalizes personnel and weakens their performance effectiveness and efficiency. Such situations alert the Department of Corrections to handle these groups of the radical and influential criminals with modified tactics to meet these changes. It improves its database process, cell segregation and special pod or called "Absolute Super Maximum Security Zone" (Department of Corrections, 2006) as a mode to meet such issues.

The philosophical principles in controlling and punishing radical and influential inmates were similar with common inmates except ostensibly stressing complete isolation with outside world or criminology and penology scholastically called "Total Incapacity Approach" and security approach-oriented. With the distinction of principles; the Department seeks mode and method in handling this gang of inmates. It is also indispensable to handle them with prudence. Had there been any error in any steps; it would have devastated to internal and external institutions. Jails and correctional institutions are in general prioritized controlling the capital

sentenced inmates. Rationally, the sentence is not only indicating serious offenses but also leading oppression and possible to any abscond acts, e.g. decamp plotting and rioting during detention. However, sentencing only is insufficient to highlight the inmates are either radical or influential but also their circumstances. Some prisons/ correctional institutions are conscious of this element. They therefore segregate severe sentenced inmates of being radical and influential to the special custody zones by establishing maximum security zones and SUMS zones to cage these inmates from the commons as shown in Table 1.1

Table 1.1: Fourteen SUMS zones for radical and influential inmates of the prisons/ correctional institutions, Department of Corrections

Prisons	Capacity	Total Number of Inmates
Central Special Correction Institution, Zone 8	458	256
Central Special Correction Institution, Zone 9	360	399
Central Special Correction Institution, Zone 10	612	116
Central Prison of Chiangrai	165	166
Central Prison of Chiangmai	170	172
Central Prison of Pitsanulok	168	140
Central Prison of Rayong	180	304
Central Prison of Songkhla	390	172
Central Prison of Nakhonsithamrat	206	172
Central Prison of Ratchaburi	140	89
Central Prison of Bangkhwang	144	80
Central Prison of Thonburi	275	266
Central Prison of Khlongprem	764	760
Central Prison of Khlongphai	120	53
Central Prison of Samutprakhan	250	222
Central Prison of Khowbin	130	114
Total	4,546	3,481

Sources: Office of Penology: September 2009

The Department also sets policies to establish SUMS (Special Units of Maximum Security) prisons for special custodies since 2004 to control the radical and influential inmates. It is to segregate them from the commons. Rationally, they all the time break the prisons' disciplines, raise riots, form gangs, and exploit influences or wicked power for problem-making among inmates and some personnel. It is harder to exercise general practices as imposed among the common especially in incapacitating the radical to offend during detention. This is so deadly to the management of the prisons/ correctional institutions.

Pursuance of evaluating situations and dilemmas of the special custody zones, and max-security prison by the Academic Job: Department of Corrections during 2009; it has been found that

1.1 At present, the classification is mostly confusing. The severe sentenced inmates are transported directly to the special custody zones because of using sentence classification. In fact, the special custody zones by principles have been designed for the radical inmates since they are needed close watches to prevent forming gangs or networking which might lead to catastrophes. Besides, they are also influential and radical.

1.2 There is scarcity of segregated areas especially for the imperative isolated detainees and it is the critical area. Had there been none, there would be easing behavioral inheritances where other problems pursue.

1.3 Most physical structures are not with standard module. They are mostly adapted from the previous ones but partially and there are in general no systematic improvements such fences, walkways for personnel and building designs and so on.

1.4 Having outnumbers of inmates compared to the security or the capacity; there is disproportion between fortification and sentence rate or risk in inmates' custody. Problem-chain is Thailand is unable to build new fortified prison to keep abreast with the number of the severe sentenced inmates (the increasing radical inmates are mostly the narcotic cases). So, some prisons establishing special custody zones are required to imprison them in the zones first since they are improved and reinforced for more security than other zones in the same prison. This is temporal at

first. However, the Department must have policies to improve in general its structure. Such phenomenon cannot be prolonged. It affects the future correctional system.

1.5 Operations of the personnel are still lacking cognition in pursuance and supervision on conducts of the close-watch inmates; inefficient data collection especially records of inmates' belongings, wardrobes and so on. There is less skill in using technology for controls. All inmates' movement must be under surveillance, spontaneous intelligence tasks, and analysis of each inmate's conducts as a case study for database collection. It includes also that the management unlikely prioritizes such the matter.

1.6 Scarcity of advanced technologies to pursue inmates' conducts; in fact they help alleviate the tasks such as CCTV to watch movements in the special custody zones or SBS (signals block system) which order narcotics or lawbreaking with their networkers outside prisons.

Such phenomenon attract the researcher being a personnel of Department of Corrections and a graduate students in the School of Criminology and Criminal Justice to see their criticality and urgency to upgrade the efficiency of the inmates' supervision and treatments and to seek appropriate model to handle inmates in the maximum security prisons. Rationally, handling them in Thailand is ambiguous on how to appropriately do for their maximum benefit. There is also confusion and unmet standards such as many classifications of inmates deserved imprisonment, different activities in each zones and so on. On these counts, the researcher is interested to investigate models appropriate to handle inmates in the SUMS prisons in Thailand. Such investigation requires principles, experiences, analyses, and syntheses from the experts' viewpoints in managing the SUMS prisons and the top management in the Department of Corrections. It includes the documentary studies, local and international related researches to gain information for improving efficient handling this classification of inmates and to develop supervision for better capacity and to serve the existing social situations.

1.2 Research Questions

1.2.1 What are problems in handling inmates in the SUMS prisons in Thailand?

1.2.2 What are opinions of experts in inmates' classification and their handling in the SUMS prisons in Thailand?

1.2.3 What should be the appropriate models in handling inmates in the SUMS prisons in Thailand?

1.3 Research Objectives

1.3.1 To study problems of handling inmates in the SUMS prisons in Thailand;

1.3.2 To study experts' opinion on classification and handling inmates in the SUMS prisons in Thailand; and

1.3.3 To study appropriate model in handling inmates in the SUMS prisons in Thailand;

1.4 Scope of the Study

It is a qualitative research through a documentary research and in-depth interview conducted with experts of managing prisons, criminologists, four executive of the Department of Corrections and fourteen prison commanders nationwide. Focuses are on general problems in handling inmates and appropriate model in handling them in the SUMS prisons in Thailand, which are categorized into three dimensions, i.e.

1.4.1 The Scope of Contents, i.e.

1.4.1.1 Problems in handling inmates in the SUMS prisons in Thailand

1.4.1.2 Opinions of experts in three issues, i.e.

1. Classification of inmates in the SUMS zones.

2. Handling inmates in the SUMS zones

- Controls,

- Behavior modification

- Vocational training

- Rehabilitation

3. Return to normal detention

1.4.1.3 Proposal of the appropriate models in handling inmates in the SUMS prisons in Thailand

1.4.2 The Scope of the Population classified into two groups, i.e.

1.4.2.1 Documentary research contains related archives and researches on appropriate models in handling inmates in the SUMS prisons in five countries, i.e. Thailand, USA, UK, Japan and Singapore.

1.4.2.2 The targeted population is experts in managing prisons through in-depth interviews.

1.4.3 The Scope of Time – there is just only a year begun from October 2009- October 2010.

1.5 Definition of the Terms

1.5.1 SUMS Prison is a building with top security in strictly detaining inmates segregated the ones committed capital cases with violent conduct or regularly assaulting others, possible to escape or having escaped from detention, possible to be the key rioter within the prison. It is characterized with encircled high fortified walls with segmented cells equipped with alarms and devices to cover all movements of

inmates in the prison. This SUMS cells are used to detain the suborn inmates or those sentenced in long-term for more than 30 years to lifetime ((National Institute of Corrections, U.S. Department of Justice, 1999). There are fourteen SUMS prisons in Thailand nationwide and are the targeted groups in this investigation, i.e.

1. Central Special Correction Institution
2. Central Prison of Bangkhwang
3. Central Prison of Khlongprem
4. Central Prison of Chiangrai
5. Central Prison of Chiangmai
6. Central Prison of Pitsanulok
7. Central Prison of Khlongphai
8. Central Prison of Nakhonsithamrat
9. Central Prison of Songkhla
10. Central Prison of Phranakhon Si Ayuthya
11. Special Central Prison of Thonburi
12. Central Prison of Ratchaburi
13. Central Prison of Khowbin
14. Central Prison of Samutprakhan

1.5.2 Special Detention Zone is a particular characterized area to control inmates such as rioters, the radical inmates and the influential inmates. Natures of inmates detained in this special zone are special conducts, attempt decamp, fugitiveness, stubbornness, anti-discipline of the prison/correction institution, exploiting the prison/correction institution as the command post for illegal acts, inmates classified as critical case and by the Commander' order of detention.

1.5.3 Critical inmate is the wicked-mind prisoner by habit and committed capital cases or seriously harmed the sentiment of the reasonable men.

1.5.4 The Influential person is an individual with typical attributes to make others around fear and to be presumptuous with or without causes such as through admiration, through threat and so on.

1.5.5 Expert is the administrator of a prison/ correction institution administrator including the corrections administrator equipped with knowledge and expertise in the corrections jobs who participate in giving opinion of developing models of the SUMS prisons in Thailand

1.5.6 Handling inmates is the detention with three dimensions, i.e.

- Classification for SUMS zones

- Treatment in the SUMS zones

1. Controls

2. Behavior modification

3. Vocational training

4. Rehabilitation

- Return to normal zone

1.5.7 Problematic situation is the problem found in handling inmates in the SUMS zone.

1.5.8 Opinions of the experts are the personal either positive or negative viewpoints of the experienced persons in administrating SUMS zones in various aspects. They are their comments, belief, and sense toward the SUMS model appropriate to Thailand.

1.5.9 Appropriate model is appropriate approach in handling inmates in the SUMS zone.

1.5.10 Prison/correction institution administrator is an individual authorized to take the responsibility of command in the prison/ correction institution jobs in general and over personnel and inmates.

1.6 Expected Benefits

1.6.1 To gain information for the Ministry of Justice and for the Department of Corrections to suitably design policies and managerial approaches in handling inmates detained in the SUMS zones.

1.6.2 To be the information for the prison/ correction institution administrators and persons involved with the Department of Corrections for further developing the appropriate models to handle inmates in the SUMS prisons in Thailand.

1.6.3 To be an approach for conducting research of the human resource management of the Department of Corrections.

1.6.4 To be the approach in conducting the criminological researches of inmates in the SUMS prisons in Thailand in future.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

The study of the Proper Patterns to Handle Inmates in the Super-max Prison in Thailand contains concepts and theories related to causes of offending to complement occurring situations. The researcher reviews concepts, theories, literatures and related research archives, research reports, and theses and divides literature reviews into:

1. Criminological concepts and theories related to offenses of the super-max inmates
2. Concepts and patterns of punishing wrongdoers
3. Nature and super-max modules in Thailand
4. Handling super-max inmates in Thailand
 - Classification of super-max inmates
 - Handling super-max inmates
 1. Controlling inmates
 2. Behavior modification
 3. Vocational training
 4. Rehabilitation
5. Nature and super-max modules abroad
6. Related researches
7. Conceptual Framework

2.1 Criminological Concepts and Theories Related to Offenses of the Super-max Inmates

2.1.1 Traditional nature of wrongdoing

The Classical School

In early ages of law enforcement before the birth of the Classical School, it was ambiguous, inconsistent and loopholes in practices. Any behaviors if contradicted religious dogmas were considered offenses. It opened for most judges or most powerful persons, priests free to discretionary decisions and borderless. Legal interpretation was critically based personal opinion leading to discrimination and injustice in trials. It allowed the low class people in society likely served punishment more severe than the middle class and the high class people though under the same offense

In the early ages, there were two approaches to explain offenses, i.e.

2.1.1.1 Spiritual Approach – it was the thought adhered to the religious beliefs or theology: demanding all human being believed in God and morally behaved rather than misbehaved. Criminal laws therefore reflected them and based on natural laws. Humans committed crimes were therefore violated criminal laws and considered committed sins and also violated the natural laws. Seeing crimes as committing sin, so in the justice administration empowered the powerful to guard morals and to punish the sinners. Punishments were wild and with violent ways given the state to exercise power for God.

2.1.1.2 Naturalistic Approach - Thomas Hobbes the social contract thinker propose the natural laws replacing the spiritual approach viewing that by nature human being focused on personal gains and selfishness rather than altruism. Human beings were never concerned or interested their own wrongdoings or troubling others. Human beings in societies unanimously offered their own power to the state to

hold duty to control people conducts for them. Such empowerment was the agreement between human being in societies or public-state contract called social contract - the contract to admit roles and duties to protect peace and order for all.

2.1.1.3 Classical School of Criminology – significantly, the School focused that all human beings owning individuality, and liberal intention of thought, are able to think in what ones want to act whether gaining more rewards or more punishment. And, the punishment should worth what they have done without considering social or mental elements. Beccaria views that it is the comparable practice in society (J.Robert Lilly, Francis T.Cullen, Richard A.Ball, 2007).

In his book of Crimes and Punishment (Sudsa-nguan Sudhisorn, 2004), Beccaria concludes his important principles of thought that

(1)Basis of social practice should meet the utilitarian principle: The greatest happiness shared by the greatest number (cited in Ruth Masters, 1990).

(2)Criminal sentencing should be deliberately examined from social damages first because criminal acts endanger social at large.

(3)Criminal prevention should be more important than punishing criminals. Laws should be in writing and disseminated to all societal members what acts should be either avoided or acted with either proper and clear punishment or reward. Moreover, in terms of prevention, societies should have professional and moral lawyers to enact fair laws and police should be honest and fair play. It enables to reduce problem due to law enforcement. In addition, society should promote good-persons to work for it and oust the wicked from the system.

(4)Treating the wrongdoers refused by Beccaria is secret allegation and torture but it is to promote humanism. Lawsuits must be rapid, certain and appropriate with due process. Punishment should be focused on deterring and incapacitating individuals from wrongdoing rather than retributions which are annihilations. Regarding imprisonment, it could be enforced but needed development and improvement for hygienic and secure prison. Finally, the punishment weight and sentence should bring sense of loss rather than gains: deserving the act.

A criminologist of the Classical School, Jeremy Bentham employs utilitarianism synthesized from the philosophy of human nature and psychology which turn to be the element of the Classical School philosophy.

The utilitarian principles contend that useful acts are happiness and prevent pains and strongly weigh on actions. Besides, human beings in society are hedonistic: human being is a rational animal and prudent in enjoyment search while avoiding pains. Pains not happiness in punishment of each type of crimes are therefore indispensable. It supports that laws should be enacted to serve punishment over the wrongdoer because punishment can be the measures for deterrence and incapacitation for recidivism.

In addition, Bentham designs a panoptical prison with glass roof and centered with guard-tower enabling to all the time observe inmates' behavior. The prison is in the downtown center to remind common people aiming to deter them not to offend. Religious homily is proposed to educate inmates.

The philosophical principles from the Classical School entailed are concluded;

(1) The philosophy of social contract views that individuals are willing to have social bond. So, social holds duties to take responsibility for societal members while individuals hold duties to take responsibility for society by sacrifice personal rights to the state. Laws are then the necessary condition of the social contract and punishment is just to protect liberal rights of public for the violation of the wrongdoers. So, when any social members violate the social laws and destroy members at large; it is necessary to punish by jurisprudence. Punishment is retributive but at the same time it should be proportionate with the weight of offenses.

(2) Populist philosophy – human beings have freewill to choose or not to choose to act. Human beings commit crimes if chance permits gains more than losses or seek pleasure avoid pain. It is necessary to enact written laws, certain and clear punishment because enforcement, all are equal. If one choose to offend by weighing actions and consequences. All must be punished by the enforcing

laws; so they must be strict, rigid, and certain and without prejudice based on the principles that 'let the punishment fit the crime'. If there is recidivism; the proportion of punishment would be increased to intimidate recidivists.

(3) Hedonistic philosophy views that human beings estimate all the time to choose to act or not to or to avoid behaving something. This philosophy is accepted among the Classical school as if indicating the origin or the cause of crime, and enabled to explain whether crimes will be committed or not without analyzing other causes. Happiness or pains seriously influence human behaviors and lead the Classical School focus to enact laws with clear punishment or pains deserved. They affect deterrence not to allow individuals to do as freewill.

There are two kinds of deterrence, i.e.

1) Specific Deterrence is referred to the incapacitation of the wrongdoer and upon offending; there is punishment deserving the act and causes of intimidation and fear to offend again. It is to prevent recidivism.

2) General Deterrence is referred to common threats in society and seeing real punishment leads to dissuasion and fear to offend (Sudsanguan Sudhisorn, 2004).

With the criminological theories related to offense; it is concluded that all human beings have freewill and can choose to act or not to by weighing the consequences and legal punishment. In addition, punishment is also to dissuade wrongdoing. With this criminologist concepts of this school, they lead to punishing wrongdoers with various modes for dissuasion such as imprisonment; so that these inmates deserved what they have violated the social jurisprudence.

2.1.2 Differential Associations Theory

Sutherland proposes that criminal behavior can be learnt by close association among gangs. Behaving found is relying on environment, time differentiation and regularity of mutual association (Cullen&Agnew, 2002). With such idea, Sutherland adds that criminal behavior is transmittable from one to others with the following process:

- 1) Criminal behavior comes from learning.
- 2) Criminal behavior coming from learning through interaction with other in the communication process.
- 3) Elements of criminal behavior learning are surged within the intimate gangs.
- 4) Criminal behavior learning contain techniques which sometimes are complicated and sometimes are simple; motivated direction, catalyst, self-reasoning and attitudes.
- 5) Having directions of motivation and catalyst comes from the conditions which laws to adhere and not to adhere.
- 6) Individuals turn to be lawbreakers because having conditions to prefer lawbreaking rather than not to do so.
- 7) Having different association might vary by frequency, duration, prioritization and strong feeling.
- 8) Learning process of the criminal behavior associating with criminal model or learning model is similar to other learning processes.
- 9) Criminal behavior expresses wants and ordinary values but explaining that individual offending by wants and common values is incorrect because non-criminal behavior expressed also come from wants and common values.

Individuals in these concepts are committing crime when they determine to encourage other to be criminals or imaginative criminals which are the acceptable personality. By this concept they are the members of the organized crimes or imitators from the media model. It opposes to the Differential Associations Theory which less prioritizes mass media though the later criminologists do because countless offenses come from imitating them (Annop Choobamroong, 2004).

This theory is found well explicable to the inmates' behavior because some are detained to a certain period together and exchange ideas and practices and even different criminal techniques. It is necessary to desegregate them who are radical or detained in solitary confinement not to allow them transfer behaviors and incapacitate inmates in prisons.

2.1.3 Buddhist Criminology

Annop Choobamroong, (2004) contends that the Buddhist criminology comes from exploring various sutras in the Tripitaka and helps conclude into three (3) major elements leading to crime, i.e. social factors, mental factors, and environmental factors.

Regarding Social Factors, in particular on association are considered that associating with the criminals ably lead to commit crime. Crimes risen are by learning techniques, attitudes and rationalizing offenses which is corresponded with Differential Associations theory. Sutherland asserts that actions of the victim are the social factors calling for examination. It could be the victims' either provocation or arousals or ignorance or stupidity. It is well corresponded with the Tripitaka about victims. Another social factor is the weak institution. It can lead to committing crime especially the law enforcement institutions. Criminological theories assert that had institutions strictly enforce laws; crime would certainly decrease. The last factor is poverty which is a social factor and the foundation of crime since poverty makes people dissatisfy with their own existing conditions. Worries can mislead and also lead to commit crimes.

Mental factors leading to crime are the unrest mind, unreasonable and lacking intelligence. All these mental status have been posted in the sutras especially anger, greediness and ignorance which bring misleading opinion and lead to crime. All these come from lust and what bring lust are gesture, taste, smell, sound and physical touch.

The physical environments have also been stated in the Tipitaka. Factors attracting crimes are place, addictive substances, arms, time, and beloved objects. Places attracting crimes are the isolated areas. Addictive materials are all alcoholic substances which turn the addicts senseless, ignorance-based, and blind erroneous which can lead to offenses. Outnumber or too-prevalence of arms causing deterioration in social can lead to offenses or called doomsday can strongly bring offenses. Finally, the beloved objects or the personal valuables can lead to passion;

compete for ownership and to erroneousness which may lead to wrongdoing (Annop Choobamroong, 2004).

The Buddhist criminology considered as social factors, mental factors and environmental factors able to mislead individuals or to bring misconception can lead to crime. The Buddhist criminology prioritizes mental factors more than other factors emphasizing misleading or misconception which are major factors leading to crimes. Detaining such inmates through segregation from common detainees is therefore needed to stress on cultivating the mind and adhering to the religious dogma by training on regular independent discretion which can prevent and also correct wrongdoing.

2.1.4 Self-control Theory

This theory has been developed in 1990 and most popular in the current criminological disciplines. This theory is the leading criminological theory and the contemporary deviance theory attracted for researches and most referred. Siegel (2000) a famous criminologist observes that the self-control theory has integrated biology, psychology and sociology together. Gottfredson and Hirschi have developed this theory to cover the defects of Social control theory or the Social bond theory postulated by Hirschi explain that individuals tend to commit crimes or not significantly depend on the extent of self-control. Low self-control individuals are likely not caring for the feeling of others, are risk-taking, short-sighted, using body-language and stubborn, excitement-focused, adventurous, hyperactive and self-attachment (Gottfredson and Hirschi, 1990: 89-90). These people likely involve with endangering behavior such as drinking, smoking, and over-speed limit drive and risk. All these behaviors have relationship with wrongdoing or crimes. Due to the risk-taking persons favor excitement and adventurous events mixed with self-avidity; they will certainly intervene wrongdoing or crimes, concealment, hyperactivity and power-addicted more than the common, hedonistic sex, and taking retributive action without delay (Chankanit Krittaya Suriyamani, 2008).

2.1.5 Containment Theory

Walter C. Reckless' containment theory (cited in Pornchai Khanti et al, 2000:125) states about legal behavior and deviance that there are two (2) systems to contain wrongdoing, i.e. Inner Control System and Outer Control System.

Inner Control System is a mechanism from self-component which is referred to self-control, tolerance, goodness-oriented thinking, high-spirit to overlook arousals or evil, strong conscience, responsibility and endurance against various temptations.

Outer Control System is criteria, order, custom and tradition, morals, targeting and hope in life, rational society, good advice, and opportunity of esteem.

This theory views most criminals offend because of their inner and outer control systems. Drivers of crimes are outer attraction and inner lust. If just only one system either inner or outer control system is strong enough; the person will not commit crime. Anyone with weak mind, impatient and tough will easily offend.

The containment theory points out the anti-deviance and law-abiding, inner control system and outer control system are elements to prevent pressures and attraction the external environment and lustful mind. Outer pressures are such as poverty, turbulent mind, disappointment and malevolence and so on.

In summary, this theory is the main channel to correct social deviance through endeavoring in improving various social institutions especially strengthening family institutions, social process and social structures at the same time.

2.2 Concepts and Patterns of Punishing Wrongdoers

2.2.1 Meaning of punishment and theories handling wrongdoers

Punishment is a penologist acts or consequences of wrongdoing imposed by the state on the wrongdoer by sentence or court warrant. The word 'punishment'

by Sutherland and Cressey (Sutherland, Cressey, and Luckenbill, 1992: 308) define that it is an act against a person in society imposed by the powerful person. Punishment must bring pains or tortures to the punished by patterns or models designed. Redid (1982:475) the criminological theorist and lawyer defines that punishment must contain the following elements, i.e.

- 1) Pains or other disappointed consequences;
- 2) Acts against lawbreakers;
- 3) With intention to punish by others not being the lawbreakers; and
- 4) Punishment imposed by the state under legal system violated by the wrongdoers.

In summary, punishment must bring torture to an individual who is the lawbreakers. Punishment must be imposed by the state (O'Hart, 1968:4-5). In addition, punishment still has its objective to ill-experience the wrongdoers the inconvenient life in prison (Johnson and Toch, 1982:15).

Social sanctions against wrongdoers come from many punishment theories. Cross proposes two theories (Cross and Ashworth, 1981), i.e.

- 1) Retributive Theory; and
- 2) Utilitarian Prevention Theory

They come from the ideas of the Classical School of Criminology covering deterrence, prevention and improvement of the wrongdoers. The Positive School on the contrary proposes punishment theory for rehabilitation considering that wrongdoers are patients and needed recuperations rather than punishment.

So, when there are law violators; the state differently punishes them, i.e. by the retributive theory and restraint theory (Supoj Suroj, 2007:2-15).

From Literature Reviews; there were four punishment theories, i.e.

- (1)Retributive theory;
- (2)Utilitarian prevention theory;
- (3)Rehabilitative theory; and
- (4)Social Protection theory, with following details:

(1)The Retributive theory

Human beings first live in this world in small communities, i.e. families to villages, subdistricts, districts, provinces and nations or from clans, and tribes. Human beings have gradually developed their ways of life from folkways into customs and traditions into mores and laws, finally. This is to control human behavior in communities. Violating folkways or customs and traditions or mores or laws bring societal members' reaction at least gossips or comments. On serious case, they are expelled from the group. Graeme Newman finds that social reaction against behavior violating laws by retribution as human nature connected with outside world and since the ancient era; the social reaction against crimes with retribution is an act against assault either by societal members or by the group or by the state (Newman, 1978:13-20).

Such theory is divided into two (2) sub-theories, i.e. the instinct theory, and the categorical imperative theory.

1.1The Instinct Theory

Wesmark, a scholar contends that punishment expresses instinct. Retribution needs instinct and a complicated process. By this theory, capital criminals such as murderer or assaulters will be punished by the intimate persons or the victim's relatives as retribution. It is a societal culture as a saying "*return gratitude and return retribution.*" Retribution will be immediate if opportunity permits either short or long relying on the avengers until sometimes, the assaulter feel no retribution taken. Such individual retribution by the intimate persons is not limit to the assaulter but including harming the assaulter's relatives. Other wrongdoings such as being the necromancers, sorcerers, rebels or against sex prohibit; tribes or ethnic groups will punish them by sanctioning them from the community

because their behavior seriously endangers in some communities. Rebels will be executed for seven generations and properties are confiscated into the state's property. Communities enact laws because of more growing population and more complicated communities such as the Hammurabi's Code of Law begun in Babylon since 1500 BC. Retribution serves the sentiment of victims and public based on the classic attitudes (Sutherland, Cressey, and Luckenbill, 1992:307). However, punishment in the instinct theory is rejected by criminologists such as Sutherland who finds that retribution is rather the cultural matter of each group and instable (Sutherland and Cressey, 1960:307).

1.2 The Categorical Imperative Theory (punishment fits the wrongdoer)

This theory has no any objectives either deterrence or rehabilitation. Immanuel Kant (1724-1824) a German philosopher the leader in the modern retribution states, "Punishment is not used as a tool to promote goodness regardless for the wrongdoers or for society but for the person committing crime" (Supoj Suroj, 2007:2-16). This theory so intends the offender deserves punishment as following reasons.

- 1)Imperative to be punished;
- 2)Has offended;
- 3)The punishment deserved meets what has been done to the victim;
- 4)The punishment must bring torture as being done to the victim; and
- 5)Having relationship between wrongdoing and torture the given punishment

Historically, the popular reason quoted for punishment is the offender deserves punishment since deterrence fails and public degrade the trust in rehabilitation. Therefore, such punishment is an only theory supporting punishment in general especially in the capital punishment which excludes problems of the punishment efficiency (Reid, 1982:474). Besides the capital punishment there is

imprisonment sentenced to the defendants stressing the fairness in treating the offenders also throughout the imprisonment term.

In summary, the retributionists care neither the future of the punished nor the society but behavior or the past actions of the offenders when offenses have been made. Regardless severity, the offenders deserve the punishment.

(2) Utilitarian Prevention Theory

Casare Beccaria,(1718-1794) a Classic criminologist and Jeremy Bentham (1748-1832) propose the utilitarian prevention theory with primary principle that human being intends to offend and before action taken, it has been thoroughly reflected. The state should therefore clearly enact the offense and the punishment for it. If the law is clearly enacted, violators must be punished as the enactment with speed, surety, parity and severity. Such punishment is useful for society in reducing crimes and promoting to public to respect laws. This theory is based on three (3) major theories (Cross and Ashworth, 1981: 135), i.e.

2.1 Prevention Theory

2.2 Deterrence Theory

2.3 Reformation Theory

Theoretical details are:

2.1 The Prevention Theory – the punishment in this theory is aimed to the offender not to offend anymore. This preventive punishment might be even execution as permanent or temporal crime prevention such as imprisonment, detention in prison or detention by period enacted in the laws. Imprisonment and detention temporally end opportunity for the offender to offend against communities as of its terms (Cross and Ashworth, 1981: 135). However, imprisonment and detention have no reformation and vocational training but primarily to restraint freedom and security (Newman, 1978:20-25).

2.2 The Deterrence Theory – the thought of the deterrence theorists is intimidation or punishment example which fears offenders and public. The deterrence punishment looks into future contradicting to the retributive

theory which looks to the past. The Bentham-based deterrence holds many reasons (Cross and Ashworth, 1981: 135-136), i.e.

- 1) Offenders cannot offend any longer;
- 2) End offenders and others to offend fearing being punished; and
- 3) Opportunity given to offenders for reformation

Beccaria observes that the punishment will should be physical tortures or compensating crimes but to prevent others not to commit crimes and he agrees that fair punishment should be severe enough to deter others to offend.

The deterrence theory is classified into three sub-theories, i.e. (1) the individual deterrence theory; (2) the general deterrence theory; and (3) the Long-term deterrence theory (Cross and Ashworth, 1981: 135-137), i.e.

2.2.1. The Individual Deterrence Theory – in the individual deterrence, the offender faces the punishment tortures until fearing recidivism. Some scholar comment that imprisoning offenders for the first time should be sufficient to deter the majority to commit crime because the imprisonment is the unwanted experiences and judges in UK support short-term imprisonment for the first-timers (Cross and Ashworth, 1981: 136).

2.2.2. The General Deterrence Theory – punishment in this theory is to deter others thinking to commit crimes not to commit them upon fearing the witnessed punishment as others have been. Bentham views that the general deterrence is very important (Cross and Ashworth, 1981: 136-137).

2.2.3. Long-term Deterrence Theory - the two theories above are for short-term deterrence, i.e. intimidation or punishment example which immediately affect others who attempt the same crimes. It fears recidivists (Cross and Ashworth, 1981: 137). However, the long-term deterrence theory educates inmates under assumption that long-term imprisonment help rehabilitation in society. Sir James Stephen finds that this theory educates morals for

offenders and others. On the contrary, punishment –free softens severity of offenses. Kant ever mentioned that though islanders move to other places, they executed the last prisoner on the island first; else society will think that the islanders are accomplices with the executed (Cross and Ashworth, 1981: 121). However, this theory seems similar to the retributive theory.

2.3 The Reformation Theory – the reformationism imposes punishment through two reformations, i.e. possibly through direct punishment and possibly through what continues from the punishment.

From literature reviews, it is found that this theory is from the Classic criminologist emphasizing punishment by reformation beginning first from using prisons imposing solitary contentment and mediation until penitence emerged (Johnston, Savitz, and Wolfgang, 1962:367). By Christina dogmas such penitence derived into penitentiary or prison. Such prison will not allow inmates to meet others in order to avoid differential association. The ideas of reformations are also applied with juveniles detained in the corrections institutions. It is called the reformatory’ or ‘penitentiary”. However, theoretically, imprisonment for reformation is good principle but hard for practices for the solitary contentment and working alone. It completely fails because human is a social animal who cannot tolerate restricted freedom. These inmates significantly become psychic or lunatic. Finally, the solitary confinement is suspended.

In summary, the utilitarian prevention theory has been divided into three sub-theories, i.e. the prevention theory, the deterrence theory and the reformation theory. They are used in various justice administrations for the advantages of handling offenders. Both the retributive theory and the utilitarian prevention theory meet with many limitations on the impacts against the convicts, i.e.

First, turning the released inmates covering their wickedness;

Second, stigmatizing and segregating offenders from societies;

Third, turning the convicts either the criminals for the heroes; and

Fourth, turning the released inmates feeling antisocial;

In addition, punishment leads to many consequences, e.g. no prevention of crimes, no repayment for social damages and no personality reformation of the inmates as demanded by societies.

(3) Rehabilitative Theory

This theoretical concept comes from the Positive School of Criminology which believes in determinism, i.e. the domain of human actions are determined by factors unable to liberally select and unable to rationalize to act or not to act. Human beings are pressured and casted by environmental factors to depersonalization and turned to offending (Nattee Jitsawang, 2007:11-13).

The leading positivist criminologist as Cesare Lombroso (1835-1909) finds that crimes are societal phenomenon as in nature such as thunder, lightning and so on given the criminals have no intention to violate laws. If so without such intention; punishment enacted in the laws is wrong. These positivist criminologists emphasize studying the wrongdoers to scientifically seek their causes why they violate laws. They found that the element is in their bodies: the genetic influence. It has been theorized as 'criminal by birth'. Enrico Ferri (1852-1934) and Raffaele Garofalo (1852-1934) criminologist colleague share disseminate this theory.

Rehabilitation punishment is focused on the offenders rather than their offenses and either with each individual or with their classification in order to find causes of wrongdoing and corrections (Nattee Jitsawang, 2007:11-13). A major principle for rehabilitation is let-punishment-fit-individual. The method used is the crime etiology-oriented approach. When causes are found; they are corrected, believing that if correctable; the offender will not anymore offend. Correcting individuals and groups either in the correctional institutions or communities requires

knowledge and expertise in correction from what being trained such as psychology, psychiatry, sociology, and criminology and so on. Those uncorrectable must be subject to social expulsion. The rehabilitative theory comes from the theory of the Positive School of Criminology with the basic thought of either offenders are patients or the society the offender staying is ill.

Correction is emphasized with individual and in groups as above mentioned. There are four factors help rehabilitation, i.e.

1)Client (the corrected): who is the person with problems but does the person understand the problem and cooperate? Here the clients might have been either under probation in the prison or parole.

2)Change Agent (the corrector): who is the person equipped with knowledge, professional experience. Here the change agent might either be a regulator or a corrections officer or a parole officer or a psychologist or a psychiatrist depended on who the client is.

3)Correctional Setting: it is a place such as either the home of the offender or prison facilitating either method of correction.

4)Correctional Methods: they could fit either individual or group and using a technique within many techniques such as psychoanalytical theory, the family correctional theory, group with leader corrections theory and so on to meet clients and setting. At present, no research reports find which correctional method fit a kind of offender (Fox, 1985:357-378).

Another problem of correcting either individual or group in the detaining setting such as prison; the correctional method is likely impossible under the bases of:

1)Outnumber of inmates to individually correcting;
2)The change agent (corrector) knows no correctional method and the most critical thing is he/she strongly hold the retributive attitude; and

3)The setting/place is not designed for corrections but punishment.

This rehabilitative theory as corrections is commonly applied but its consequences are unlikely serving the expectations which might come from the earlier problem. However, applying such correctional method with offenders in Thailand but the change agent/corrector applies the Buddhist dogma such as Pundit Dharma 7 or Dharma 7 for the Graduate and the dogma of self-protection, job-protection and winning others' hearts ; consequences might be satisfactory.

(4) Social Protection Theory

Philipo Gramatica and Mark Ancel the leading criminologists of the Social Defense School view crimes as the criminological positivists but with different correctional methods by enforcing criminal laws as tools in handling offenders. It is also differed from the criminologists of the Classical School. The concept of the social protection theory views that crimes are not the intent acts. So, handling offenders should be stressed with rehabilitation rather than punishment and needed professional specialists. Rehabilitation changes two things: (1) indeterminate sentence and (2) responsibility allocation among persons to decide about offenders.

In summary, criminologists of this School take interest in many affairs (Fox, 1985:40) i.e.

- (1)Personality of offenders;
- (2)Criminal laws; and
- (3)Environmental controls to better the society and

to prevent crimes.

In addition, the Social Protection School contends the concepts of handling offenders through individual rehabilitation and conduct reformation rather than punishment and retribution. Rehabilitations require educating offenders scientifically and help them adapt to societies. So, protecting societies based on the social protection theory is different from the protection theory of the Classical School on the point of the latter's protection is focused on punishment while the former's social protection is focused on rehabilitation.

Fox adds that most criminologists of the Social Protection School are the Europeans and the social protection laws are originated in Europe but popularized in South America and in practice, they are commonly found the US justice administration (Fox, 1985:41).

In summary, objectives of punishment by the above four theories are very popular until today. However, concentration has been changed from retributions to reformation but retribution is still expected in societies witnessed by the state is still imposing punishment to meet the public sensation in the case of violent crimes. At the meantime, punishment is still creating common people fear it which is determined for deterrence. In addition, punishment by detention is a social expulsion. So, the four punishment objectives are still integrated in today punishment (Nattee Jitsawang, 2007:11-15).

Relationships of theories in handling wrongdoers and Correctional Theory

Corrections jobs requires arts and sciences in administration because they are interdisciplinary relying on various sciences to explain and to understand approaches treating wrongdoers. The correctional jobs engage basic theories to explain the punishment objectives or treating offenders. Such basic theories as above lead to patterns in further methodologizing to treat offenders.

The correctional theory is relevant with the basic theories in explaining the punishment objectives in terms of it is the philosophical principles in treating offenders and rationalizing why society has to punish them. It also implies the belief of the causes of offending and of the offenders. For example, if one believes that one offends because of environment and the absence of social opportunities. Treating offenders should be focused on reformation rather than punishment to create fear. But if, one believes that one offends because one fears no laws then one needs to be treated peremptorily to create fear, to give lessons and fear not to offend again.

The present or primary objectives of correctional theory classifies into four related theories (Carlson, Hess, and Orthmann, 1999:14).

- 1) Retribution Theory
- 2) Deterrence Theory
- 3) Incapacitation Theory
- 4) Rehabilitation Theory

It can be summarized the relationship of the four theories from literature reviews as follows:

The Retribution Theory is the traditional concept emphasizing and popularly imposed in the ancient time that punishment deserves individual wickedness because one offends by instinct and wants just deserts. So, punishment is Lex Talions (Carlson, Hess, and Orthmann, 1999:15). It turns the retribution theory becomes the oldest theory among the four theories found in written since Hammurabi of the Babylon since 1500 BC. Punishment as the like is violent and the theory takes interest in the offenders' behavior since the past until present with primary agreement that offenders must be responsible with their own acts by legal and deserved punishment.

The Deterrence Theory: punishment must deserve wrongdoing committed and takes interest in imprisonment rather than violent punishments. It emphasizes deterring, preventing and reforming offenders. This theory is divided into three (3) theories. First, the individual deterrence theory – it is to end deter the offender to offend by fear of punishment (Carlson, Hess, and Orthmann, 1999:15). Second, the general deterrence theory – it is aimed to deter other people not to commit crimes (Carlson, Hess, and Orthmann, 1999:15). Third, the long-term deterrence theory – it is assumed that prolong imprisonment helps retain behavioral norms of people in societies while also emphasizing educating inmates.

The Incapacitation Theory – it is assumed that no crimes if without criminals; so, crimes are preventable if criminals are annihilated or find no

opportunity to offend. The punishment is aimed at deterrence – to prevent crimes but differed in punishment with the deterrence theory which is aimed to create fear. Punishment in the incapacitation theory is aimed to prevent recidivism by ending opportunity to offend imposing violent methods and the obvious one is either execution or ostracism (Carlson, Hess, and Orthmann, 1999:16).

Thee Rehabilitation Theory: it is provide opportunity for offender to return to societies, improve themselves and not to deeper fall into offenses. Opportunities to improve one are the ultimate goal of human beings. It is like medication or therapeutic program under the assumption that criminal behavior is a style of medicatable pathology. It is compared to diagnosis and medication of close control with patients (Carlson, Hess, and Orthmann, 1999:16). This theory is the avoid offenders to meet punishment that destroy their attributes or potential that they can return to offending societies such as measures of prison avoidance e.g. parole, probation and fine. But if imprisonment is necessary, offenders have to undergo vocational training, education, moral instructions, spiritual reformation, health promotion, welfare provisions, and programming therapy. All these are aimed to solve the causes that lead offender defective and end in offense.

In summary, today even the rehabilitation theory is popularly adopted and applied in the prison management but other punishment theories are still influencing handling offenders. They are then integrated all of the four theories.

Fulfilling the correctional jobs or treating offenders in prisons has been applied with basically the retributive theory followed by the deterrence theory, and the incapacitation theory. However, trends of corrections jobs in abroad are focused on the punishment for rehabilitation as below chart showing relationship of the Correctional Theory and Correctional Operations at present (cited in Chatchai Yod-udom, 2010)

2.2.2 Patterns of Punishment

Method or patterns of punishment and treating offenders are multiple and changed by environments in each era including the nature of social, politics, and government. Punishment in Thailand has long history with multiple patterns. In ancient times, punishment was likely aggressive and brutal. It is divided into:

2.2.2.1 Physical punishment and tortures

The physical punishment was popular in the ancient time. It was aimed at retribution deserving their offenses like *Tex Talions*. It is also aimed to deter or to prevent wrongdoing. Its nature is to torture the body either by whips of rattan-sticks which are more aggressive than fines. Whips were popular in ancient Europe like France and America in particular. Whips law has been dissolved around 30 years ago but some countries are still enforcing it as in Middle East and Singapore where deterrence is primary. Torturing by leather strips, chained in, tie-beam, ring-neck, chaining, shackles, tripod, and amputation of hand or foot, nailing nails, eye delving, mouth widening, and tongue amputation all bring tortures for the offenders. Today, they are considered against human rights and abrogated them. However, some countries in the Middle East still enforce above punishments.

Branding

It is a punishing that brings humiliation another deterrent punishment and allows other to see sample that if offending, how they will be punished. Branding is associated with execution and other physical punishments. It leaves signs on the body such as stigmatization, and face tattooing which allows passersby to witness what offenders have committed. In abroad during ancient time, stigmatization is popularly use in branding which stays till lifetime. In Thailand, branding is enforce with on starboard, neck-hang label, gonging to invite passersby, drawing by carts around towns, bound and left in public for passersby to know their offenses and not take as examples.

However, branding encourages recidivism or more violent recidivism because they are rejected by people in societies and all the time branded.

Capital Punishment

Capital punishment or execution is the most severe punishment and is the oldest one. It incapacitates or permanently ostracises a person. Its major objective is retribution for people in societies to fear and scare to offend while it protects societies from ill-effect of the offenses of the offender.

Nattee Jitsawang (1997) mentions about many modes of capital punishment since ancient but the popular ones are:

1)Drowning: it might enter the executed into a basket and dip into the water for a moment and then float for breathing in order to drown until dead.

2)Stoning to Death: the offender will be tied at a post and allow people to stone him/her until dead. The Middle East group enforces it with adultery. This punishment has been used in England on theft until it was abrogated in the10th Century.

3)Burning: another popular punishment in olden days when the executed is bound to a post lifted above the ground and set fire on to burn him/her until dead. This punishment is used religious trespasses or alleged as sorceress. So, burning is used to end her wickedness with her life.

4)Beheading: a capital punishment most used in the olden days but is abrogated today because of its too cruel and too inhumane. This punishment needs equipments, for example, using sharp and large sword to behead. The executed is bound to post with bending position and a rope drawn from this/her neck to the proper position for the executor to behead. The most modern and famous beheading equipment is guillotine in France with a trapezium blade slung up for falling to behead the prisoner bound waiting below.

5)Hanging: this punishment has been found since ancient but still used today among the Middle East nations, Malaysia, and Singapore in particular. Its typicality is formidability scaring people in general but less torturing because the executed dies at the instance while it is lower cost than other modes of capital punishment.

6) Shooting of the Firing Squad: it is very popular in many countries because there are not so complicated procedures. It was so popular during the Nazi in German, in China, and in many Asian countries including Thailand where beheading by sword was turned to shooting upon criminal laws have been enforced.

7) Electrocutation: it was begun in the West to replace hanging. A chamber is prepared and connected with high voltage electricity. When the executed was seated on an electrocution chair, his/her head will be covered with electrocution cap while his/her hands, feet and trunk is bound with leather belt to the chair. Upon electricity release, it shocks and makes the executed miserably squirms. Sometimes, hemorrhage is found and looks uncivil. It was later replaced by gas chamber.

8) Gas Chamber: it replaces electrocution by bringing the prisoner into the gas chamber and is bound to a chair. Then poisonous gas is buttoned into the chamber and kills the prisoner. Sometimes, the prisoner is not completely dead it becomes troublesome and looks savage. It is replaced then by injection

9) Lethal Injection: poisonous drugs are administered into the vein and this latest execution for sudden death and seem humane more than other modes. It is administered in a chamber and strips the executed on a bed, then buttoning for automatic deadly injection.

Capital punishment is evolved from cruelty and tortures for fear and dare not offend. Later violence was easing by the human right current taking more involvement. However, capital punishment is still alive to make people fear and to, in another way, prevent crimes while incapacitating offenders to return to offend. It is a permanent incapacitation.

Imprisonment

Penalty by imprisonment began with cells for detention during trial or lawsuit during the 13th Century. In 1552, Houses of Correction were established in England to control the homeless kids, rogue kids and beggars. Until in

the 17th Century, both prisons and houses of corrections became the detention areas for petty penalty. Later it has been developed into the detention and vocational training centers such as prisons and corrections institutions as in today. Prison conditions in the past were full of filthy. All prisoners: men and women, kids and adults were detained together during trial. A devout sect in USA demanded to improve prisons and a Workhouse Prison was established similarizing a factory and better conditions than other prisons. Prisoners needed not pay detention fees but had free meals subsidized by the federal government. All prisons were later improved on cleanness, locations, classification of prisoners, feedings, sanitation and vocational training for prisoners. Such approaches become most popularly imposed until today (Nattee Jitsawang, 1997).

2.2.3 Inmates' Behavior Modification

2.2.3.1 Behavior Modification

Behavior is what individual observably does or expresses to respond anything either intrinsically or extrinsically

Learning is a behavioral change caused by experience or training. This transit is likely permanent and directed to either proper or improper one. So, to understand any behaviors require first realizing influences affecting the individual behaviors. It helps find approaches to modify his/her behaviors which is the same with the inmates' rehabilitation.

2.2.3.2 Modeling

It is a learning process by observing the model's behaviors enabling to re-modify one's behavior or change children's behaviors. . This observatory learning comes naturally which can be seen that most behaviors all come from modeling one's intimate or one's interest. Bandura (1977) contends that this observatory learning has four (4) factors, i.e.

1)Attention: observing the model, one must be interested first and finds the model is indispensable while another model is

unimportant but the one as an observer is attracted such as movie model because modeling in movie is perceptible on both figure and sound with variety of reinforcements.

2)*Retention*: it relies on ability to memorize the details of what is found and each one has different capacity of memorization, simplicity, complications, and frequency of the modeling.

3)*Expression*: upon observing and memorizing behaviors, it needs expression to realize that what is modeled has happened during behaving.

4)*Motivation*: modeling anyone comes from being motivated to see the values and attraction first. After the model behaves and being reinforced one is interested and behaves. One behaves more if the model is more interesting. On the contrary, the less satisfactory one would not be accepted or modeled.

2.2.3.3 Techniques deserves discouraging behavior

Punishment

Punishment is to dissatisfy a person or to end the behavior and counts the punishment begins. It is commonly found and used in human daily life. The most efficient principle of punishment is it must be violent: the more violence the faster ending of the behavior but under limits. It must be immediate and in every time of any misbehaving and influences. Punishment should be used along with positive reinforcements. For example, had any inmates violated disciplines; there would be de-promotion. On the other hand, if any inmates adhered to rules and regulations or earn benefits to the prisons, they would be promoted (Sompoj Iamsuphasit, 1983).

With the concepts of behavior modification; it shows that numerous inmates staying together without classification leads to behavioral transfer among them from the high experienced inmates or the critical ones. Criminal techniques could be transmitted to other inmates. So, it is necessary to segregate those inmates to prevent behavioral transfer which is possible if they are close with each other.

2.3 Nature and Super-max Prison

2.3.1 Background of the super-max prison

It was found first in Australia in 1975 called Cartingal located in the Longbay, Sydney detaining 40 inmates. Various technologies have been replaced regulators regardless automatic doors, CCTV, thick wall and windowless cells for incapacitation. However, this program has been demolished in 2006 since it looked against human rights. Yet, perception of super-max recalls the US super-max counted as a clear prototype. The US super-max has been improved from the House of Reformation in Marion, Illinois since 23 years. This change came from two regulators were assaulted and inmates were segregated on the same day. Ever since, the super-max has been used in full cycle and many super-maxes have more been constructed (<http://en.wikipedia.org/supermax>).

2.3.2 Concepts and theories of establishing the super-max prison

Every prison has been designed high buildings and high walls to evidently separate freedom from freedom-limits with social incapacitation including decamping for recidivism (Gresham M.Sykes, 1958). So, the structure or prison security must be designed by objectives above and to meet the nature and types of inmate detained. However, fortification alone might not serve the incorrigible or the super-max inmates with long-term sentence. It unfits juveniles, the ignorant inmates, petty wrongdoers and the first timers. Duanngarm Sukchawalit (2000) observes that the Corrections administrators classify fortification of prisons into many levels to meet handling inmates, i.e.

1)Maximum security: it is characterized on constructions and administration as follows:

- Masonry walls or double fence
- Armed guard towers
- Electrical Alarm
- Circulating Patrols
- Devices for Increased Observation

- Interior Cell Blocks or single cell by appropriateness
- Strict Control of Prisoner Movement
- Full guards to avail prison coverage and with

capacity of 800-2,000 inmates.

The US ever constructed super maximum security is the Alcatraz located on an island in the San Francisco Bay. Attempt decamped inmates or the influential inmates with decamping records will be detained here and this super-max has no record of any decamping.

2)Medium Security: it is to detain the less super-max inmates then in the super-max along with less fortification and rigidity. There are common cells and single cells for some problematic inmates such as strong disciplinary violators. The vocational training in this prison is focused mainly on industrial jobs.

3)Minimum Security: they are prisons or corrections institutions characterized as follows

- Wall-less but fenced
- No armed guard towers
- Dormitory provision

Inmates are likely free to travel around in the complex under regulations. No armed guards are found in this minimum security prison. It is semi-open institution to relieve detention and to allow inmates undertake self-responsibility and self-control to be ready to ease entry outside societies. Its administrative system and administration are focused on spiritual reformation rather than detention security based specially on diagnosis and classification. Vocational training is mainly concentrated on agriculture or light industrial job.

Fortification counts here by penologists and correctional administrators identify detaining various behavioral types of inmate in the same prison are negative to spiritual reformation and rehabilitation. So, inmates must be classified to serve objectives of each type of prisons.

However, the correctional administrators identify the primary planning factors as below:

(1) Classifications and types of detainee to be treated rely on ages, kinds and type of custody maximum, medium, minimum examined from their offense records and personalities.

(2) Rehabilitation program – job allocations for inmates either handicrafts or agriculture including treating inmates physically, mentally, and with morale through medical activities, hospitalizations, dentists, psychiatrists, chaplains, education and relaxation.

(3) Size and location with the aims to maximize benefits from the existing resources and factors.

(4) Though needed to construct fortified fences and walls to well prevent decamping; buildings, cells, canteens, relax-rooms, and other buildings must be examined to facilitate rehabilitation and security.

(5) Prison attributes must be examined on worth to situation or locality before constructing.

In addition, the prison size is required for consideration. If it is too small, it is a waste of administrative budget. Constructing the larger size with better capacity and reducing administrative budget but it directly affects coverage guarding and leads to poor efficiency of individual treatment. So, the Federal Bureau of Prisons specifies the capacity of the maximum security at 1,200 inmates. The medium security or the reformatory type capacities at 600-800 inmates. The juvenile institution should capacitate not more than 400 inmates. They are for efficiency of coverage supervision and training. The locations are considered into two types even some contradictions.

First, the prison location should not be too distant from transportation routes, food sources, and infrastructures such as electrical and water supplies.

Second, the prison location must be reasonably distant from population center which may not only associate with lifestyles of communities but also expandable by necessity to cases.

Handling conflict of interest needs to consider the two cases above and other maximized dimensions by the corrections administrators.

Nature and super-max modules in Thailand

They are divided in to three (3) levels, i.e. the maximum security, medium security and minimum security including the open correctional institution. Most of them have long been established. Some were constructed since the court and prison reforms during His Majesty Rama V and still active until today such as the Central Prisons of Nakhonpathom, of Chiangmai, of Samutprakhan and so on. The later governments allocate budgets for their improvements and construct new fortified prisons. However, they are unable to meet the increasing numbers of inmates where they are overloaded to accommodate them. Also, there is less number of regulators imbalanced to the growing number of inmates. In fact, the international standard ratio is a regulator per five inmates. This in turn makes prisons needed always high supervision, environmental improvements and fortification while regulating measures to also prevent decamping.

(1) Enclosure: signs to separate outer freedom and inside prison are made clear outside the enclosure. Walls critically help decamping. Its fortification ease burdens of the regulators in other ways. In addition, door security or technical training has to be provided on searches and alert them to fulfill their duties. They already help also prevent decamping.

(2) Armed Guard Tower has two types, i.e. high tower in the prison to observe around the complex and kiosks spread along the walls significantly helping decamping since they can be bird eye views around the prison.

By principles, the armed guard towers are for the maximum security aiming to detain the super-max inmates or deadly criminals. Guarding towers are necessary for the maximum security and their uses require regulators who are strict on discipline and work-shift.

Buildings and constructions are critical components to prevent rioting, decamping and rehabilitation. Constructing inner building especially dormitories, and factories not only require to consider safety and health but also proper atmosphere and location with the activities of spiritual reformation and rehabilitation. The buildings important and indispensable buildings are dormitories and factories such as kitchens, canteens, bathrooms, restrooms, conference and training halls, dispensary houses, administrative offices, and security operation offices.

(3) Dormitory is the space to accommodate many inmates under limit areas. It is imperative to be constructed with strong materials, steel reinforced or bricked buildings, ventilators, doors, windows and bars with walkways in front of every cell for authority inspections. Detained buildings have three characteristics, i.e. first, inner cells which are solitary confinement for the maximum and medium security such confinement provides super-max security. Second, outside cells are confinements for many inmates. And third, dormitories or sleep quarters commonly used with corrections institutions or minimum security to maximize spiritual reformation.

(4) Control Unit is the most important unit in the prison security. Its duty is control and is distant from other buildings located near the prison main gate. By reason, it is the center of all equipments for prevention and suppressing mishaps. Communication apparatus, rooms for storage of weapons, gate control devices, alarm devices and key control equipments.

On account of buildings, dormitories and factories are so long within the prison complex and are not in the same standard; they become limitations for inmates' classification and lead to behavioral transfer. The Department of Corrections has redesign dormitories to fit each type of prisons for practices and to prevent decamping or rioting within the prison (Duangarm Sukchawalit, 2000).

2.4 Handling Super-max Inmates.

2.4.1 The Super-max Security.

Department of Corrections set policies to establish the super-max security prisons for super-max inmates since 2002 and four of them were constructed ever since. In 2003, another five super-maxes were constructed and another five were founded in 2004 by the Director General. Now there are fourteen super-maxes as listed below.

1. Central Special Correction Institution
2. Central Prison of Bangkok
3. Central Prison of Khlongprem
4. Central Prison of Chiangrai
5. Central Prison of Chiangmai
6. Central Prison of Pitsanulok
7. Central Prison of Khlongphai
8. Central Prison of Nakhonsithamrat
9. Central Prison of Songkhla
10. Central Prison of Phranakhon Si Ayuthya
11. Special Central Prison of Thonburi
12. Central Prison of Ratchaburi
13. Central Prison of Khowbin
14. Central Prison of Samutprakhan

Controlling the super-max inmates in an area is to observe decamping, capital case inmates with capital sentence, recidivism in the prison and influential inmates and who might conduct organized crimes. Handling the super-max inmates is strict in rigidity, applying modern technology, systematizing database for the benefits of controls, traces, behavior watch and prevention of lawbreaking during detention. So, super-max inmates are admitted in this pod for special rigid handling and controls.

Handling the super-max inmates needs to restraint relations between inmates and the authority to incapacitate them and the regulators and is replaced by

modern technology. Inmates' activities are involved with aptitude, interests and needs emphasizing spiritual reformation to end aggressions and acceptance of being subject to rigid detention and to stop rioting. Handling super-max inmates requires considering maximum security either the physical dimension or rehabilitation or other activities. It is to classify them and their rehabilitation programs in groups or in individuals and vocational training must be without tools possible to be turned into weapons and devices for decamping. There must be capacity proper to their number and environment. When they stop being rioters, recidivists, indisciplined; they would be exited from this super-max for relief from rigidity in order to enter other forms of rehabilitation or preparation programs for release.

2.4.2 Systematization to control super-max inmates

Rattana Panyamuangjai (2007) mentions that the super-max requires administration meeting its size and types of inmate. It needs reinforcement to controls and mechanizes with efficiency. Its administrative structure maximizes controlling and preventing decamps by hierarchical construction such as equipping inner and outside security systems, and international classification systems. It is successfully operated which is inmates detained in the super-max must be difficult for rehabilitation. Its system must be centralization under the central administration and enabling to detain male inmates and female inmates if necessary or during urgency.

There are distinctions between the super-max and other pods. That is methods and measures are more rigid and emphasizing control and watches all the time. Controls have two aims, i.e. first, to deter, to incapacitate recidivism, and second, behavioral modification to repent and to fear attempting wrongdoing. It needs to prioritize measures and methods of relative visits, medication, uniforms, cells, search process, and other means to prevent connection or interaction among inmates either other pods or relatives or visitors aiming to violate rules, regulations, obligations, laws, rioting for inner security and for outside societies. Dimensions are divided as below:

2.4.2.1 Buildings and Complexes

The super-max structure might be established in any areas in case of a new constructed prison. But it needs to examine the capacity as key. Gates must be triple and divided into gate for cars, and for the authorities equipped with fortified walls and guard towers on the walls. Segregated pods are needed for the types of lawsuit, inmates' classification with supplement buildings such as dormitories, training workshops, cooking areas, bathrooms, washing areas, welfare shops and operation room having concrete walls to separate the pods.

2.4.2.2 Technological System

The super-max must be equipped with modern technological system for control, security and administration emphasizing safety for the authorities. The electronic devices must be directly designed for the corrections jobs such as CCTV, arms and prohibited objects detectors, finger prints, electric doors, tear-gas, and so on including reinforcement system such as barbed-wire, and alarms. For example, Special corrections Institution besides it high walls to prevent decamp, it is also equipped with modern technology to control inmates and reduce enchainment by installing CCTV, computerized movement detectors for maximum controls under the center of reinforcement system which is the core of controls and to coordinate with authorities controlling different pods especially when there is mishaps. There is instrument of broadcast on lime, high-speed internet and CCTV, and with the commander computer to watch movements within the institutions and on alert twenty four hours by the direct control from the security system center covering the entire institution (Special Central Corrections Institution, 2008).

2.4.2.3 Inmates' Rights

The super-max inmates should have the constitutional rights, provisions, and minimum standard of the UN besides laws and regulations of the Department of Corrections such as visits from outsiders. It is subject to proper visits by equipping visiting technology to prevent violating the prison regulations. Three meals are provided but no permits to take visiting belongings from relatives into the super-max.

2.4.2.4 Inmates' Welfare

Handing belongings of inmates is important for normalization and discipline. It facilitates control. In fact, their daily utilities are properly and sufficiently provided by the prison as welfares in particular sleeping kids, food, drinking eater and dresses. Personal utilities such as dress and health materials such as soap, toothpaste, food for sufficient eating should not be excessive to each consumption and storable in the provided spaces only or lockers. Reasons of prohibiting excessive belongings are for super-max order and easing controls and watches for bringing in the prohibited or illegal objects or supplies possible to turn to wrongdoing. It includes preventing influence creation and discrimination among inmates

2.4.2.5 Inmates' Vocational Training

Being the unreliable and difficult to control of the super-max inmates; activities are primary emphasized on spiritual reformation especially on ethics, and religious rites, while vocational training though being a process of rehabilitations but reasons of controls in the super-max. And if there is no equipment is provided. Equipments provided are only for inmates evidently deserve classification to be released from the super-max.

2.4.2.6 Roles of Personnel

The super-max personnel must own special ability different from other corrections personnel because they have to treat special inmates on controls, governing, supervisions, rehabilitation and good skills of using equipments and arms. Trainings are provided to upgrade skills and high level of ability in negotiation. Besides, the super-max needs fulltime psychiatrists and social workers. Their allowances should be raised as incentive to attract more personnel to work.

Aryuth Sinthopphan (2004) organizes prime factors in systematizing control the super-max inmates as below:

- 1) Structure and size
- 2) Enclosures

- 3) Gates
- 4) Guard Towers
- 5) Dormitory
- 6) Control Office
- 7) Reinforcement system, e.g. CCTV, Alarms, walkie-talkie etc.
- 8) Visit system from outsiders
- 9) Measures of laws and social order
- 10) Authorities, e.g. training, remuneration allowance, integrity, etc.

2.4.3 Approaches in Handling the Super-max Inmates

They are divided into:

2.4.3.1 Classification

The super-max is established to specially detain special inmates totally segregated from common inmates applying rigid control measures for security, prevention and incapacitation to offend during detention. Their admission relies on information serving the specification. Significantly, the super-max is not for the newcomers' behavior observation but with the reason of rigidity and their benefits restrictions in many cases such as visits and behavior modification (opportunity for vocational training) and so on.

Super-max classification is evident and precautions based on previous detentions and under examinations of the classification committee. In repetitive classification for release, it is subject to also the classification committee based on individual behavior during in the super-max, comments of the super-max commanders and evident that behaviors match release specification.

2.4.3.2 Admission

Upon admission, the each inmate will be undergone thorough search by authorities with electronic devices such as metal detectors, and scanners and so on to prevent smuggling prohibits into the area. Orientation is conducted about

regulations and any violation is subject to punishment as regulated for equality and non-discrimination.

2.4.3.3 Historical Records

To efficiently control these super-max inmates, it requires collecting their data individually. It is necessary to dig deep into their personal records, circumstances of the case, networks/parties, lawyers, relatives, and financial movements, which are needed checking with workplace involved such as Office of Narcotics Control, Anti-Money Laundering Office and Office of Public Administration and so on. Then data are networked individually and checked their connectivity to perceive their behaviors and various data for control planning and operation during detention.

Database collection is necessary since they are critical to control. So, pattern of the data collection is divided into sub-data for simplicity and easing authorities to record. They are the primary database to be developed into information for analyzing control plans and practical watches in order to further be backgrounds and promptness in administer the super-max inmates' data.

2.4.3.4 Important Activities

The super-max inmates might be stressful so they need special activities for relaxations and spending useful free time while organizing spiritual reformation to pacify the mind and concentration without distraction. Activities provided should not lead to insecurity such as education, raising colorful fishes, art words, and so on. This also includes education and religious activities or special religious occasions such as mediation, praying instructions, physical exercises and recreation. Their health has to be considered and cannot be ignored. So, they should be allowed proper physical exercise deserving the location and primarily, the security in controlling. For example, exercise should not be with materials for uses as equipment in rioting. All equipment must be fixed immobile, fixed timetable for their activities by proper number of inmates rotating to involve in activities and not overloaded number beyond the regulators to cover their security.

2.4.3.5 Services

Services are provided by their rights such as consultations from lawyer, psychologist, and social worker including term reduction, parole, and royal Pardon.

2.4.4 Steps in Handling the Super-max Inmates

They are as follows:

2.4.4.1 Admission

It is the first step beginning from body and belonging checks to prevent prohibited objects and smuggling materials for securing in the super-max. It includes orientation for them to know the system, regulations, rules and obligations.

2.4.4.2 Searches

1) Searches need tactful authorities and using technology such as handy or walk-through metal detectors. It needs thorough search and not allows any prohibits and non-permits belongings smuggled into the super-max.

2) Through searches of entry-exit articles by authorities and upon checked; inmates are asked to sign and seal pass again. If unable to sign or seal on the articles; list of articles will be prepared for signature and seal. All these checked articles will be kept secure. The permit articles are necessity with considerable amount regarding primarily safety and control to be kept in cabinets for each inmate and other prohibited articles will not be allowed. In addition, keys for lockers are provided for each inmate and another set of spares are kept in the control center ready for immediate search.

Then orientation is conducted by level of chief gaoler, department chief/ super-max chief to direct and instruct, Orientation is very important for new inmates. Its aim is to make the inmates understand and behave themselves correctly to meet system, regulations, obligations and criteria of the super-max including procedural practices the inmates can normally live the super-max.

2.4.4.3 Biographical Records

All super-max inmates in the super-max will have special biographical records for the benefits of control and behavioral watch as database for individual operation plans, activities and data updating. All data are stored in computer as below:

- 1) Job section
- 2) Movements of the deposit balance
- 3) Inmate groups/contact with other inmates
- 4) Counter- party
- 5) Behavior in the super-max
- 6) Discipline- breaking records
- 7) Regulator
- 8) Contact data of relatives/lawyer/ state officers

2.4.4.4 Networking organization and key inmates' network

Biological records will connect networking of super-max inmates or the networks of inmate despots or the organized criminals. Networks are inmates 'cycles of surveillance investigation from the inmate despots by finding information from sources and other resources either newspapers or TV and so on and coordinating with outside workplaces involved such as Office of the Narcotic Control, Office of the National Police Bureau, imprisonment petition, verdict copy, and biological records of inmates (B.R. 101), inmates, their relatives, agents, foreign inmates, consulate or embassies, information collections, daily news-photos about the super-max inmates and attracting social or public. Then all information will be loaded in computer for further networking arrangement. Upon admitting super-max inmates, there will be biodata listing and details for filing to trace inmates' movements and record external contacts or internal inmates, court presence, spending, and other useful data. Coordination with prisons where inmates have network inmates are imprisoned for exchange of data in preparing and designing net links with the critical inmates so as to analyze in deep. All information is recorded and processed their linkage with individuals and cases hierarchically. Duration of arrest spread and prepared networks will show linkages of the organized crimes. Later, it needs to trace

the network movements or conduct daily check for updating in order to gain movement changes among these criminal networks.

2.4.4.5 Behavioral Reformation

Reforming behavior of the super-max inmates is concentrated on secure approach through handle them individually as being classified by the committee and planned. The super-max location has to be taken into account whether professional speakers on the subject matter are available and who are the super-max inmates so as to be corresponded with the locality. The vocational training should be focused on their mind not to be distracted, no weapon-like tools or devices for decamp. Emphasis has to be on education and morals such as the super-max library arrangement, VDO and CD media for supporting learning process.

2.4.4.6 The social welfare for the super-max inmates

Provisions of social welfare for the super-max inmates count and are indispensable because they are subject to capital punishment and with rigid detention. There are advisors for the fringe benefits of the Royal Pardon, term reduction, and parole for the absolute prisoners and advisory clinic for individuals for those uncomfortable to adjust themselves to the super-max environment. Significantly, need-check on social welfare should be conducted for their needs.

2.4.4.7 Well-being for the inmates

It is the basic service necessary for daily living within the prison such as provisions of well-being, social welfare and some fringe benefits. Such provisions are counted as important matter directly affecting their daily life during their super-max detention.

(1) Feeding: it is under supervision of the regulator beginning from fetching meals for the kitchen. Feeding has to be with quality, serving needs and covering five groups of nutrition, cleanness, meeting the principles of sanitation and health. All super-max inmates are treated alike except other extra feeding upon special approval.

(2) Uniform: it is subject to the designs of Department of Corrections with symbols to distinguish from other common inmates for the purpose of observability and distinction. Two uniforms are annually distributed and full-time dressed during the term.

(3) Mattress and Bed-kit are similarly provided regarding materials, style, color and assize counted on the advantages of their control, maintenance, cleaning, search, health and hygiene, climate and the super-max location.

(4) Sports and Recreation must be organized for them for their physical exercise and recreation participation to enhance their physical and mental health including their behavioral modification and reinforcement for social involvement. Personnel or external professionals of the activities are arranged to provide close advice or close supervision. Physical and mental therapies, group dynamism, breaking-the-ice are also provided such as programs of community therapy, arts and music, aerobics, meditation, counternarcotics playground and so on. It also includes on-going tests and performance assessments of their activities.

(5) Relative-visit: it is weekly organized at any day separated from other common inmates or there were super-max quarter or channel if necessary organized in general visit to separate them from other inmates. Close control and thorough search will be imposed on visit articles and supplies. Visit is permitted once a week and not more than five relatives per a super-max inmate by declaring ID card for full records of name- address, contact telephone number and relation status for data inspection.

(6) Lawyer or State Agent Contact: it must have the individual records of the lawyer or the state agent upon contacting a super-max inmate for close watch of movements. ID card of the lawyer or the state agent is copied and the personal contact chamber is provided under regulations, obligation and laws.

2.4.4.8 Welfare Shop Services

The services require records of disbursement of money deposit and spending on goods ordered from the shop and direct delivery to the inmate. The super-max inmates are not permitted to buy goods at the shop by themselves.

2.4.4.9 Medical Treatment

It is necessary in administration, medicine and humaneness. The prison provides physicians to treat the super-max inmates initially and individual diagnosis. If necessary, they will be transported to the hospital or the external hospital or the hospital of the Corrections Institution. Regulators are manned for close watch all the time. Adherence to departmental regulations and obligation must be taken upon emergency.

2.4.4.10 Re-classification

It is to transfer inmates from the super-max area. After sometimes, they will be re-classified to evaluate their behavioral improvement, no recidivism or anti-control. When the re-classification shows positive under the classification criteria complemented with the commander's remarks; the inmates should be transferred to other pods or other prisons for the purposes on relief of rigidity and to drain the super-max inmates for the other critical cases. Transferring data is resumed to pursue and close watch on their behavior by assigning the new hosting pod or prisons. Any recidivism or distrustful act found, the inmates have to be immediately returned to the super-max again.

2.4.4.11 Behavioral pursuance of the super-max inmates

Modern technologies for intelligence and investigation of their behaviors are used especially the despots or the big boss or criminal rings. Data are stored for links with networks such as pursuance of behavior during their co-detention regardless their conversation, dormitory grouping, lawyer seeking, cash flow in their statement, their behaviors, ex-elite officer inmates, recidivism and decamp attempts of the transferred inmates and so on.

2.4.5 Internal Administration of the Super-max

It needs various resources and criteria to discipline the super-max inmates and never to allow any loopholes or mishap risks or riots or secret recidivism. The internal administrative approaches are as follows:

2.4.5.1 Control and Security

A. Routine Control Plan

Efficient processes and approaches to control to safeguard the super-max inmates to prevent decamp or mishap or debarment of decamp assistance which has to be socially accepted, meeting the international security criteria and humane principles are:

(1) Criteria and assignments of the super-max regulators must be clear and appropriate. They must undergo tests and fitness-check before their assignment as regulators under the test criteria.

(2) Biographical record check is conducted on personal data and individual circumstances concentrated on honesty, clemency, free from financial problem, strong disciplinary, vigor, and martial arts and arms skills.

(3) Allocating regulators on the super-max guard tower has to be properly manned for control and security of the super-max inmates through examining workforces of the sensitive area and covering on-duty and allocation for the normal guarding, day-night-holiday shifts, spare shifts, patrol, back-ups and chieftain has to be appointed for regular inspection.

(4) Performance assessment of controlling and safeguarding the super-max inmates has to be conducted in every six month. There is periodical review, tests, and fitness-check once a year. Replacement or rotation is at prompt upon scarcity of the super-max regulators.

(5) Well-being for the super-max regulators has to be provided such as uniforms, lunch and special promotion and so on.

(6) The super-max communication system has to be sharp and covers the area with efficiently communicable with the

inside and outside regulators. There should be many channels and spare system with control and safeguard from damages or is secretly used by inmates or other people. Major communicative channel should be telephone, fax, and walkie-talkie. The communicative system should be home telephone, alarms signaled to prison, private whistle, and guard tower bell.

(7)Providing knowledge and reviews: the prison must train personnel before any assignments, review knowledge and techniques of controlling the super-max inmates, control authority, martial arts, arms uses and guarding. Techniques and method of controlling super-max inmates should meet the time-frame of evaluation, on-duty of controlling the super-max inmates and terms of serving in the super-max area.

(8)Technology, arms, tools and equipments to control inmates and guarding must be efficient, modern and in well working conditions, training and reviewing knowledge for personnel who use them and on guard duty with correct method and efficiency by authorization and their primary maintenance as well.

(9)Head-count has to be made three times a day and counting must be immediately done upon suspicion or on emergency. All counts must be recorded in the format and the commander must be informed. Routine count is taken before leaving dormitory, after midday retreat and before going up to the dormitory.

(10)Movement or transporting inmates should have head-count or verify identity and man armed regulators with communicative devices. Control must meet international control principles. When regulators find chaining is required, it must be strictly subject to regulations. Every transport of the super-max inmates requires police for co-safeguarding with the regulators and it must be unrecovered, speedy and safe.

(11)Chaining the super-max inmates is considered from top necessity and strictly adhered to laws. Chaining and unchaining is subject to the chaining committee and recording its reasons every time it is imposed. Size and type of chain is primarily subject to law and humanitarianism, jurisprudence and the image of the Department of Corrections.

(12) Regulations, obligations and measures in treating the super-max inmates require clarity, coverage and prudence for the benefits of control and safeguard. Enacting them is subject to humanitarian laws, modernity and appropriation to the current situation.

B. Emergency Control Plan

Besides facilitating the super-max area for fulltime watches; if there are blind spots for watch-free; CCTV must be installed for coverage watches. If the installment is impossible, they must be announced as the restricted areas. In addition, the super-max area must be well prepared for any mishaps especially the communicative system, coordination model to prevent and to solve face-to-face problems with steps of easing emergency with coverage, clarity, speediness and efficiency. All regulators are assigned upon emergency mishap. The control plans for emergency contain the following measures.

2.4.5.2 Mishap's preventive measures are:

Generalities are overviews of complex, authorities, super-max inmates and equipment and tools to prevent mishaps.

Complex

Checking the super-max gates, enclosures, dormitories, training factories, offices, guard towers must be made for their ever stability and if damaged, they must be repaired without delay.

Authorities

Planning the force for mishap halt by clearly assigning responsibility must be made inclusion of routine search and regular raid. It needs manning forces to regularly patrol the area and to coordinate with expert military for dynamite inspection upon suspicion; assigning intelligence agents from media and police, prepare copy of verdicts, the administrative authorities, inmates' relatives for pursuance and watch the super-max inmates' behaviors who may plot mishaps. Competency upgrade training must be organized for regulators.

Super-max Inmates

Close behavior watch and their control during holidays require grouping them for security. Transporting the super-max inmates to courts and if some show distrustful or many case attachment or capital sentence has to be reported to regulators. Controlling the super-max in the training factory must be adhered to the working discipline- prohibition to leave unnecessarily upon training start. Truancy for association in isolated area is prohibited. Keeping working tools or vocational training must be categorical and specially easing inventories for disbursement and to prevent smuggling for rioting weapons.

Equipment and Tools to Prevent Mishaps

Locks and keys of the super-max must be top strength, difficult to break and damage, keys must be well secure with spares for immediate uses. Internal and external lightings must be regularly checked for full-time working conditions with supplement electricity on electric breakdown or emergency. High voltage cable on wall lines must be regularly checked to prevent decamping. Chaining equipments must be regularly checked for its endurance and sufficiency in working, procuring efficient tools, apparatus and technology to support controls.

2.4.5.2.1 Easing Mishap Measures

(1) Procuring sufficient equipment and tools to ease mishap ready for uses such as arms, communicative system and alert signal under the following regulated practices:

-Usability: there must be training of equipment and method uses for easing mishap.

-Keeping: authorities must know how to correctly secure equipments and tools for easing mishap and ready for uses at all time.

-Maintenance: authorities must be trained to repair equipments and tools for easing mishap perfectly for uses.

(2) Assigning authorities to ease mishap will be subject to the following steps.

-Preliminary mishap halt: the witnessed regulators must take immediate action to control the mishap.

-Alarm: the witnessed authority must report the commander without delay.

-Preliminary command: the commander or the top authority of the moment rushes to the mishap spot and discretely orders or assigns the hierarchical ranks to be co-responsible in easing the situation.

-Mobility: if the mishap is viably worsening; it permits the top authority to alarm and mobilize other authorities to support easing the mishap.

-Seeking assistance and coordination: in the case of beyond halt or control; it is necessary to coordinate for assistance to external units.

(3) Situation Freeze: upon mobilizing personnel as preventive and easing plans; the supporting force has to wait outside the prison until permits for entry for actions.

(4) Appointment of ad hoc committee. It must be contained with the important persons from workplace involved to seek approaches to ease the situation and the committee resolution as guide for taking action in case of decisive measure by manning units from outside such as police and military for co-suppression under the leadership of the prison commander.

(5). Outsider personnel are the special regulators so their authority is aligned with the Correction Acts.

2.4.5.2.2 Prevention and Mishap Halt Training

(1) Training is organized for personnel to understand preventive and halt plans twice a year.

(2) Training by plan and the prison has to report to the Department of Corrections at least fifteen day in advance so that the department is able to assign the Correction Inspector and personnel for co-observation during training or guidance.

2.4.5.2.3 Prevention and Extinguishment Plans

(1) Proportionate personnel and assign responsible duties especially on fire emergency.

(2) Provide fire alarm code for all personnel and ready to report the immediate supervisor.

(3) Design steps to seek cooperation from office involved.

(4) Training personnel to understand and know how to use extinguishing tools and equipments upon fire breakout and they can immediately extinguish it. Also, the personnel should be trained at the fire squad.

(5) Regularly check fire breakout, smoking control among inmates, clean, garbage as fuel, regularly repair electric appliances and cables.

(6) Provide sufficient extinguisher, water and water resources ready for fire-fight.

(7) Eliminate blockages to facilitate fire-fight.

(8) Design plans for emergency control with training twice a year and update personnel by plans while inform them their responsibility in the plans.

2.4.5.3 The Super-max Regulators

They have to be the high sacrifice persons because they have to dedicate their time to control the super-max inmates and tolerance to pressures around them, inducement of some benefits and fulfilling strict duty. What prevent them from sensitiveness and enticement from inmates' offers begins with:

A. Recruitment and Selection

Regulators must truly be determinant, perseverant, honest and sacrificing. Significantly, they must be mentally strong to overcome dark power and oneself to allow dishonesty dominate their mind. Beside intangible selection; tangibility has to go through their personal background based on Personnel

Security principles. It is to screen them in a certain level. The foreign units commonly use screening techniques and find least corrupted personnel because they primarily prioritize damages. So, personnel selection is truly significant since it contributes pros and cons and the Department of Corrections should count. Rationally, this is task demanding high security as in the Tree Theory: if the primary process were efficient the following one is similarly efficient. The Department of Corrections should be conscious and prioritizes quality rather than quantity because the corrections jobs are driven by personnel at all levels to reach its goal of professionalism.

B. Training and Upgrading Knowledge

The personnel must be well-informed and aware to keep pace with changes in the world trend. By reasons, modern crimes are more violent and ever changing. So, they have to develop their own potentials to keep pace with newer crimes committed, estimating situation and looking into future to handle and to prevent victimization from inmates. Besides self-development, The Department should organized special course for the super-max personnel while periodically evaluating performances on competency and their knowledge development. This includes excursion abroad in the outperformed prisons that they will adopt correctional practices and be used in Thailand and the excursion will also opens their worldviews. Besides adopting modern technology for controls require training and advices for more skills before uses to maximize efficiency and effectiveness.

C. Well-being Provisions

On-duty in the super-max areas requires patience and high sacrifice. So, remuneration should be worth their physical and mental dedication and helping motivate their morale to continue their duty. The department sees the values and concerns their well-being by providing such as life insurance, uniform clothes, food allowance, and promotion bonus for special task in the super-max and so on. In addition, special promotion is imposed as an incentive to raise their morale and attentiveness to fulfill their duties (Aryuth Sindhophan, 2004).

With the above principles, core of handling the super-max inmates besides good governance, personnel, and modern technology, what help efficient working is inmates' classification. Though some have not been recently classified but in co-detention, some recidivists or discipline breaker might puppeteer other inmates to act or to coordinate. So, behavioral watch and similar norm of practices cannot be ignored but never make controls over pressure them. So to ease pressures, it also requires organizing variety of activities, services and proper provisions of well-being in the super-max area.

2.5 Models of Super-max in Abroad

2.5.1 In USA

SHU (Security Housing Unit) is the super-max ranked at Level IV. SHU is established in three prison, i.e. (1) Pelican Bay State Prison (PBSP) containing 1,056 cells counted the highest number and called the "Super-max"; (2) Corcoran State Prison (COR) with 512 cells and (3) Valley State Prison for Women (VSPW) with 42 cells. Aims are to protect the personnel and the inmates and systems from the most capital criminals.

Most SHU inmates are transported because of their capital offense during detention such as murdering, assaults, rioting, intimidating personnel other inmates, and weapon caught. The administrators found the committee resolution, mishaps, and evidences; if they are true; inmates are transported to SHU for 2-3 months until five year term. In addition the gang of co-rioting or intimidating will also be transported to SHU. The Federal Bureau of Prison will investigate and check their behavior and review their status every 120 days.

The Federal Bureau of Prison trust and ensure that SHU is designed for top security for inmates and personnel. This area is segregated from other units. Most inmates are under solitary confinement. Gates are specially designed to restraint inmates' capacity to assault others. In addition, personnel can check inside and

outside conditions without any blockages. Stools are fixed at wall and toilet where none is possible to be turned into weapons. All clothes, mattress and personal belongings are ex-rayed before confinement.

SHU is divided into pods containing 8 solitary cell, bathing area, and physical exercise ground. This pod is organized as a half wheel shape locating the control room similar to the wheel pivot or designed as “X” above the ground. The control personnel can view clearly all the solitary confinement cells, each pod entrance, movements in the physical exercise ground through CCTV. The SHU complex is characterized as a multipurpose building containing dormitory, and supporting activity and the security system for co-walkways are reported in the monitor screen. The elevated co-walkway is restricts for only its purposes separated by the iron net for close inspecting the movements below.

The SHU inmates hold no rights for working, education, and socializing with other inmates besides they are isolated to the solitary confinement. In controlling violence, the SHU allows only the personnel to physically contact with inmates. The Level IV inmates helping cooking or other routine jobs will be subject to thorough check both in and out and close watch during confinement while segregated in SHU. In addition, they have special dressing to distinguish them from other SHU inmates in order to incapacitate their opportunity to seek information or prohibited articles.

Each SHU inmates may leave the pod with two personnel custody in case of:

- Health check
- Meeting advisors or administrative personnel
- Law exploration
- Inmate classification, parole and disciplinary examination
- Family/ friend visits (non-contact visit)

Each SHU provide full cycle of health services furnished with emergency room and general medical treatment. If necessary for consultation or mental health

and dentistry or in-depth psychological guidance; they will be cautiously transported to the infirmary. But if, it is beyond the treatment of the infirmary, they will be transported to the community hospital. Besides, the SHU inmates are reasonably allowed research silently in the library. However, the court allows them to converse in the cell and in the library. The security guards will inspect prohibited articles or statements before they leave the library.

Being the Level IV, all SHU free-times are under restricted control, such as

- Visits: the family members and friends can visit the inmates according to visiting hours. All visits are non-physical contact. Inmates are led to the high reinforced cell and the visitors sit opposite the inmate with Plexiglas and converse through telephone.

- Physical Exercise: inmates and enter the exercise ground for 10 hours a week. With security reason, there are no exercise equipment, the ground is concrete while the ceiling is halved covered with Plexiglas and opened net roof with CCTV at the end of each corner of the ground for fulltime surveillance and inspections of their movements.

- Religion: the SHU inmates will have religious services and projects by each individual basis. A chaplain will meet each inmate in the cell or at the door of the recreation room. Each inmate may have radio or TV in their cell but earphones must be used.

The security system in the Pelican Bay State Prison (PBSP) adopts modern technology to raise its efficiency. New SHU inmates are led to their cell with electronic system from the kiosk which enables personnel to patrol the prison surrounding. The control center can closely trail and check inmates all the time.

On emergency or rioting, each inmate will be control by the SERT (Special Emergency Response Team) which have been professionally trained to meet any situations all the time without delay through internal movement watch. In addition, SERT is trained to also handle crises with negotiation.

Besides, SHU inmates are supported on safeguards and prison reinforcement through training to enable them respond riots. This project is very useful to prison and raise pride of inmates and reduces violence of the mishap.

The Federal Bureau of Prison is proud of its prison security because the rate of violent riots, rioting and decamping is low. Besides, 97% of decamping inmates are caught within 2-3 hours or on the same day (Duangarm Sukchawalit, 2000).

By academic excursions the Office of Penology (2006) in USA; data of each SHU are collected as follows:

1. Wisconsin Secure Program Facility (Super-max Prison)

It is the top security prison in Wisconsin State and the leading security in USA. It is also a new SHU with strength of the physical system and conditions facilitating controls of top security.

Backgrounds and General Data

- Project began in 1995 and constructed in 1997, complete in 1999 (2 years construction)
- Location: Wisconsin State
- Budget
 - Planning and construction: 75, 700, 000 USD or around 3, 103, 700, 000 Baht
 - Administration in 2005: 15,827,062 USD or around 648,909, 542Baht
- Size:
 - Total area: 160 acres
 - Inner enclosures: 24 acres
- Physical designs are attributed in a single building divided in to five pods beginning from level 1-5 (Pods A-E)
- Full capacity of 423 inmates

- Number of 391 inmates
- Number of 268 authorities
 - 175 regulators
 - 93 other personnel
- Tri-sectarian Administration and two service units
 - Personnel Job
 - Security Job
 - Program Job
 - Managerial Job
 - Health Service Job

Controls and Security

The physical or measure nature of security

-Outside enclosures contain three layers with 12 feet high, transparent mental covered with accordion barbed wire on top and foot connected to high voltage power covered around the enclosures.

-Pods separated in the building are all close attribute divided into 5 levels. Levels I is for inmates characterized of super-max affecting the prison order and will be confined in Pod A. Levels II-V are the consecutive risk to the minimum risk (Pod B –E).

-Dormitory/solitary confinement: common bedroom in each pod with similarity and each pod contains 80 solitary confinements. Each cell is similar except in Pod A.

Exit-entry

Search system

Scan equipments primarily contain metal detector, and X-ray equipment for metal check.

The search method is very strict either the outside entrances or internal entrances. The front entrance is installed with mental detectors and any entry person has to pass through this detector until there is no metal alarm. All equipment

for entry must every time pass through the X-ray detector to ensure any smuggling articles. Passing any pods in SHU is under CCTV and the controls of personnel all the time either in the walkways or rooms. Individuals are under the radius of CCTV.

Custody outside dormitory/solitary confinement

Transporting inmates to other places is under SERT. Personnel will be training by accredited institution and personnel on duty must hold this certificate. Additional training is electronic control equipment; security in custody in transport SHU inmates from the solitary confinement or coverage inmates during transport is normally under the 3 SERT an inmate.

Behavior Modification

Programs

Following the programs is normally instruction in front of the segregated cell or TV media education for the SHU inmates of Levels IV- V who are allowed to learn in group

Education

- Adult Basic Education
- GED and HSED levels: primary and secondary levels
- Self Advancement e.g. distant learning for higher education
- Special Education is the specific sciences different from the above three.

SHU inmates of Levels IV-V can learn business programs and permits to learn ion group. This program is to develop analytical skills for applying to develop and to plan their business.

All educational programs are provided for all Levels except Level I, the most risk inmates.

SHU inmates Level II and above will attend the program of Values and Self-esteem, Errors in Thinking and Anger Management.

SHU inmates Level III and above will attend the program of Turning Point 1, 2 and 3. After this program, they will resume the program of Better Way.

SHU inmates Level IV-V will attend the program of CGIP (Cognitive Group Intervention Program) with two levels and the program of Domestic violence Programming.

Inmates' Services

Visits

Normally, visitors of this pod is through VDO and in the visiting chamber while inmates are in their pod visiting room except the SHU inmates Level IV- V can have face to face visit and tele-visit system between this prison and other prisons.

Medical Treatment

Infirmary

Infirmary is provided in each pod with enough apparatus for diagnosis and first-aid. There is also emergency rescue unit provided and the personnel are specially trained with 24-hour shifts.

Life Rescue Apparatus

There are first-aid apparatus installed around the prison to facilitate convenience, speed and on time service. The first-aid is for accident and sudden ill-patient.

Religious Rites/ Advice

Religious activities are provided for all religion especially Christianity and Islam will be taught through internal TV system or other printed matters provided by each religion for the SHU inmates Level II and above. However, the SHU inmates Level IV-V will have group religious teaching.

Library

All inmates can use library with various types of book and digitals media especially full book bank of laws

2. California State Prison: Corcoran

This prison is remarkable of high security or super-max that each pod is clearly visualized to control the deadly criminals though it controls many types of criminals.

Backgrounds and General Data

- Official operation in 1988
- Location: California
- Budget
 - Operation budget in 2005: 38,461,

953 USD or 157 million Baht

- Area of 942 acres
- Physical Designs containing 7 buildings, i.e
 - Level 1 Building
 - Level 4 building
 - SHU: Special House Unit
 - PHU: Protective House Unit

- Gymnasium for Level 2 and Level 3
- PIA: Prison Industry Authority
- ACH: Acute Care Hospital
- Capacity of 5,412 inmates
- 6,103 inmates
- 1,800 personnel
 - 1,130 regulators
 - 670 other personnel.

Controls and Security

The physical attributes for security measures

Pod Arrangement

There are 4 pods

1. Minimum, risk level 1
2. Medium risk Level 4
3. Special House Unit (SHU)

Dormitory/ separated control room is located in every pod and accommodates many inmates and different number by areas of each space. Gymnasium is also converted in to dormitory if over-accommodated. However, in SHU there will be segregated for not more than two inmates.

Exit-Entry

Search system

Scan equipments primarily contain metal detector, and X-ray equipment for metal check.

The search measure is very strict especially personal identification in the SHU area. There are CCTVs all around under fulltime control from personnel either in the walkways or rooms. Individuals are under the radius of CCTV.

Workplaces Involved Security

The ISU team for investigation is divided into four groups, i.e.

- IAO (Internal audit Office)
- IGI (Influential Gang Investigation)
- ISS (Intelligence Security Service)
- TU (Transport Unit)

Custody outside Dormitory/ Solitary Confinement

Custody to other place

Transporting inmates to other places is under the Transport Unit who are the regulators in this prison. Personnel will be training by accredited institution and personnel on duty must hold this certificate. Additional training is electronic control equipment; security in custody in transport SHU inmates from the solitary confinement or coverage inmates during transport is normally under the 3 SERT an inmate.

Behavior Modification

Programs

Following the programs is normally instructed in group but the SHU inmates are educated and advised individually within the specific place for the activity.

Education

- Vision Adult School
- GED and HSED levels: primary and secondary levels

Development Program before Release

- Vocational training on computer, dry-laundry, electronic maintenance, leatherworks, welding and so on.
- Factory: full cycle dairy factory and so on.

Inmates' Services

Visits

Normally, visitors of this pod are can have face to face visit and close visit except the SHU inmates who must have visit through VDO. Visitors will be in the outer visit chamber while the inmates are in the inner chambers.

Medical Treatment

Infirmary

Infirmary is separately provided under the state control on medical treatment standards. It accommodates 75 beds with full apparatus and minor operations.

Life Rescue Apparatus

There are first-aid apparatus installed around the prison to facilitate convenience, speed and on time service. The first-aid is for accident and sudden ill-patient.

Religious Rites/ Advice

Religious activities are provided for all religion especially Christianity and Islam. However, the SHU inmates Levels or guidance can be resumed separately in each cell or provided chambers in the SHU area.

Library

All inmates can use library with various types of book and digitals media especially full book bank of laws and allows all inmates to fully use and the SHU area has been specially prepared with library uses.

3. California Correctional Institution

This prison is remarkable of high security or super-max with two pods to control capital criminals and counted detaining the SHU inmates who are rioters in both pods.

Backgrounds and General Data

- It was first operated in 1926 for women and in 1952; it was closed down because of an earthquake. In 1955, it was reopened but for detaining male prisoners only. In the 1999, an SHU area is established ever since.

Location: California

Budget: in 2004, the budget was 133, 829, 226 USD or around 5,400 million Baht

The Physical Plants contains 5 pods, i.e.

- Unit 1 controls minimum risk inmates characterized in minimum security.
- Unit 2 controls riskier inmates than Unit 1 characterized medium security.
- Unit 3 controls riskier inmates than Unit 2 characterized maximum security.
- Unit 4A controls super-max inmates characterized as SHU and the PHU (Probation House Unit) with SHU within.
- Unit 4B control the super-max inmates characterized as SHU with SHU building within itself as Unit 4A.

Capacity: 5,644 inmates

Number of inmates: 5,399 inmates

Personnel: 1,765 officers

Controls and Security

The physical attributes or security measures

1. Dormitories/ solitary confinement in every pod is characterized as sleeping hall except the Unit 2 accommodates solitary confinement for not more than 2 inmates a cell.

2. Exit-Entry

- Search system - scan equipments primarily contain metal detector, and X-ray equipment for metal check.

- The search measure is very strict and especially systematic and personal identification is strict in the entrance of every area. Entry persons have to show ID card every time with full control of the personnel either in the walkways or rooms or under the radius of CCTV.

- Custody outside Dormitory/ Solitary Confinement: in the custody in the SHY area will be equipped with basis equipments for security. It is remarkable with two things, i.e. exit-entry inmates are subject to chaining with plastics for noise free upon passing the metal detector. In the temporal SHU detention it is characterized as iron box transparent for stand waiting. Waiting in such quarter is either for interviews or testimony and so on.

Behavior Modification

Programs

Following the programs is normally instructed in group but the SHU inmates are educated and advised individually within the specific place for the activity especially in education, i.e. Vision Adult School such as GED and HSED levels: primary and secondary levels, English and substance Abuse Program.

- Vocational training such as mechanic repairs, dry-laundry, electronic maintenance, leatherworks, welding and so on.

- Factory: wood product factory, leather factory, and silverware factory.

Inmates' Services

Visits: normally, visitors of this pod are can have face to face visit and close visit except the SHU inmates who must have visit through VDO. Visitors will be in the outer visit chamber while the inmates are in the inner chambers.

Medical Treatment

Infirmary:it is separately provided in every pod and close controlled by the supervisory unit and on medical treatment standards control. There are first aids for possible treatment.

Religious Rites/ Advice

Religious activities are provided for all religion especially Christianity and Islam. However, the SHU inmates Levels or guidance can be resumed separately in each cell or provided chambers in the SHU area.

Library

All inmates can use library with various types of book and digitals media especially full book bank of laws and allows all inmates to fully use and the SHU area has been specially prepared with library uses (Suphachok Khuanruechai: Office of Penology, Department of Corrections, 2006).

2.5.2 Super-max in AUSTRALIA

An academic excursion in the State of New South Wales, Australia; Narong Sampas et al. (2001) visited the Australian super-max and concluded element as follows:

Australia has divided its prison into three types, i.e. minimum, medium and maximum security separated for women, men, and mental illness or inmates needed therapy. Inmates before release are allowed to work or educated outside prisons the whole day without personnel to control.

Long Bay Correctional Complex contains 4 SHUs and a minimum security prison, i.e.

1. Malabar Special Programs Centre
2. Metropolitan Medical Transit Centre
3. Special Purpose Centre
4. Long Bay Hospital
5. Industrial Training Centre- minimum security prison

By principles of classifying inmates before admission in SHU will be on violence of offense and rate of decamping. The SHU has high enclosures with guard towers and solitary confinement cell for those difficult to control.

Samples of routine activities in Long Bay Correctional Complex

- 6.45 Hrs. Awake inmates, tidy sleeping article and clean the cell
- 7.00 Hrs. The authority opens cells and line-up inmates for physical exercise and are counted and report irregularity happed with inmates such as illness while radio on-air from the central control tower.
- 7.40 Hrs. Line-up for breakfast in canteen cell
- 8.00 Hrs. Dismiss inmates to work in factories in each pod and radio is off.
- 11.50 Hrs. Stop working and move to the ground of each pod.
- 12.00 Hrs. Line-up for lunch; doors are locked and radio is on.
- 13.15 Hrs. Authorities lead inmates to return to work and radio is off
- 16.00 Hrs. Work over

- 16.10 Hrs. Return to each pod
- 16.15 Hrs. Line-up for super
- 16.30 Hrs. Switch on central radio
- 16.35 Hrs. Collect food trays of each cell
- 17.10 Hrs. Cell locked after daily physical check and switch on night lights
- 22.00 Hrs. Light- off for bedtime
- 23.00 Hrs. Switch-off radio

Some SHUs will dismiss inmates a bit late but faster lock in the evening for flexibility between the authority and inmates. It is found that SHU inmates spend 14 hours in each cell but some inmates are allowed to spend free time in recreation room or in the classrooms until 21.00-21.30 hours.

Criteria for visiting SHU are only for relatives or friends with restricted time of 20 minutes and under close control and converse through Plexiglas (David Biles, 1977).

Inmates' vocational training in the Australian SHU is focused on furniture and office equipments run by CSI (Corrective Service Industry). It is the government company responsible for develop and train the inmates' professions under supervision of the State Corrective Bureau. Some vocational training such as drawing, inmates must pay the instruments by themselves. When there are paintings, CSI will sell and deduct minor spending only.

The personnel administration shows that salary is likely very high compared to other state officials. Corrections career is highly accepted. Regarding the appointment of the administrative position, there are criteria for competency, job advancement in each line of command until systematically achieving the management and all personnel realize it well and enable them to plan their worklife. Job advancement line of personnel is separated between regulators and vocation.

2.5.3 Super-max in AUSTRIA

Austria established 28 prisons and each one accommodate inmates between 843 (maximum at 1,000 inmates) to 63 inmates in 2007. Prisons are classified as follows:

- 7 prisons for men sentenced for 18 month term until life term and not exceeding 25 years by Australian laws. If inmates under mental illness and unfit the criteria will be released. Long-term sentence and SHU are used for capital inmates were abnegated since 1950. 7 prisons in Australia are:

- Gaston (North Austria) with capacity of 360 inmates
- Gras-Carlu (Steinria) with capacity of 520 inmates
- Hortenberg (South Austria) with capacity of 423 inmates
- Zuben (North Austria) with capacity of 271 inmates
- Vienna-Simmering (Vienna) with capacity of 429 inmates
- Zoneberg (South Austria) with capacity of 350 inmates
- Stein (South Austria) with capacity of 805 inmates

In general, the capacity statistics of prison for men in 2007 was 101-107% of the capacity standards.

- 1 juvenile prison (the underage of 18 years)
- 1 women prison
- 16 SHU during investigation and sentence of less than a year
- 3 super-max SHU to detain
 - Dangerous inmates
 - Mental illness inmates
 - Recidivists

Australia established another 12 corrective institutions aimed to cultivate agriculture. Inmates in this institution will be supervised by personnel but more freedom than in other prisons by emphasizing working. There are 10% of inmates (similar to women inmates working in restaurants in the Special Central Rehabilitation Institutions and the Special Central Rehabilitation Institution in

Chiangmai).there are many other institutions running the same affairs. However, types of this institution are unfound today.

Imprisonment in Australia is classified as follows:

- Imprisonment during pending lawsuit
- Police confinement of not more than 24 hours
- Punishment not exceeding law enforcement to each crime
- Preventive measures for various types of crime
 - Prison to confine mental illness criminals (Corrections Act 21)
 - Prison to confine suicide criminals (Corrections Act 22)
 - Prison to confine endangering criminals (Corrections Act 23)

The above systems are measures with preventive punishment principles relying on prisons and disable criminals to leave for recidivism and endanger societies.

Super-max Stein (South Australia)

Background: in the past the religious organization took care inmates with supports from the Australian government in 1850 and the tasks were later transferred to prisons for controlling inmates.

- Space size of 58,000 sq. meters (the second large prison in Australia)
- Capacity of confining 805 inmates without women inmates
- Capacity to confine 43 narcotics addicts; actually there are 100 addicts in Stein city each year.

In addition, the prison is still controlling endangering super-max inmates with certain mental illness but does not cover mental disorder. The latter will be

confined in E-wing and located in the underground. In 2009, there were 101 inmates of such symptom.

1) Prison Structure

It is divided into 2 wings: Building 1 was similarly constructed as the Pennsylvania Prison with three layers connected. Wing 1 is characterized as a star divided in to North, East and West Directions.

The E-wing is a part to confine endangered super-max inmates.

- The hospital of Corrections can accommodate 58 beds (to meet the local laws) with 4 physicians, 3 mental therapists 27 night shift physicians and 21 nurses
- There are 29 hospitals located in prisons with following elements:

-Support Units such as cooking, dessert, butcher, laundry, building heat system, electric engineer, woodcraft, and in-house repairs and so on.

-Production Unit such as carpentry, steelworks, painters, printers and book publishing, logistics and so on.

-Special therapeutic clinic

-Outdoor works such as job requires inmate workforce

- 1 sport building
- 1 sport field
- 5 jogging routes
- 1 visitor building
- A hall for religious rites on Saturdays and Sundays, concert organization and plays and so on
- An exhibition/ seminar hall

- 300 personnel allocated in the super-max Stein excluded 50-60 medical personnel, social workers and educationist)

This super-max accommodates single cell and double cell and few cells to confine more than two inmates. A single cell is 8 sq. meters and a large cell can confine more than 6 inmates with 25 sq. meters. The corrective personnel try to confine inmates of the same nationality and non-smoking group. It is to reduce problems and stress upon really staying together. Most inmates demand solitary confinement even with limitations of communication with other after announcement to return to the cell.

Works for Inmates

By jurisprudence, inmates who can work must work in prison and if refusing, they are subject to disciplinary punishment. Work frames are divided in the following types:

- A Light job supports (need no work skills and less physical efforts)
- B Heavy job supports (toilsome and need attention)
- C Skills needed (needed training skills, knowledge and responsibility)
- D Special skills needed (needed Technical School program or training skills or high responsibility)
- E Leadership job needed (providing consultation or training others and need specially high responsibility)

Table 2.1 Remuneration of inmates received from working in Australia

Groups	Remuneration/Hrs (Euro)	After Tax of Unemployment and 75% for food deduction (Net Income)
A	4.69	1.17
B	5.28	1.32
C	5.87	1.47
D	6.45	1.61
E	7.04	1.76

Stein city's budget is around 2.9 million Euros/month

2) Inmates

Man inmates sentenced for at least 18 months to life sentence. 65 inmates are subject to life sentence. Today, there are inmates imprisoned for 24 years.

Early 2010 there were 692 inmates (62% are Australians, 37% are foreigners and 1% is non-nationality).

In 1975; 8.5% were foreign inmates. In 1992; there were 17.3%. Today there were 39.5% while foreign population living in Australia is only 8.9%.

100 inmates are special cases such as irregularly endangering but with good mental health.

3) Departmental System

This system has been established in 1975 for more convenient control and to serve 150 inmates. It gives maximum security, efficiency, to avoid gang of thinking and with different historical backgrounds. 10 concepts are emerged, i.e.

1)Special area for first-timer inmates (subject to Australian Corrections Act 127) – this group is segregated from other groups to prevent endangering influence transfer.

2)Special area for higher security inmates which is around 10%.

3)Special area for the ill-mental health inmates who need 24-hours care by psychologists and psychiatrists (subject to Australian Corrections Act 129).

4)Special area for good conduct inmates with effort to gain opportunity for normal work.

5)Normal area for non-classified inmates.

6)Special area for inmates waiting for dismissal (Australian Criminal Laws: Article 144)

7)Special area for groups needed special laws enforcement. Level I- the super-max inmates with mental disorder or psychosis; Level II – the super-max with normal mental health and realize what they have done in the past.

8)Special area for narcotics addicts.

9)Special hospital divided into West wing and East Wing.

10)Additional prison for inmates working outside prison – inmates waiting for dismissal.

Pros and Cons

Pros: inmates are classified by criminal types and conducts and are not disturbed by other groups and do not disturb other groups.

Cons: Not all cases are classifiable.

4) Daily Life, Work and others

Daily life in the Stein prison is normally divided into workdays and free-days

Workdays begins at 7.15 Hrs leaving the cell and returning at 14.15 Hrs.

There are many levels in enforcements. Normally, the gates are closed at 14.30 Hrs. after all inmates return to their cells and they are opened again on Friday, Saturday and Sunday morning but the gates are closed again at 11.00 Hrs. and only twice a week, the gates are longer opened for 1-2 hours. Inmates are able to spend time in the coffee room, playing cards, group socializing such as watching movies, playing table tennis, dart games, arts works, and religious rites until 17.00 Hrs. and closed down in 20.00 Hrs. If this group of inmates rise problems; they will immediate re-classified and imposed more rigid control with light punishment measures such as prohibit to use coffee kit for a week or taking away TV for a week (Mr. Gerald Wolf, 2010).

2.5.4 Comparative General Characteristics

Comparing the nature of running the super-max in Thailand with the super-max in USA, in Australia and in Austria though they are relative but there are some differences. It shows that we do not apply common standards in various regions especially in classification but in common areas and with common activities all the time. There is no clear classification of super-max inmates or the influential inmates from common inmates. This truly contradicted the objectives of the super-max security. Also, some prisons allow vocational training with electrical apparatus which bring risks on turning into tools for mishaps against regulators and their inmates either cables or bulbs. Looking deeper, there are different in details of the super-max between in Thailand and in USA, in Australia and in Austria in building designs. Inside pods in USA are designed in semi-circle as car-wheel alike or connected wings for the benefits of inmates' behavior watch and enabled to see all inmates from all corners. But, in Thailand, prisons are designed as building and allowed inmates to escape the watches from regulators to any corners. Regarding vocational training, the super-max inmates in USA find no opportunity either to work or to education and without socialization with other inmates to prevent forming gangs which might lead to either decamping or rioting. However, inmates in Australia and in Austria are

allowed to vocational training, producing furniture and office equipments to raise income. But super-max inmates of both countries are likely few and easier for controls with low risk of riots and anti-discipline. They are completely contradictory to the super-max in Thailand where common inmates are cohabiting with super-max inmates. However, even they are remarkably contrasting but they are based on the same principles.

It shows that each super-max has its differences of characteristics and the process evolution in controlling. The Wisconsin Secure Program Facility is entirely the super-max prison with rigid administration and security and is different for the other four super-max prisons, i.e. the California State Prison, Corcoran; the California Correctional Institution; the Long Bay Correctional Complex and the Stein Prison. The last four are super-max but inside them they are divided into pods. Each pod detains classified inmates from minimum security to maximum security for controls and having another pod for the super-max inmates seriously against the prison order. Such pod is systematized with super-max security more than other pods in the prison.

However, each prison is different that is the California State Prison, Corcoran accommodates a pod called SHU (Special Housing Unit) separated from other pods. The California Correctional Institution (CCI) accommodates its SHU (Special/Security Housing Unit) but its security management is separated from other units.

2.5.5 Super-max Prisons Relative to Super-max Area of the Thai Corrections System

Patterns of the **Wisconsin Secure Program Facility (Super-max Prison)** accommodate absolute super maximum security. This is called segregation and responded incapacity or social exclusion besides capital punishment. If such approaches are applied in Thailand, they are useful to correspond with the philosophy of controlling inmates in terms of public safety. However, quantity of inmates must be characterized wickedly endangering to the public peace and order of both inmate

community and societies still they are in likely few. So, worth of costs has to be examined for investment because constructing the super-max unit only is more expensive than the large prison where multipurpose-benefits are better gained.

The **California State Prison, Corcoran** is a prison segregates the super-max unit (SHU) and distant from other units. Its SHU is counted physical distance and when it is further examined it attempts for the absolute super maximum security. For example, inmate transport for other units is found so difficult; it is possible if it is in exception only such as hospitalization. Regarding visit, by principles it is allowed only tele-visit between outer visit-room and the prison. As such, it is corresponded with the philosophy of absolute segregation from other communities in the prison. Such characteristics are similar to Thailand. What should be adopted for Thailand is autonomy of the super-max unit and possible utmost preventing from other units. Search and exit-entry should be subject super-max security with no over exemptions to lose the principles.

The **California Correctional Institution (CCI)** is a prison accommodating the SHU but to detain the anti-disciplinary inmates or inmates of special close watch. Comparing to Thailand, it is similar to disciplinary punishment but dangerously anti-discipline or the stubborn. Its pros are lest budget for construction but just additional areas from the existing units by segregating cells and a central control room for absolute autonomy on management, control system, service system and recreation, education system and guidance and so on. All these systems have to be monitor in its SHU only without transporting any inmates to outside. If it is applied in Thailand, it is one of the good approaches and considerably saving the costs. Such nature is already imposed in the super-max unit and sparing some areas of each unit to install more rigid security equipments. There is autonomy in each unit and without socializing other inmates within the unit or the outer units.

In summary, adopting the approaches of the **California State Prison, Corcoran** and the **California Correctional Institution (CCI)** is worth most with the Thai context and Corrections. Thailand has few endangering inmates and do not

deserve to construct such SHU. However, if examining details of both characteristics, it is differently appropriate. If it is the SHU and there are many gangs of the influential staying together, insufficient solitary confinement cells and socialization of such gangs but the Thai SHU is mostly characterized as a common dormitory and few cells. If there are some additional units and divided into solitary cells; it needs renovation and might improper and responded with the standards of oscillatory confinement. So, if SHU is initiated, it should be smaller size and sufficient number of cells. If it is impossible for additionally constructed, SHU could be segregated in each unit. However, there must be autonomy in SHU and dissociating the super-max inmates from other units.

If SHU has to be specially constructed alike the Wisconsin Secure Program Facility; it is possible provided there are sufficient number of the super-max inmates for detention or to build smaller size worth investment and gains.

Nevertheless, whatever patterns selected but the key principle is the SHU must have different management and practices of control rigidity and genuine autonomy including regulators equipped with knowledge, expertise and seriously and correctly trained on controls and handling SHU inmates.

With the rigid control process of the Wisconsin Secure Program Facility (Super-max Prison); and the prisons with SHUs like the California State Prison, Corcoran; and the California Correctional Institution (CCI); it is found that regardless solitary confinement, incapacitation, full-time chaining, outdoor physical exercise under cage, and no free walk and so on. Such measures look unavoidably discriminating human rights and imprisonment is counted as absolute incapacitation of freedom and liberty but rigid control is counted of security or peace and order of the prison communities.

On such principles; transporting SHU inmates to be detained in the Wisconsin Secure Program Facility (Super-max Prison); and the prisons with SHUs like the California State Prison, Corcoran; and the California Correctional Institution

(CCI) is the exception and it is the measure to hold security, peace and order of the prison communities. So, the most important thing is to select inmates deserving the SHU detention. Normally, the prison system allows or gives freedom to any levels to live by their levels or risk levels. The SHU is meant for the super-max inmates who would endanger peace and order of the other prison communities. If the SHU inmates behave better; the inmates would be transported to the lower security units. It shows that inmates are settled well with other inmates. So, SHU inmates deserved to be detained are the seriously stubborn and rioting habit in the prison and might raise violence such as the influential gang and often harming regulators and so on.

From the study of the SHU patterns in abroad which is different from Thailand in many aspects, either the physical conditions or environment or vocational training and since the Thai SHU does not detain its SHU inmates or inmates who would endanger all the prison security units; there is only the SHU used to detain the super-max inmates. Today's situation; the Department of Corrections meets problems of inmates' control of organized criminals and the influential forming as gangs and offender gangs in Thailand. Majority offend on narcotics, women trafficking, corruption, and there are around 20% of all inmates with long-term sentence with life imprisonment, capital punishment or at least more than 30 years-imprisonment term without any penalty reduction. The trend of this type is growing. With long imprisonment, it brings stress and might rise mishap in the prisons/ corrections institutions.

2.6 Related Researches

2.6.1 Researches in Thailand

Sumonthip Jailhek (1999) studies "Super-max in Prison- its Necessity in the Present Prison." She finds that handling offenders in prison who are growing in number and endangering inmates and regulators; they are all the time chained to prevent decamping. This leads to complaints on human rights. So, there should be improvements by providing SHU in all prisons to detain the endangering criminals by

habit and segregating them. This SHU should be installed with rigid control, reinforced building, modern equipments and technology and regulators with high expertise associated with efficiency.

Duangarm Sukchawalit (2000) studies “Perspectives of the Prison Commanders on the Super-max Unit.” She finds that prisons and correctional institutions requires building SHUs (Special issuing Units) to control capital inmates with capital sentence, endangering behavior for decamping and to segregate them from other inmates to prevent socializing criminal behaviors. Building SHU along regions helps drain capital criminals from the Bangkwang Prison and the Khlongprem Prison better efficiency of their controls and their behavioral modification.

Phaitoon Visetsiri (2002) studies “Problems and Needs of the Super-max Inmates.” He finds that majority of the samples meet problems of future expectations. Meaning, the first is the long-term of imprisonment followed by needs of vocational training, basic needs, and well-being respectively while education is moderately needed.

Montri Boonnak (2003) studies “The Study of the Needs of the SHU Inmates’ Behavioral Reformation in the Special Central Correctional Institution.” He finds that by average inmates strongly need behavioral reformation, social welfare, vocational training, education and psychological approaches. They have moderately needed on behavioral modification, morals instruction. Factors facilitating behavioral modification are the social welfare. Offense basis and attending behavioral reformation affect needs of vocational training. Attending behavioral reformation affects needs of education and moral instruction. Recommendations are the prison should provide law library, law advisors, vocational training by needs, arrangements of recreation and religious rites for the SHU inmates’ behavioral modification.

Thitiya Petchmune (2005) studies “Project Study to Specify Proper Penalty Measures in Treating Inmates to Meet International Principles: a case of inmates’ classification.” She finds that the Thai inmates’ classification has been

systematized. In practice, it cannot correct individual inmates evidently because of many problems such as outnumber of inmates in prisons and in correctional institutions; scarcity of places for detention of each group; scarcity personnel to classify inmates; absence of consciousness on prioritization from personnel line of commands; and serious cooperation. Thitiya Petchmune also finds that inmates' classification in Thailand should adopt the system of center in classifying inmates through prison zones in each region. This needs professionals and involves communities and societies in correctional jobs and redirects attitudes by employing more released inmates.

Rattana Panyamuangjai (2007) studies "The Process of Controlling SHU Inmates in the Central Prison of Chiangmai." She finds that problems of the control process count on regulators rarely converse with inmates worrying that inmates may assault them. Inmates trouble regulators with stubbornness and habitual offending and some inmates have particular friendship with regulators. Majority of inmates strongly agree with the SHU control process on enthusiasm to do good, freedom restriction. Majority of inmates least agree with bathrooms, restrooms, washrooms, sufficient lockers, sufficient seats in canteen and welfare shop. Majority of inmates least agree with the rights of sufficient pocket money for daily spending, visit time, opportunity for distant learning and classrooms, necessary amenities such as soap, toothpaste provided for inmates without relatives, recreation arrangement, well-being of such as daily life articles, education arrangement, and activity involvement. Majority of inmates moderately agree on technology about teleconference visits. Majority of inmates moderately agree on regulators' roles about knowledge, expertise, fair control and governing, practical criteria-oriented, human relation-oriented and enabling to be consultant and recipients for complaints.

Office of Research and Development of the Correctional System (2007) studies "Analysis Study of Incurable Inmates: a case study of the SHU inmates." It is concluded that majority of samples are 26-30 years or early adulthood, single, secondary education, central domicile, Buddhist, common labor before imprisonment followed by unemployment, monthly income of 3,000-6,000 Baht, middle class

wealth family, living in community surrounded by vicious sources, and forming gang for offenses. Majority of samples offend on narcotics at 91.19% and the first time arrestment followed by the second arrestment and the third arrestment respectively; 49 times offending; 1-10 years of imprisonment term followed by 14-20 years and lifetime sentence. Leading causes of offense are peer persuasion, dogging friends, loving friends, unemployment, no income, necessity to find expenses for narcotics, nightlife entertainment, no arrest upon offending leading recidivism and to habitual offense. Finally, it is their career to raise their families.

Preecha Kruiajan (2007) studies "Approach in Developing the Correctional Personnel Handling the SHU Inmates." He finds that 52.5% of SHU regulators strongly agree that they should be trained on SHU duties. 78% strongly agree that SHU regulators should be trained on principles of handling inmates. 73.0% strongly agree that technology should be adopted to control inmates for more security. And 48.2% strongly agree that life insurance should be provided for all SHU regulators.

Department of Corrections: Ministry of Justice (2008) studies "Studying the Causes of Offenses Inmates with Capital Sentence and Risk of Recidivism." It is found that elements of offense, offenders' background, personality psychology, socio-psychology using discriminant analysis can correctly explain the inmates' offenses of three types of cases at 59.1%. Offenses can correctly classified inmates at 55.3%; by background at 51.5%; by personality psychology at 38.9%, by socio- psychology at 37.4%; and by EQ maturity at 35.3%. Examining variables of each aspect, it is found that debt burden, number of dependent, level of education before punishment, criminal offense reviews, sense of imprisonment in future, views of punishment severity and expectation, Buddhist belief, future-oriented, relationship, motivation, self-pride, absence of self-discipline, devoutness and self-control, shamefulness-courage and risk have relationship with criminal offenses. Examining to dissociate narcotics offense group; variables of all aspects can correctly predict causes of offense of the narcotics group at 64.6%. For the multiple offense groups, it can correctly predict at 60.6%. For the assault groups, it can correctly predict at 51.6%. Variables to

dissociate offenses by overall aspects are offense review, opinion of punishment severity expected, opinions of future imprisonment sentence, and debt burden before imprisonment.

Department of Corrections: Ministry of Justice (2008) studies “Preparation of the Program of Correction and Behavior Reformation for the Capital Inmates and Risk of Recidivism.” It is concluded that preparing the program of correction and behavior reformation for the capital inmates is through technique of behavior reformation and based on data analyzed on causes of offense at micro level subject a statistic quantitative analysis, i.e. analysis, classification and psychological standard test which are the personality test of 16PF Format A; EQ test and qualitative analysis. By brainstorming scholars, experts, specialists, the Justice personnel, volunteers of probation view that behavior reformation is to apply the principled of behavioral sciences and psychology on learning and motivation of the behavioral modification through conditioning and learning as keys.

Department of Corrections: Ministry of Justice (2008) studies “Tracing for Evaluation of Experimenting the Program of Correction and Behavior Reformation for the Capital Inmates and Risk of Recidivism.” It is concluded that the experiment changes production: SHU inmates attending training are better on EQ, behavior, personality and self-values. There is a test for comparative changed by using psychological test and compare the average of SD (standard deviation) along with re-experiment on self-value by using the experiment group and the control group. Changes are evident on the subject matter. After inmates have attended the course and comparatively tested on average scores of attitude development, behavior modification, development to thinking and understanding, group dynamism, understanding skills, foundation of life, building positive attitude toward society, having human relation, virtue, ethics in mind, dharma therapy, art therapy, recreation therapy, family therapy. It includes also association of behavior reformation of individual inmates through techniques of truth awareness therapy. Duration of experiment takes 39 weeks. After the SHU inmates participate in the activity; they see their value higher than the group dissociates the experiment.

Montri Boonnak (2009) studies “Trends of Discipline-breaking and Violations of Criminal Laws of the SHU Inmates: updating causes, consequences and solutions.” He finds that nature of offenses, detention area, inmates’ personality; following measures in controlling inmates, behavior during controlling inmates in prison, and experience of offenses directly affect discipline-breaking and violating criminal laws. Supportive factors or drivers of inmates to offend more are congestion, classification, segregation, behavior modification and knowledge of disciplinary observance. Consequences of discipline-breaking and violating criminal laws are disabling to attend behavior reformation. At the meantime, they learn variety of techniques of committing crimes and difficult to trace criminals including violent crime which affect other inmates to be less gaining behavior reformation even there is reformation. However, SHU atmosphere unfit for efficiency of behavior modification. This in turn makes outside societies distrust the affairs of the correctional missions.

Department of Corrections: Ministry of Justice (2008) presents the minutes of “Examinations of the Obligations in Employing SHU Design in fiscal 2009”. Department of Corrections projects to design SHU structure with the objectives to find patterns of SHU building for detaining the influential inmates possible to order narcotics in the prison and smuggling prohibited article into the prison. The SHU building should support top efficient control.

2.6.2 Researches in Abroad

Martinson (1998) studies “Project Rehabilitating Inmates in California State.” California attempts to apply advanced treatment in corrections through various therapies. Evaluation criteria follow the objectives indentifying in the training manual and question 4,000 corrections officers. There are three (3) conclusions, i.e. this inmate group is aggressive against regulators; anti-discipline of the prison, and recidivism. The project spends six years and three months to trace 1,000 inmates both the control groups and the experiment groups. Results show that there are negative impacts in all aspects compared to the inmates without corrections by the therapy group or vocational training. Inmates on corrections have no statistical significance to reduce their aggressiveness, ant-discipline and recidivism. Meaning,

there are no differences in terms of aggressiveness, anti-discipline and recidivism in both the control group and the experiment group.

David Lovell, Kristin Cloyes, David Allen, Lorna Rhodes, (2002) publicizes their studies on “Who Lives in Super-maximum Custody: a Washington State study.” SHUs in USA have been growing in number since 1980s. When the Marion Prison meets problems of the increasing number of the super-max inmates; serious detention is imposed on inmates of such case with solitary confinement, cutting their activities and restraining their facilities inclusion designing SHU and technological system to watch their behavior for data collection each day. With the growing number of inmates a critical factor that demands the Federal Bureau of Prison to use SHU and concepts of detention principles for SHU inmates endangering peace and order of societies. However, there is contradiction this gang has to be segregated to SHU. They must be detained to disable assaulting other inmate groups during their SHU detention. But whenever they are dismissed from the SHU, they tend to be more violent against other inmate groups.

An argument of treating SHU inmates is appropriateness in treating mental -illness inmates and neurotic system problems or others. Evidence is this group of inmates is growing but the aftermath is the SHU is disabled to prepare proper medical treatment and sufficient to their needs. Rationally, the SHU physical conditions are not designed to facilitate and to respond this special group of inmates. At the meantime, the first-timer inmates arriving the SHU with normalcy but after longer time, they become depressed and behavioral problems, paranoia, and needed suicide. All these factors attract commentators to raise the issue not to support the SHU.

Conditions of Maximum Security in Two English Prisons (2002); this research is a comparative study between two British SHU. It is found that the living conditions of the SHU inmates change in the 21st Century because of policy change which has begun in 1990s. The regulators and the inmates' cultures have also changed from the past. The study shows that regulators are stricter and compromise is less

while the inmates' culture has lost their gang, powerless and desperate. However, inmates less trust the prison system though security, control, orderliness, readiness before dismissal have been dramatically improved still inmates' quality life are affected by the prison system.

Jesenia Pizarro & Vanja M. K. Stenius (2006), study "Super-max Prisons: Their Rise, Current Practices, and Effect on Inmates." They find that new approach in correctional administration has improved. One of them is the SHU. This research studies the birth of SHU, administration and prison's impact on inmates. The researchers propose that SHU can cause ill-mental health on inmates and problems of the top management. Finally, they also find that the SHU increases budget for the federal rather than benefits gained.

David Lovell & L. Clark Johnson (2004) study "Recidivism in the Washington State SHU" through pair-comparison of SHU inmates and common inmates to study mental disorder of both groups and divided into eight (8) dimensions leading to recidivism. They conclude that the SHU inmates are more possible to commit recidivism than the common inmates. But the differences have no statistical significance. The SHU inmates are possible to commit recidivism after release or communities more than common inmates released. The released SHU inmates tend to faster commit recidivism than common inmates within three months. However, there is limitation in this research about its methodology which restraint to apply the results for designing policies.

Matthew Makarios & Benjamin Steiner (2010) study "Examining the Predictors of Recidivism among Men and Women Released from Prison in Ohio." The released inmates are found restraint don education, employment, shelter acceptance, and scarcity of therapy is the most critical limitations for them in their adaptation into societies. Samples are the released inmates from Ohio State Prison by examining their high rate of recidivism. . In addition, there is comparison on gender and it is found that it is corresponded with the recommendation of Peter Shelia that employment, sheltering, and complete therapy have negative relationship with various

measures over recidivism. And, they also find that gender has no effect over factors related to their recidivism.

Sharon Shalev (2002) studies “Inside a Supermax.” It is a solitary confinement which the design of its physical conditions recently facilitates large number of SHU inmates. This study investigates various natures of the SHU such as routine affairs, preparations for inmates, consequences and impacts. One opinion observes that SHU over restricts inmates’ various rights, over disadvantages for inmates, inefficiency, and high cost. So, the prison top-management in EU is unlikely support SHU initiatives.

USA has segregated inmates more during middle 1990s ever since with solitary confinement which earlier has been in short-term but later in longer term. The SHU is a large size prison, spacious, and architecturalized to meet rigid detention and long period segregation. Electronic equipments are installed to reduce to contact between regulators and inmates as least as possible. Surveillance technology is helpful for watching inmates from the commanding center distant from the SHU. It is more convenient. Each block contains 8-10 cells separated into two sides blocked and divided by a big gate. Each block is a semi-circle controlling and commanding by a regulator. The SHU ceiling is design for pass-through natural light along its veranda. So, controls need o contact or connection between regulators and inmates. Distributions of meals are complete within 45 minutes only. Regulators always dress with self-protection uniform to prevent infections.

Meals and its preparations are so precautions than for the common inmates such as never serve with chicken with bones or fruits with seeds because inmates can turn them into weapons similar with hair shampoo and carbonate water which need to serve in paper containers.

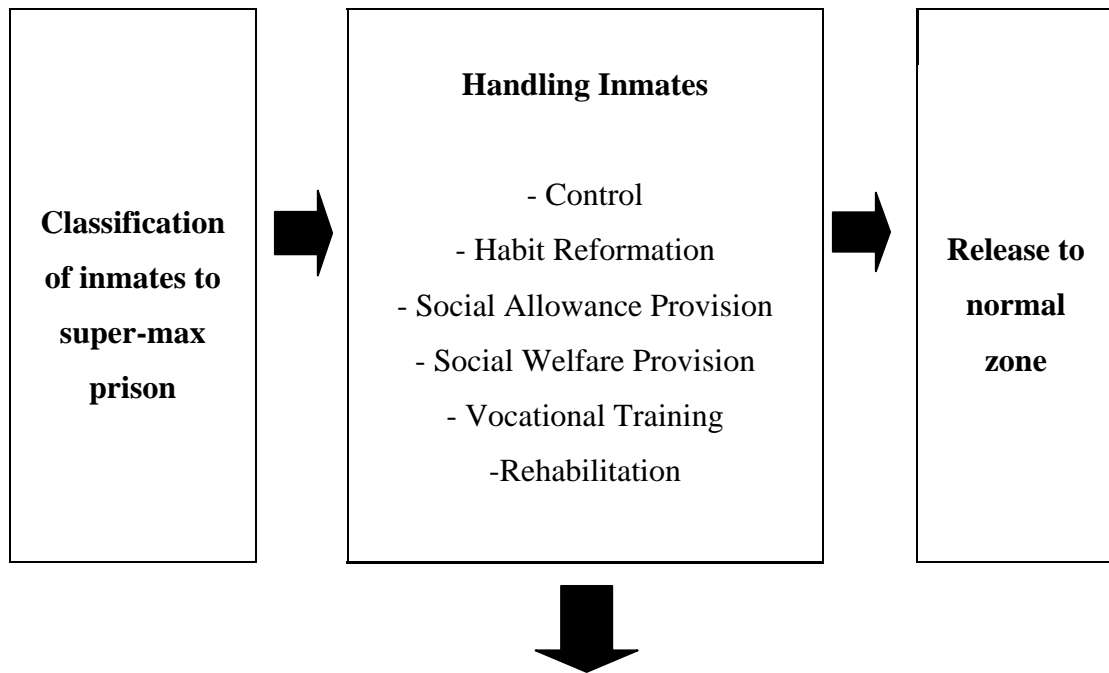
It seems SHU can detain its inmates well but evidences show that violence among inmates is never reduced and safety for regulators is not found increased considerably. In addition, its expenses and budget are stated higher compared to

common prisons in construction, equipment installation and administration and reserved fund for negative impacts happened with inmates' mind after release.

From literature reviews above; it is concluded that rationale of SHU detention is to segregate inmates violent with other common inmates. The SHU is the last measure of the Federal Bureau of Prison to handle brutal inmates and murderers because they cannot be detained in other places else. Today, the SHU management is still meeting with problems either the classification or handling inmates. It is necessary to study its administrative system for better efficiency. This investigation adopts concepts of offense, nature and pattern of SHU in Thailand and from abroad, criminological theories of Differential Association Theory, Self-control Theory, and Buddhist Criminology Theory including related researches to complement the conceptual framework and interview format to gain the summary of the proper pattern in handling SHU inmates in Thailand as below framework

2.7 Conceptual Framework

Problems of Handling Inmates in Super-max Prison in Thailand



Proper Pattern to Handle Inmates in super-max Prison in Thailand

Figure 2.1 Conceptual Framework

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study of an Appropriate Model for Inmates Treatment in Special Units of Maximum Security (SUMS) Prisons in Thailand is to study problems of handling inmates, the experts' opinion on classification and handling inmates; and an appropriate model for inmate treatments in the SUMS prisons in Thailand.

3.1 Methodology

This is a qualitative approach using documentary research and in-depth interview with following details.

3.1.1 Documentary research: concepts and principles are explored from articles, academic journals, books, textbooks, theses, internets and websites and other archives in Thai and in foreign language to form a conceptual framework and guides to design a semi-structure interview in order to investigate problems of the SUMS inmates in Thailand and in abroad. Also, it is to analyze proper pattern in handling the SUMS inmates in Thailand.

3.1.2 In-depth Interview: it is to investigate opinions of 18 experts on the SUMS inmates in Thailand and proper pattern in handling the SUMS inmates in Thailand.

3.2 Targeted Samples

Samples are divided into two groups, i.e.

3.2.1 Documentary samples contain archives and researches related to handling the SUMS inmates in five countries, i.e. Thailand, USA, UK, Japan and Singapore.

3.2.2 In-depth Interviewees are 14 experts of administrating the SUMS and 4 experts of top management in the Department of Corrections.

1. 14 Experts from 14 SUMSs of:-

1. Central Special Correction Institution
2. Central Prison of Bangkhwang
3. Central Prison of Khlongprem
4. Central Prison of Chiangrai
5. Central Prison of Chiangmai
6. Central Prison of Pitsanulok
7. Central Prison of Khlongphai
8. Central Prison of Nakhonsithamrat
9. Central Prison of Songkhla
10. Central Prison of Phranakhon Si Ayuthya
11. Special Central Prison of Thonburi
12. Central Prison of Ratchaburi
13. Central Prison of Khowbin
14. Central Prison of Samutprakhan

2. 4 experts of top management in the Department of Corrections

3.2.3 General information of samples

1. Gender (all are male)
2. Age: 45-57 years
3. Educational level of bachelor degree- doctoral degree
4. Experience: more than 20 years

Rationale of selecting the top management as samples in the in-depth interview is they play important role in the prison administration enacted in the ministerial rules. The prison commanders and the top management hold absolute

power and determine the policies of the Department of Corrections. So, selecting this group of samples should be useful for further developing the correctional jobs.

3.3 Instrumentation

3.3.1 Research Instrument

Instruments used in the investigation of “an Appropriate Model for Inmates Treatment in Special Units of Maximum Security (SUMS) Prisons in Thailand” by applying a qualitative approach employing in-depth interview and open-ended questions have been modified to study in deep bout the SUMS administration, factors related to control and handling the SUMS inmates. The format of semi-structure interview contains the SUMS administration, factors related to control and handling the SUMS inmates, i.e. classification, control, behavior modification, vocational training, , rehabilitation, re-classification to return to normal unit.

3.3.2 Procedure of the Interview Formulation

Exploring principles, theories and data collected from documents, journals, and related researches of proper pattern in handling inmates in the SUMS prisons in Thailand and in abroad.

1) Adopt basic variables related to proper pattern in handling inmates in the SUMS prisons in Thailand to formulate interview questions.

2) Submit the interview questions to the advisor and Deputy Director General of the Department of Corrections and a penologist expert for corrections and return to the advisors for re-improvement before conducting opinion interviews with 18 experts (see Appendix)

3) Analyze the interview and find the proper pattern in handling inmates in the SUMS prisons in Thailand

3.3.3 Quality Check of the Instrument

Its checking runs through submission the draft to four experts of administrating the SUMS, i.e. two Deputy Director General of the Department of

Corrections; Director of Penology Job. A specialist of penology improves content validity. The drafted interview format is improved under the advice of the experts and forwarded it to the thesis advisor again for the best reliability.

3.3.4 Procedure of Data Collection

1. Draft the interview questions
2. Conduct in-depth interview with 14 interviewees
3. Record details of the entire in-depth interview

3.3.5 Qualitative Data Analysis

All interview data are analyzed and discussed for the best result.

This analysis is used as example in details and in-depth data exposed as a process and coverage linkage

A selective in-depth interview with samples interested for qualitative data through decoding interviews in word by word, records, observations and record in details for interpretation and specifying reliable key issues. Content analysis is applied to study the qualitative data to specify categories and grouping similar topics while particularize patterns/theme (Krippendorff cited in Sombat Chokprajakchad et al, 2002) as follows:

- 1) Read and reread interview many time to grasp all contents.
- 2) Take notes of analysis from beginning till the end, all general notes, interested data, contradictory, and problems during reading and analyzing to help in analyzing data.
- 3) Coding by highlight or dissociating words, phrases, key statements by analyzing word by word, line by line, phrase by phrase, statement by statement, sentence by sentence through coding and replace names and positions of experts as interviewees.
- 4) Categorize through analyzing data among each sample and group words, phrases, statement, and sentences of similar meaning and differences.

5) Set themes of the statements or sentences already interpreted.

6) Describe report with continuity and relevancy of the themes and categories and exemplify words of interviewees to complement understanding.

3.3.6 Building Reliability of the Qualitative Research

Triangulation is used for the qualitative reliability containing data from the expert group on the SUMS administration; document data from the SUMS regulators and document data from related researches. Time is considerably spent with each interviewee to collect data according interview statements, responses of the interview questions. Each prison commander permits records in tape to enable complete data collection.

3.4 Result Presentation

The research results are presented in the descriptive method to serve the research objectives.

CHAPTER IV

RESULTS

Presenting the results from documentary research and the in-depth interviews conducted with experts and the SUMS (Special Units of Maximum Security) executives, i.e. 14 SUMS Commanders of Central Special Correction Institution Central Prison of Bangkhwang, Central Prison of Khlongprem, Central Prison of Chiangrai, Central Prison of Chiangmai, Central Prison of Pitsanulok, Central Prison of Khlongphai, Central Prison of Nakhonsithamrat, Central Prison of Songkhla, Central Prison of Phranakhon Si Ayuthya, Special Central Prison of Thonburi, Central Prison of Ratchaburi, Central Prison of Khowbin and Central Prison of Samutprakhan; and four (4) top management of the Department of Corrections. There are 14 respondents in total. Data collected have been analyzed.

This presentation is adhered to the conceptual framework hierarchically from classification, treatment and release. Each topic will be analyzed and covered the appropriate model for inmate treatment in SUMS. Two issues will be presented, i.e. documentary of foreign SHU (Special Housing Unit), Classification of inmates and interview data of the top management and the SUMS Commanders

4.1 Documentary Research about Special Housing Unit (SHU) in Abroad on Inmate Classification to Be Detained in SHU and Inmate Treatments and Release

Analogy: it is to compare similarities and differences including advantages and disadvantages of what have been compared and may mantle to the considering the causes or the explanation of the similarities or the differences. In the

study of “an Appropriate Model for Inmates Treatment in Special Units of Maximum Security (SUMS) Prisons in Thailand” is an analogy of Thailand with other four countries. The analogy is divided into three issues (1) inmate classification; (2) inmate treatment; and (3) inmate release, which are dissimilarize by the prison management conditions in each country. Analogy of similarities and differences are as follows:

4.1.1 Analogy of Inmate Classification for SUMS between Thailand and Abroad

The researcher has divided the analogy into three subject matters, i.e. fundamental concept of inmate classification; its process and typed of inmates. They separately compared with each country as below.

4.1.1.1 Thailand

Inmate classification around the world including Thailand is an individual anatomization to perceive the backgrounds, aptitude, and defects or causes of offense which are useful to better plan individual rehabilitation with etiology-based (Inmate Classification Manual, 2004).

The process of inmate classification in Thailand begins with the collection of each historical record conducted by the classification officers or the social workers, or psychologists. In aboard, the classification officers are commonly called inmate counselors who are expert or well trained on the subject matters. In summary, the inmate/prisoner classification is a process treating inmates individually through study their historical backgrounds, personality, general condition, origin, offense etiology, and circumstances of offense to enable planning therapy, training, correcting, and rehabilitating inmates correctly and appropriately to each inmate condition. The objectives of the individual anatomization are to comprehend each behavioral legend, backgrounds, cognition and problems including categorizing inmates and segregation such as woman inmates, juveniles, narcotic inmates, capital inmates and so on. It allows to allocate the SUMS and to plan appropriate control and rehabilitation for each one by each difference and for to facilitate the correctional plans with security and corrections-based.

To this sense, Thailand holds the inmate classification process of emphasizing individual-based controls and corrections through studying their offense etiology and organizing appropriate inmate treatment fit their physical conditions, backgrounds, and sentence. The inmate classification committee reviews what corrections and rehabilitation should be imposed. The Department of Corrections then prioritizes the inmate classification and enforces the policy of the Correction affairs since 1964 to demand all prisons/ correctional institutions to seriously adhere to the classification principles. All the prisons/ correctional institutions impose inmate classification (Inmate Classification Manual, 2004).

The literature review shows that the inmate classification in Thailand is subject to the concept of integrated punishment based on the Rehabilitative Theory. It emphasizes prevention of decamping and rehabilitation (Inmate Classification Manual, 2004).

In addition, Thailand has no Reception and Diagnosis Center before detention for each inmate; so, Thailand has no Super-Maximum Prison.

Inmates detained in the SUMS found in the literature review that they are characterized on:

1. Attempt decamping;
2. Stubbornness and anti-administration;
3. Exploiting the prison as command-post for lawbreaking; and
4. Specified as capital inmates or demand detention by the Commander.

In summary, inmates detained in the SUMS in Thailand have to primarily undergo the inmate classification process. First, a Fact Finding to realize their knowledge, aptitude, career records, family records, peer association, general personality, IQ, offense data and etiology, and other information useful to planning their treatments appropriately to each individual. The fact finding is run by the inmate

classification officers with background of social affairs or psychology or well trained from the Institute of Corrections Personnel Development: Department of Corrections. Information must be collected as much as possible especially the offense etiology through interviews or records investigation both directly and indirectly. Information reliability has to further be probed with their families and persons involved. These reliable data are so useful for diagnosis in order to plan appropriate treatment to each one. After information is sufficiently collected; it is submitted to the inmate classification committee to judge before transporting them to the SUMS.

4.1.1.2 England

Inmate classification in England is imposed on prisoners sentenced for more than three-month term and transported to the county prison for classification. There are four categories, i.e. A, B, C, and D. The Classified A is the decamping type. The Classified B and C are inmates needed more security. The 4Classified D is the trustful. All inmates under lawsuit are rated to Classified B except the Classified A. It is summarized as below:

Classified A: Inmates endangering societies or security

Classified B: Inmates unnecessary subject to rigid detention but having decamping trends and would endanger societies

Classified C: Inmates not attempt decamping but needed detention

Classified D: Inmates possible for ease detention

Inmates subject to rigid control will not be detained in the same SHU but segregated to other prisons or called Dispersal System. There have been complaints to collect them in the same prison with super-max security where no ease detention will be imposed. However, non application has been taken by reasons, that if all high risk inmates are jammed in the same prison; the program for inmate improvement is impossible because of their disheartening. So dispersal system is used. Recidivist rate in England is 57.30% (Jack Cunliffe, 2007:1)

4.1.1.3 Japan

Classification system in Japan is determined to properly treat individual inmate in various ways and scientific-based so that inmates can rehabilitate themselves. The system was introduced in 1948 and becomes popular in 1949 nationwide. The classification system has been regulated in 1972 with the following elements:

1. Fact finding for classifying inmates must be based on medicine, psychology, sociology, multidisciplinary and technology.

2. Fact finding must contain methods of counseling, mental therapy, guidance and other necessary rehabilitative activities.

3. There are two ways of fact finding, i.e. for new inmates and repetitive fact findings for progress assessments.

4. Each region must have a “Classification Center” for scientific fact finding counseling, other appropriate therapies for inmates. There are eight centers all together which will be the reception home for all inmates to achieve their rehabilitation.

5. There are two procedures of inmate classification. First, scientific –based classification and second, applying appropriate rehabilitation. Inmate classification will conduct psychological test which helps well understand individual personality and their personal data, planning techniques, attitude test and IQ. Basic test has three ways, i.e. aptitude test, personality test, and IQ test. All new inmates have to undergo these tests or they may undergo other additional tests, if necessary. So, the inmate classification is to appropriately rehabilitate inmates and their classifications are specified as below:

(1) by gender, nationality, case type, age, and sentence

CLASS W : woman inmates
CLASS F : foreign inmates
 differently treated
 from the Japanese
CLASS I : non-working
 inmates during
 sentence
CLASS J : juveniles
CLASS L : inmates of longer
 sentence than 8 years
CLASS Y : youth inmates of
 underage 26 years

(2) by criminal tendencies

CLASS A : no criminal
 tendency
CLASS B : high criminal
 tendency

(3) by physical and mental distortion

CLASS MX : mental retarders or
 needs treatment as a
 retarder
CLASS MY : mental disorder or
 tendency of neurosis
CLASS MZ : mental illness or
 addictions or
 alcoholism

CLASS	PX	: physical disable, pregnancy, after-labor and needed medication or temporal caretaking
CLASS	PY	: disable inmates needed special treatment, the blinds, the deaf, the dumb
CLASS	PZ	: inmate of more than 60 years old with Alzheimer, special treatment out of fragility, and their treatments are specified as below:
CLASS	V	: needed vocational training
CLASS	E	:needed education
CLASS	G	:needed guidance
CLASS	T	:needed medication
CLASS	S	:needed special protection
CLASS	O	: deserved opened institution
CLASS	N	:deserved being prison janitors

Data of inmate classification and their treatment in Japan are there is clear classification system, i.e. there are regional classification centers. Its principles are providing level classifications. Each inmate will be classified by gender, age, nationality, and sentence, and case type, physical and mental distortion

and so on. This is to appropriately and correctly treat them individually. Factors to be examined in the inmate classification are the physical, mental and social factors. While services to meet their treatments besides education, vocational training is guidance, and psychological approaches. Japan accommodates sufficient institutions and workforces which makes its inmate classification so efficient and effective (Thitiya Petchmuni, 1995).

4.1.1.4 United States of America (USA)

The US prison affairs are under control and management by two bureaus, i.e. the Bureau of Prisons under supervision of the Federal Government and the State Prison Affairs of each State. Both bureaus are independent from each other.

1. There are three systems in the US prison management, i.e. the Federal Prison System, the State Prison System, and the Local Correctional System. All the three systems are independent and have different responsibility to each type of inmates.

System I: The Federal Bureau of Prisons which is under supervision of the Secretary of Justice handling the federal lawbreakers or interstate criminal cases, the capital cases. There are four levels of security.

(1) The Minimum Security- it is similar to the opened correctional institution with dormitory but without enclosure. Its punishment is working.

(2) The Low Security- this type has double enclosures with common dormitory and emphasizes activities and working.

(3) The Medium Security- it has strong double enclosures in particular, with electronic preventive system, training various vocations and many programs organized for corrections.

(4) The High Security- it is the maximum security with double enclosures and guards for close watch. Regulators were well trained. The Federal Government is aware of correctional affairs importance and support with sufficient budgets both in personnel and devices. There

is more advanced technology, for security which allows the security of the Federal Bureau of Prisons efficient (Department of Corrections, 1998:149).

System II: The State Prison System – it is under supervision of each State Bureau of Prisons and might be subject to the Secretary of Justice or other Secretaries. The prison commander will directly receive the policy from the state governor. It is divided into three levels of security, i.e.

(1)The High Security - it has high security system to prevent decamping with guard towers and enclosures around the prisons similar to the army administration.

(2)The Medium Security - inmates are more free and control is empathized on rehabilitation. Security – inmates

(3)The Low Security – inmates are more free and good wellbeing without enclosures. Cells are without steel bars. Inmates are trained on vocations, education, and enabled to work outside prison. It aims are emphasizing correctional training.

System III: The Local Prison system – the locals are subject to the local administration at the level of county and urbanity and directly under supervision of marshals except in some States, it is directly under supervision of the State Administration. The local jails are enforced to detain inmates during lawsuit or inmates sentenced of not more than a year term.

The US inmate classification began with the shift of correctional affairs before 1870. Primarily, the concept was focused on retributive punishment for the victims and to prevent societies from inmates. Punishments were classified which would be appropriate inmates. Late in the 19th Century, the correctional affairs have been changed to rehabilitation rather than as in the past but needed them to be individually rehabilitated. Its aim was to reduce and to prevent recidivism after dismissal.

The prison capacity and stability is varied by objectives and goals in controlling offenders in general. For example, the Maximum Security is applied to the capital offenders under rigid discipline. The Medium Security and the Low Security ease detention. Their capacities are different from 10-30 and upto 1000 inmates.

The US Super-Maximum Prison is normally not applied by the Federal Court and the State Court without reasons. However, anti-security inmates are moved to it. Inmates are then classified into two groups, i.e.

(1) Serious breaking disciplines/
recidivist behaviors;

(2) Capital inmates such as members of
organized crime group and criminal gangsters.

4.1.1.5 Singapore

Singaporean classification of prisoners is the important mechanism to achieve the inmates' treatment regarding controls, vocational training. General criteria are to treat inmates individually to meet their needs and reformations since the first detention until the day of their dismissal.

There are two ways of classification, i.e.

(1) Classification for Control - it is based on appropriateness of the prison security estimating inmate possible for decamping or tendency to apply violence during their controls, gang grouping in prison, and tendency of suicide.

Inmates are classified for detention into four levels with the aims to estimate who fit what prisons for correctly distinct treatment and individual rehabilitation. For example, the capital inmates behaving capital offense must be transported to Special Housing Units for appropriateness, i.e.

- LEVEL 1 : little risk of decamping
- LEVEL 2 : moderate risk of decamping
- LEVEL 3 : maximum risk of decamping
- LEVEL 4 : super-maximum risk of decamping

(2)Classification for Rehabilitation - personnel are assigned to estimate appropriateness to classify inmates for levels, procedures of rehabilitation into four groups, i.e.

- GROUP A : tendency of non-recidivists or offense once by negligence and without being criminal by habit
- GROUP B : the correctable –offending or repenting circumstances are not criminal by profession and duty offense
- GROUP C : difficult for corrections – habitual offense, criminal by habit and anti-repentance
- GROUP D : special group – foreigner inmates, sick inmates, mental illness inmates and aged inmates

From the five countries above, they could be summarized for analyzing their **analogy and disparity of inmate classifications for SUMS in Thailand** as follows:

Analogy -Disparity regarding the inmate classification disparity for SUMS detention is the analogy of concept of integrated punishment based on the Rehabilitative Theory emphasizing control of decamping with rehabilitation.

The classification applications are appointments of personnel to specifically handle the process with SUMS committee, committee of inmate classification in SUMS for inmate types or inmate group and inmates for SUMS especially in categorization and SUMS segregation in Japan, USA, Australia (Singapore) and England, where there are the Reception and diagnosis centers and some countries may call the R&D Centers or the Annex Home. Upon sentence, the court forwards them to the centers for classification. They will be interviewed in details to collect and cover all their basic data. The classification personnel assess and specify their groups for control and action plan before they are transported to appropriate prisons/ correctional institutions. Thailand has no such process of classification but allowing prisons/correctional institutions to classify inmates by themselves; there is neither central reception and diagnosis or R&D center or the annex home in the country.

Detainees classified into the SUMS in Thailand, USA, England, Japan and Singapore is similarly grouped. The capital inmates are criminals are similar in capital criminals, the influential with capital punishment, distrustful in prisons, discipline-breakers, tendency of risk criminality and high risk of decamping. They are the groups to be detained in the maximum-security prison and the super-maximum prisons.

Comparative Inmate Classification of in SUMS

Table 4.1 Conceptual comparison of inmate classification

Thailand	USA	England	Japan	Singapore
Punishment concept of integrating Rehabilitative Theory emphasizing preventive control of decamping and rehabilitation	Punishment concept of integrating Rehabilitative Theory emphasizing preventive control of decamping and rehabilitation	Punishment concept of integrating Rehabilitative Theory emphasizing preventive control of decamping and rehabilitation	Punishment concept of integrating Rehabilitative Theory emphasizing preventive control of decamping and rehabilitation	Punishment concept of integrating Rehabilitative Theory emphasizing preventive control of decamping and rehabilitation

Table 4.2 Methods of SUMS inmate classification

Thailand	USA	England	Japan	Singapore
-No Reception and Diagnosis centers - No Super- Maximum prisons - 14 SUMS run inmate classification	- Having Reception and Diagnosis centers - Reception and Diagnosis centers run inmate classification	- Having Reception and Diagnosis centers - Reception and Diagnosis centers run inmate classification	- Having Reception and Diagnosis centers - Reception and Diagnosis centers run inmate classification	- Having Reception and Diagnosis centers - Reception and Diagnosis centers run inmate classification

Table 4.3 Types of inmates classified in SUMS

Thailand	USA	England	Japan	Singapore
- decamping behavior - Stubbornness and anti-administration; - Exploiting the prison as command-post for lawbreaking; and - Specified as capital inmates or demand detention by the Commander.	- serious discipline-breakers - too recidivists - capital criminals, e.g. members of organized crime, criminal gangsters	- inmates of Category A are those endanger societies or riskily national security if decamping they endanger public, police and safety	- CLASS B inmates with tendency to be capital criminals	- inmates of capital offensive behavior - passing LEVEL 4 classification and high risk of decamping

4.1.2 SUMS Inmate Treatments

4.1.2.1 Thailand

Treating the SUMS inmates enforcing prisons as treating measures says Natthee Jitsawang (1998). It is a culture for two centuries to replace physical punishment such as torturing or whipping. The early imprisonment is emphasized retribution and incapacitation. It is later focused to corrections to return to societies. Model and activities of inmate treatment have then changed from rigid control to correctional activities such as education, vocational training and welfare provisions. So, prisons are tools-alike to reform behaviors into correct direction with system and appropriate process to achieve the correctional affairs. Prisons are then indispensable to inmate treatments in its systematization and structure. With such

reasons, the penologists prioritize appropriate classification and prison types for inmate treatment ever since. Prisons as reforming offenders; their current duties have been improved from punishment to also their spiritual reformation.

Prisons / correctional institutions in Thailand are not only emphasized decamping control but organizing vocational training and various proper inmate treatments through developing vocational skills for inmates aiming behavioral changes to attract inmates. This in turn upgrades them knowledge and vocational skills for their living and honest earning after dismissal by their won potential. However, 14 SUMS inmates nationwide are unable to attend vocational training as common inmates because training tools could be turned into weapons. Upon unable to vocational training, they are provided with behavioral reformation emphasizing morals and spiritual enhancement. The SUMS have provided spiritual enhancement by various programs adhering to the satisfaction of ritual practices according to each belief and attracted them of behavioral changes while having peaceful living with quality after their dismissal. Results allowing inmates to comprehend their own dogma and correctly practices enable them to lead their lives such as online dharma instruction, intensive moral training by monks and external speakers and so on.

4.1.2.2 England

The British corrections prioritize decamping and many programs of inmate rehabilitations as below:

(1) Inmate Education - it is focused on the illiterate and opened to general education with comparative certificate test with external institutions, i.e., The City and Guilds of London and the Royal Society of Arts. The university programs have been permitted mail-distance learning.

(2) Inmate Vocational Training and Working - there are both the industrial system and agricultural system such as carpentry, mason, furniture, beef and dairy rising, and plantations. Products from training can be sold to people in general. Besides, the correctional affairs are expanded for more inmates to gain income for compensating victims. In addition, large -size factories allow inmates to work. The past activities have well been successful under the agreement between

Prison Officer Association (POA) and Public Commercial Service Union (PCSU) on partnership to improve standards and wages (HM Prison Service, 2006: 38).

(3) Rehabilitation of Sexual Abusers - The British correctional affairs have sex offender treatment programmers (SOTP) with expert team in 2007 and 1,106 inmates have attend this program.

(4) Rehabilitation of Drug Addicts - England provides drug treatment programmers to educate about narcotics and guidance for physical improvements. There are 7, 280 addict inmates attended this program in 2007 (HM Prison Service, 2006; Jefferies G. Murphy, 2002).

The British rehabilitation enforces the same standard model even with the maximum and the super-maximum units in rehabilitation or improving inmate behavior or above programs.

In summary the SUMS British inmate treatment emphasizes rehabilitation with rigid control. Many SUMS have been established by inmate classification to reduce congestion especially the super-max security such as in Leeds. Cleanness and high security are emphasized within the prisons with reinforce decamping and relationship between regulators and inmates to reduce adversity while encouraging inmates to keep self-discipline with vocational training and appropriate rehabilitative programs.

4.1.2.3 Japan

Japan emphasizes rehabilitation and returns to societies through selecting appropriate prisons for the SUMS inmates and employs special rehabilitative programs such as narcotics inmates and psychic inmates. The programs are focused on education for knowledge with appropriate instructions to serve the needs of inmates in classrooms and group discussions, guidance role plays for mental therapy. Inmates are trained with many programs deserved them and examinations for upgrading their degrees. Distance learning is provided for bachelor levels and other levels given regulators and teaching volunteer from outside. Besides, there are also social services as well.

In addition, psychological tests are conducted to test behavior and personality. Japan has very clear classification systems. Japan enforces the reception and diagnosis center which enable classification for capital inmates to be properly detained in and rehabilitated in the SUMS. Principles of psychology and medicine are used in co-classification to sort out potential rehabilitation and their adaptation in details. Rehabilitation is the habit classification-based which enables regulators decide on each individual therapeutic program. Habit-classification enables to organize place or program for proper therapy. Besides, systematically working in factories and the effective vocational training programs are believed to help spiritual enhancement and disciplinary training. Inmates will earn considerable shares and counted not as wages. This dividend is an incentive and the prison will secure it for them until they are dismissed. In addition, the private sectors and volunteers well participate in the correctional affairs on rehabilitation on providing knowledge, counseling and religious affairs along with encouraging labor force for the local inmates. Allowing inmates to participate in community activities help them gain opportunities to return to societies again.

4.1.2.4 The Unites State for America

Inmate treatment in USA is based on rehabilitation. The US Bureau of Prisons is divided into three systems, i.e. the federal prison system, the state prison system and the local correctional facilities.

The Federal correctional affairs have been clearly classified to meet each inmate control in each type and different complexes based on each local economics and social conditions. Rehabilitation through vocational training; the first model is to produce goods for selling to the government offices and state enterprises. Another model is contracting private works for inmates' wage payment which there is coordination between the government offices and the private companies to participate in vocational training for inmates. There are many activities to improve inmates by volunteers or outsiders who are exerts and well trained to share the rehabilitative activities for the drug addicts. In addition, technologies and academics are adopted to control inmates and to reduce red-tape.

The correctional rehabilitations at the State levels are mostly classified by investigating criminal backgrounds with interdisciplinary teamwork to meet each other in order to lead to understanding inmates. There will be algorithm for inmates to achieve its objectives. Inmates are educated to enable them return to societies and qualified for job markets as wished. Regarding vocational training, they are empathized on skillfulness while spiritual reformation is stressed on practices of sciences and philosophies. The welfare system for inmates has to serve them through preparing communities to accept them. Various programs before release are prepared to prompt and to improve inmates to return to communities to least recidivism. In addition, given vocational training after release; they will be employed by communities and the rate of recidivism will be lowered.

The capital inmates will be controlled in maximum security prison or the super-max. Overview of the US prisons can be found in San Quentin Prison (California), Attica Prison (New York) and State View Prison (Illinois).

The US capital criminals in the US super-max will not be provided especially improving vocational skills training neither recreation activities. In summary, they will be subject to some rights restrictions as below:

- No opportunity for vocational training or recreation activities

- Restrict telephoning except upon emergency and 10 minutes a time under discretion of the regulators

- Permit for receiving a parcel once a year and not more than 30lbs.

- Possible permit to buy either a TV or a radio

- Possible to own not more than 10 books/magazines

- No hobbies

- No reward system but only punishment

- No program prompts for dismissal but VDO to watch for knowledge and preparation to spend life outside the prison

-Inmates are in solitary confinement for about 23-24 hours a day

-Meals are served in the cell twice a day at six in the morning containing breakfast and lunch and at four in the evening upon shift changed of the regulators and trays will be collected immediately after meals have been taken.

-Permit to take physical exercise four times a week and around a hour once on a concrete ground enclosed by metal net with CCTV to record movements and regulators to control them from Central Command Post.

-Permit to take bath thrice a week and 15minutes once while the bathrooms are separated from the cell; pacing to the bathroom and during bath taking will be subject to control through electronic system.

4.1.2.4 Singapore

SUMS inmate treatment in Singapore especially developing vocational skills is subject to classification under the Rehabilitation Review (RR approach) to estimate who should be treated and what rehabilitation is necessary. This process is undertaken after the preliminary classification. The SUMS inmates are currently reducing. They are few and possible to implement the inmate treatment standards such as education for rehabilitation, religious doctrine for rehabilitation, and vocational training for rehabilitation. For example, a private corporation is established to run vocational training for inmates rationalizing on expedition, least cost and the prison is just only supervising. This private company called SCORE (Singapore Cooperation of Rehabilitation Enterprise) runs the vocational training beginning from procurement of supplies, equipments, and marketing management. Prisons are then a large-size factory and none to compete. Most productions are sewing, laundry, car-repair, printing, and bakery and so on.

Analogy-Disparity of SUMS Inmate Treatments: analogy between Thailand, England, Japan, and Singapore is capital criminals must be closely watched. However, literature reviews find that the above four countries allow capital inmates rehabilitation but more restriction than other common inmates. For example,

Thailand provides capital inmates for conduct improvement through moral training and spiritual enhancement. Japan and England apply rehabilitation program for SUMS inmates. It proves that though capital inmates must be rigidly controlled but associated with rehabilitation.

All four countries are different from USA where rehabilitation, vocational training and recreations are not provided for capital inmates but rigid solitary confinement for the whole day.

Clear differences are seen in USA about capital inmate treatment where pros and cons of its super-max compared to other four countries, i.e.

Pros: capital inmates in US super-max are not permitted to any vocational training or any recreation activities except under special permission. The US super-max is proved to be the real super-max or physically worth to control capital criminals, incapacitating them on decamping and interaction with regulators not beyond limit. It serves the super-max objectives to control inmates with special behavior through total segregation under rigid control for security and incapacitate recidivism during their detention. If there is vocational training or any rehabilitative activities; they allow the capital inmates to contact regulators and various rehabilitations draw capital inmates to associate each other which make control difficult and risk of decamping. The US super-max is them focused on just control.

Cons: the US super-max is found that when the capital inmates are not allowed for vocational training or any recreation activities except when there is permission; it end opportunities for them to improve themselves and no repentance. Significantly, its rigid control may lead to stresses because there are no activities to ease their tensions and fruitful leisure time spending.

Table 4.4 SUMS inmate treatments

Thailand	USA	England	Japan	Singapore
- May end vocational training since equipment and tools are possible weapons - apply spiritual development through morals and spiritual enhancement - apply Art-therapy -apply agro-mode or sufficiency economy to treat inmates	- No permit to any vocational training or any recreation activities since they are subject to solitary confinement for 23-24 hrs./day.	- provide education - provide vocational training of industrial and agriculture sectors - Rehabilitate through many programs e.g. sex, narcotics and so on	- apply rehabilitative programs, e.g. narcotics, and aggressiveness - emphasize education - group discussion -counseling - role-play in case of mental therapy - work in factory with system and program of vocational training	- provide education, spiritual enhancement through religious dogmas and vocational training courses of industry

Table 4.5 Pros-Cons of the US super-max compared to the other four countries (Thailand, England, Japan, and Singapore)

Pros	Cons
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - its physical attributes are appropriate for detain capital criminal (solitary confinement) - incapacitate decamping - incapacitate beyond limit contact with regulators - segregation for security and counter recidivism during detention -difficulty of decamping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - absence of opportunity to self-improvement - no self-repentance - become stressful since without activities for relax and spend fruitful free time - mental breakdown, low psychology and difficult to correct - may commit recidivism

Table 4.6 Pros-Cons of the US super-max in England, Japan, and Singapore

Pros	Cons
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - its physical attributes are appropriate for detain capital criminal (solitary confinement) - control and rehabilitation –focused - Corrections facilitate control but only for the possible groups correctable. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - if overact on corrections, it affects inmate controls – considerably disrespect the prison disciplines

4.1.3 SUMS Inmate Release

4.1.3.1 Thailand

Releasing SUMS inmates to the normal unit is called by the Corrections as “Internal Capital Case Move”. It is possible in two ways, i.e.

1. Routine Cases: upon term ends, the capital inmates will be moved from the SUMS to normal units under the approval of the prison committee chaired by the Zone Commander and all regulators co-examine on

their conducts during SUMS detention whether do they involve in trafficking or any other illegal and prohibited goods. If none is found; the committee will submit the checked inmate list to the central management for proposing them to the classification committee. Transfer will not be pre-informed and regulators closely attend this transfer not to allow any inmates communicate with others and will not free the inmates while the committee examines conducts during their detention.

2.Special Cases: upon any inmates distrustfully behave or anti-discipline of the prison or control problems such as fights, quarrels, possessing narcotics or prohibited objects and breaking the prison rules and regulations. The committee decides for solitary confinement for such distrustful acts or discipline-breaking. When the inmates serve the term; their names are submitted to the classification committee to decide their dismissal from the SUMS to the normal zone.

Inmates returned to the normal zones are prepared for further dismissal.

4.1.3.2 England

Dismissal Super-max inmates in England are different from Thailand because it clearly separate correctional affairs to meet each type of inmates. They are segregated from common inmates completely unlike in Thailand. The capital inmates classified for super-max, they will be confined for more than 12 months and will be reviewed in every 3-6 months. If the central classification committee finds them no tendency of decamping and less risk of control; the consensus is to regroup them to a lower level of security and control them until the sentenced term. On the contrary, they are found that there is still high risk of control or tendency of decamping; inmates will be upgraded to high security control. There will be transfer or change level of control to meet appropriate control before preparation for further dismissal to other programs.

4.1.3.3 Japan

Dismissal of SUMS capital inmates in Japan is different from Thailand but similar to England because its classification is clear to meet each type of inmates. They will be detained in the super-max excluded to other types. Those classified super-max inmates will be subject to vocational training appropriate to each individual. Upon the term ends, they will be provided with pre-release program by the central classification center for a week while the parolees will be provided two weeks pre-release program. Inmates must pass the program from the Commander and regulators related including guidance from the probation officers and job counseling from the job placement offices while the probation officers will host the trip to visit Office of Probation, Office of Job Placement, and other important offices of communities. In addition, during the pre-release program, the prison will provide a special annex with relax climates and closest to the outside conditions. There are three ways of release, i.e.

1. Release upon the term ends by sentence (ex-offender);
2. Release upon parole which allows inmates to faster adjust themselves to societies after a certain period of detention; and
3. Release upon pardons which has two approaches, i.e. general pardons on the occasion of the National Day, and individual pardons by petition.

4.1.3.4 The United States of America

Release the super-max inmates here is far different from Thailand but similar to England and Japan because the Federal Bureau of Prisons and the State Bureau of Prisons clearly segregated prisons to meet each type of inmates. The classified super-max inmates are exclusively detained and do not have opportunities for vocational training but reasonably treated such as reading and physical exercises. Upon the term ends, the reception and diagnosis center prepare their pre-release programs.

Normally, the US super-max will never release any inmates until the term ends except the medical emergency and presence at court for verdict hearing. The case of life-term will not have any pre-lease. The US super-max provide pre-release program for every inmate to allow them adapt before return to societies or sometime watch pre-release program from simulation in their cells.

4.1.3.5 Singapore

The release of the super-max inmates is different from Thailand but similar to USA and Japan. The Singaporean correction affairs clearly conduct evident classification to meet each type of inmates. The Super-max inmates are exclusively detained from the common inmates but they are individually provided with vocational training and appropriate treatments. When the term ends, the reception and diagnosis center prepares their pre-release program by allowing them to participate in social work program under classification measures called LSI-R SV (Screening Version) or Singapore Prison Short Risk Scale (SPSRS). These measures screens and classifies inmates for social works before dismissal that they can be well settled in societies after release.

Analogy-Disparity of Super-max to Normal Release:

England, Japan and Singapore are similar except Thailand and USA established the maximum security units to super-maximum security units. The three countries have no release to the normal zone but move inmates to the less security but with the similar process. If the central reception and diagnosis center considers the inmates have no tendency of decamping and less risk of control. Their resolution is to allow regroup for lower security and move them to the proper complex to continue their term until its ends with prelease programs.

Thailand is different from those three countries, i.e. there is no super-max units but just improving the 14 central prisons to be the maximum security (SUMS), no reception and diagnosis centers. Upon the term ends, inmates are moved to the new SUMS within the same prison. The release process is under the prison classification committee within the same prison.

Release to Normal Zone: upon tracing inmates' behavior for three months and find no risk or aggressiveness or stubbornness or narcotic ring free; they deserve return to their former zone if it is prolonged, it disheartens inmates.

Before pre-release program, there might be lowering level and classifying shirt color to distinct the type of inmates. Regulators will trace their behaviors and summarize every month by performance format. Regulators score each inmate and rank them by marks to facilitate ranking before returning to the normal zone as follows:

Level 1: focusing on solitary confinement;

Level 2: focusing on staying with others and behavior modification

Level 3: likely easing but focused on co-habitation program to ease stress and attitude and behavior adjustment before return to normal zone.

The US super-max release is different from four countries. Though it is identical of being the super-max and specific reception and diagnosis centers; there is no release to normal zone except dismissal by the term-ends except medical emergency or hosting to present at court for verdict only.

Comparison of Super-max Inmate Releases

Table 4.7 Release of super-max inmates to normal zones

Thailand	USA	England	Japan	Singapore
<p>- no new super-max constructed</p> <p>- Upon the term ends; inmates are moved to the normal zones in the same SUMS under the consideration of the prison committee</p> <p>- In special case of distrustful inmates or discipline breaking such as fights, quarrels, possessing narcotics or prohibited belongings; the committee decides solitary confinement the case until the term ends. Then their name list will be presented to the prison classification committee to resolute their release to the normal zone of the SUMS.</p>	<p>- There is super-max.</p> <p>- Normally, if without medical emergency or presence before court for verdict hearing, inmates will not be released until their terms end.</p> <p>- Incase of life imprisonment without pre-release program. It will be provided only if before the term ends.</p>	<p>- There is super-max.</p> <p>- Capital inmates of more than 12 month term will be reviewed every 3-6 months. If the classification committee of the reception and diagnosis center find them no tendency of decamping and less risk in control; there is regrouping for less security zone and move them to prison deserve them. They will be under control until their terms end with pre-release program provided before their dismissal.</p>	<p>- There is super-max.</p> <p>- Upon the term end, the central reception and diagnosis center prepare a pre-release program before their dismissal.</p>	<p>- There is super-max.</p> <p>- Upon the term end, the central reception and diagnosis center prepare a pre-release program before their dismissal by allowing them to attend community services under classification measures of LSI-R SV (Screening Version) or Singapore Prison Short Risk Scale (SPSRS). These measures classify the super-max inmates approaching release to be screened for community services before their real dismissal.</p>

4.2 Results of In-depth Interviews Conducted with the SUMS Commanders and the Top Executive of the Department of Corrections

The objective of in depth interviews is to realize opinions, experiences and action taken through appropriate model for inmate treatment in Special Units of Maximum Security (SUMS) Prisons in Thailand, their recommendations and observations upon the model. In addition, to avoid naming interviewees on their interviewed wording the research will not refer to the real names of the informants. Therefore, Nature 1: “**Key Informant**” is used for individual interviewee with specify their group; Nature 2: similar idea of more than one informant, the researcher will use “**Key Informant Group**” followed by their group. Results are synopsisized as blow.

Data from Key Informants

There are 18 key informants containing the prison administrator, i.e. Deputy Director General of Academics, Deputy Director General of Administration, penologist experts, Prison Commanders, Directors of Section, Directors of SUMS. General views presented will be adhered to the conceptual frameworks and detailed as in the interview format and each item is relevant to the conceptual framework.

4.2.1 Problems Risen in SUMS of Thailand

Q: What are problems, their algorithms and direction developed found in the SUMS of Thailand?

By the prison administrative experts; SUMS problems are classified as below:

4.2.1.1 Building/complex administration

Results show that majority of the prison administrators the current prisons/ complexes are structurally in appropriate to detain capital inmates since they change and rather influential and the SUMS conditions are unmatched, e.g.

“ ... Buildings are unlikely ready with previous structure given less strong and insecure to detain them here...”

“...Most SUMS are modified from the former ones. They are a part of the Central Prison and its physicality is unlikely appropriate while adjoining other zones without buffers. Some of its modification is blocked by the old structure such as difficult tree-cut and spotlights...”

“...The building structure is weak because of their old ages...”

“... Buildings are too near to communities and adjoining other zones...”

4.2.1.2 The SUMS Regulators

Results show that majority of regulators are not efficient enough, inexpert in control just only basic general knowledge, e.g.

“...Most regulators are naïve in technology such as unable to repair CCTV and using computer....”

“...If They were southern prisons where capital inmates are involved with national security or terrorists within the three provinces. These inmates are unable to speak Thai but local and speak javi or Malay rising uncommunicateability which suffers controls and they do not follow the prison regulations...”

“... Most of them are new allocated personnel, absence of knowledge and experience and naïve to the influential who are cunning and never underestimate them...”

“...Most officers lack knowledge of laws, rules and regulations...”

“...Prison personnel, employees, waged-labor, and guards employed by extra budgetary funds, and dishonest lawyers cooperate with inmates to smuggle in mobile phones...”

4.2.1.3 Smuggle in Mobile for Ordering Narcotics

into SUMS

Key informant group comment that inmates find loopholes in control and equipments are less used and inefficient in association with less personnel force which in turn eases smuggling mobile phones and found currently in newspapers, e.g.

“...The most critical problem in SUMS is mobile smuggling because if successful, it help them to contact outsiders for narcotics purchases. The more restriction the high price of the mobile becomes. It is the motivation to smuggling...”

“...If we can block mobile phones, it lowers narcotics order...”

4.2.1.4 SUMS Inmates

Inmates regularly complain on strictness which lowers regulators' morale in working, e.g.

“...Current inmates complain on the authority performance to every office, i.e. Department of Rights and Liberty, the Inspector General, the Administrative Court and other office of rights. When officers are strict to legal regulations, inmates complain and anti-authority...”

“...Inmates fear no laws. They are professional criminals, recidivists, fear hunger and fear no money for spending more than imprisonment. Even lowering their levels by recidivism, they are fearless since being undergo 10-11 year imprisonment. The worst level do not fear them only just 3 month of visit prohibition...”

4.2.1.5 Control Technology

The informant group comments that the SUMS are poor in reinforcement of technology and equipments such as CCTV, and Mobile Signal Monitor, e.g.

“There is insufficient CCTV, mobile signal monitor and none coverage and disturbance of signals from nearby communities...”

By the above five issues; it is possible to conclude that the Thai correctional affairs should provide more SUMS because nature of inmates have changed and more professional criminals fearless to common correctional systems, social influential persons, finance, and fear no authority. They can buy officers. There is passive measure sympathized by the Department of Corrections and impractical. Physically, their behaviors cannot be controlled leading to dysfunction of the control system as desired objectives. Therefore, overhauling the system is imperative in association with descriptions of causes and algorithms.

Causes that fail SUMS are summarized as follows:

1. Inmates' finance affairs: the current system cannot incapacitate their cash flows. Wealth eases them to acquire influences. Having their gangs lead to confusion which curtails the masterminded. Cashflows incapacitation reduces other problems.

2. Visiting objects: either from relatives or from officers' families led to problems. In fact, visiting objects from relatives are the channel to ease smuggling the prohibited articles. If there is unlimited, more smuggling flows while visiting objects from officers' families are another channel to build influence over officers lead to mutual fear of offensiveness between the officers and the inmates.

3. Unprofessional performance, i.e. officer must acquire more immune to control inmates. Fit officers are those cute in jurist principles, rules of working, and tolerance to any inmates' provocation such as an officer brings in a mobile phone from inmates' bribery or from inmates' psychological war and so on.

4. The physical structure ill-facilitates controls and the SUMS is as system the inmates can segregate themselves and the officers. Rationale is SUMS is a system to segregate those unable to stay normally. However, such grouping creates many types of inmates such as discipline-breaking recidivist, mental disorder inmates, and terrorist inmates who can build distrust. Segregating officers and inmates is to avoid psychological wars between inmates and officers and for the officers' safety.

5. There are no clear laws to cushion turning officers unable to follow jurisprudence. Having capital inmates influential on finance, and many lawyer; it is necessary for officers to handle the cases transparently. Inmates at present exploit these loopholes to harm and threaten regulators. To bridge this loopholes of the correctional laws involved with public administration are required.

6. No technology is used particularly mobile signal intervention for the immediate counter problems because the SUMS zone is not

autonomous; so the search system to counter smuggling of such mobile phones is likely weak. Counter technology is imperative in order to reduce also other problems.

7. Measures to treat SUMS inmates should be focused on control rather than other tasks. Current problems are there are over flow-in of objects from activities organized and may endanger safety such as vocational training with tools as prohibited weapons are possible for concealment . Inviting outsider into the SUMS such as religious rites might be also endangering or risk for smuggling. However, such principles are not anti- behavioral modification. In the zone there are shifts but it must come from the classification system and individual diagnosis to find appropriate model for behavior modification.

4.2.2 Inmate classification should be in the SUMS and inmate treatment

Q: What should be the characters classified to be SUMS inmate?

Prisoner classification for the SUMS should be personal treatment organized by a committee members who are penologists, correctional personnel, social workers, psychologists and so on and other personnel involved with prisons. There must be investigation of personal backgrounds, personality, general conditions, background conditions, causes of offense, and offense circumstances for planning correct therapy, training, corrections, and rehabilitation by each inmate. It includes inmates' problems and safety for some. Inmates deserved confinement in the SUMS must be the capital criminal, influential, organized crime of trafficking involvement, persons identified by the state office such as Office of the Narcotics Control Board. Sums inmates must strictly adhere to the prison affairs.

Most prisoner classification follows the designation of the Department of Corrections. It is corresponded with the concepts of most key informants, i.e.

“...Classifying inmate into SUMS should largely follow the same standards as designed by the Department of Corrections. Other in-depth details should depend on each prison management but must be through a classification committee of each prison to move or not to move each inmates rather than by move unreasonably ...”

SUMS inmate classification should primarily consider their types. Inmates of the same type must be detained together rather than being mixed with others. For example, SUMS for narcotics should not be mixed with murder or capital cases. It is corresponded with a key informant, i.e.

“...Inmate classification for SUMS must be the same type to prevent discrimination of their rights and benefits such as visits. Narcotics inmates and murder inmates have different visit day. The former has visit once a week the latter has visit every day. Such different criteria affect control in SUMS because some do not understand and it is difficult to control ...”

It is corresponded with the key informant of administrative level, i.e.

“...SUMS inmate classification requires considering their types. Different types have different control models. The narcotic inmates are influential while other types are not the masterminds. If they stay together there might be behavioral transfer, learning to offend and might be attracted into the narcotic ring in future ...”

The researcher further questions on the problems of SUMS classification process. Results show that there are unlikely problems because in general, the standard model begins with classifying every inmate entering the prison conducted by the committee members such as social workers from a hospital, psychologists from the Youth Observation and Protection Institution, assistant district officer, police, nurse, and member of Local Administration Organization. It is a use of interdisciplinary to guide and to co-examine how each inmate has to behave? How does inmate have to do? Which case needs rehabilitation? How does each case have to be controlled? What rehabilitation fit each case? The control examination leads to SUMS classification. It is corresponded with an administrative informant, i.e.

“...The problems of SUMS inmate classification are mostly none because it was adhered to the designation of Department of Corrections in the letter of the department No. MOI 0905/V.65 dated July 11, 1997 specifying six steps of inmate classification and adhering to grouping inmates under the letter No. MOJ 0706/V.70 dated November 21, 2000 classifying inmates into four groups, i.e. super-max inmates, maximum security inmates, medium security inmates, and low security inmates ...”

It is also corresponded with another administrative informant, i.e.

“...The SUMS inmate classification is applying common classification of the prison and finding no problems because it is subject to a classification committee of the prison where problems are unlikely found...”

However, a top management of policy contradicts,

“...classification still has problems though SUMS inmate classification adheres to regulations and obligations. However, classification sometimes by documents is not deep enough to uncover true behavior of inmates. For example, some cases possess large amount of narcotics but just a subordinate dominated by a mastermind. And the prison should look into this area. It needs reception and diagnosis center as another level. We can admit inmates deserve real SUMS detention ...”

A critical issue for SUMS classification should apply any model designed by the Department of Corrections. The Office of Penology specifies that SUMS is to segregate capital inmates and the influential inmates from other prisoners with definition for the capital and the influential inmates that:

-A person with personality that the surrounding people fear and presumptuous. Such personality enables to create unrest against control and is the mastermind of the riot in prison and /outside the prison.

-A violent and aggressive inmate.

-Inmate using prison/institution as a command den for lawbreaking

Inmates classified to SUMS are:

- 1.Preparing or attempting decamping
- 2.Being stubborn anti-administration of the prison/institutions
- 3.Behaving to use prison/institution as command den for lawbreaking
- 4.Inmates that the state identifies as capital ones or the Commanders order detention

Interview results show that the administrative informant groups have the same opinion, i.e.

“...Classifying inmates to SUMS should undertake two measures:

1. Being inmates as defined as capital criminal and influential depicted by the

Department of Corrections because they must be detained in SUMS.

2. Adopt also inmate behavior and inmates' organized crime network as

indicators...”

(2) SUMS Inmate Treatment

Q: Is it possible the SUMS physical structure a solitary confinement to prevent communicating with others?

Environmentalizing prisons/correctional institutions is through their control usefulness for decamping. The complex is possibly divided into three types, i.e.

Type I: a restricted area where none are allowed to enter even the inmates or the authorities such as areas around the inside enclosures as the restricted and dangerous areas.

Type II: a specific area where the authorities are allowed to enter only such as areas around zones blocked for inspection and outside enclosures.

Type III: a common area where the authorities and inmates are allowed to enter while inmates are subject to controls, such as dormitories, vocational workshops, canteens and physical exercise playgrounds (Aryuth Sinthopphan, 2002:86).

If ever examining the administrative contexts of the prisons/correctional institutions, it shows that most SUMS areas are specific areas

where only the authorities are allowed to enter only. SUMS areas are the only areas reserved for the authorities involved only.

Therefore, considering the physical structure of the 14 Thai prisons; most prisons have old structures and been modified to be the “SUMS” (Special Unit of Maximum Security). This in turn has to construct the solitary confinement to prevent communication between capital narcotics inmates (needed special surveillance) with other SUMS inmates. The Department of Corrections at present demands all prisons to survey the SUMS areas to construct solitary cell such as in the Central Prison of Songkhla. It is corresponded with a key informant, i.e.

“...It is agreed when the Department of Corrections examines the SUMS requiring solitary cells for capital or terrorized inmates under close control such as terrorism, riot, major trafficking and so on to prevent contacting with other inmates ...”

In addition, the idea is corresponded with another key informant, i.e.

“...At present, we cannot use normal areas even it is the SUMS to treat inmates especially those with brutal behavior. We have to construct solitary confinement to control them as demanded by the Department ...”

It is found that majority of samples have similar opinion to design solitary confinement to meet such a group. The Department has to allocate budgets for the SUMS for the construction. It is expensive to accommodate bathroom and toilet in each solitary cell. Examining other consecutive issues; they deserve single segregation.

If examining objectives of constructing solitary confinement in the Department of Corrections as above; inmates classified for SUMS solitary confinement must also be the capital inmates and violate Discipline Article 35 of the Corrections Act 1936 – rebellion against the authorities or anti-order or terrorized behavior needed special detention under the discretion of each prison classification committee.

In addition, after classification for solitary confinement and the issue imperative to consideration is there must also be *laws to justify it* to prevent lawsuit charged by inmates. Rationally, an inmate punished with solitary confinement deserves severe penalty and completely cut off from the outside world which most inmate cannot accept and struggle to avoid it. If examining the objectives of the Department in constructing solitary confinement for special custody, it is to segregate the capital inmates by objectives based on the SUMS inmate behavior. But it needs rule and regulations to justify it as the key informant groups relatively explain:

“...It would be good if solitary confinement is constructed in SUMS. In fact, most physical conditions of the SUMS are old structure which disables to entirely construct solitary confinement and the common confinement or both since its area is restricted ...”

“...Inmates punished in the solitary confinement show that they need special behavioral control, truly special custody, and rigid watch. By reasons, even with special supervision, the solitary inmates are still possible to smuggle mobile phone to order narcotics into the prison ...”

The laws and the departmental regulations to justify the solitary confinement by segregating capital inmates from other ones; no activity involvement; no association for super maximum security; and under confinement not

more than three months requires amendments of the department laws and rules to facilitate working. The key administrative informant group distinctively comments,

“...If solitary confinement imposed as in the departmental objectives; there must be laws for its justification. If solitary confinement takes the whole day, never leave the cell and total segregation; inmates take it as very severe and there might be lawsuit later. Laws and regulations must be amended not to affect regulators since inmates may sue the authorities to court ...”

If laws and regulations are unclear, the prison has to solve this problem with during daytime, solitary inmates are allowed to take lunch with other inmates but return at night to their solitary cells segregated from others. This is to prevent the aftermath lawsuit from them. If they need explanations of their solitary confinement on its justification; the prison can raise the Ministerial Rules of Interior, No. 42: “inmates with special behavior must be segregated” as the key administrative informant group distinctively comments,

“...The prison must process to solve this problem to prevent lawsuit from inmates or their relatives by allowing them to take lunch with other inmates for their relax rather than oppressing; allowing them to participate in other activities – not all the time under solitary confinement. At night, they are led back to their cells to prevent behavioral transfer or to smuggle in mobile phones. This action is adhered to the Ministerial Rule of Interior No. 42 that inmates with special behavior must be segregated ...”

“...Duration of solitary confinement should legally not exceed three months ...”

Q:What are the differences between inmates confined in the SUMS and other inmates normally confined?

Administering prison system and inmate control are the primary work processes among the six areas of the prison administrations which are general administration, penologist practices, vocational training, education, welfare, and control and guarding.

It is seen that inmate controls is the most important affair in the prison administration. Controls and guarding are detailed as:

(1) Control: it is to take responsibility and to supervise not to allow mishap and decamping by strictly adhering the prison disciplines, inmate promotion, promotion proposal, disciplinary punishment, screening inmates for outside works, transporting inmates to outside hospital. Controls is the prime task of the prisons, and

(2) Guarding: it is responsibility to supervise security in prison, systematizing search and guarding the prison complex.

The principles of the departmental SUMS and inmate treatment are to limit relationship between inmates and the authorities to incapacitate wrongdoing of both parties by replacing with technology for control. Inmate activities are organized by aptitude, interest and needs aiming to enhance spirituality to freeze aggressiveness and to accept rigid confinement not to raise rioting. SUMS inmate treatment requires considering maximum security of either the prison physicality or rehabilitation or activities emphasizing classification, behavioral modification program and individual treatment. Vocational training must be free from tools turned weapons or equipments for decamping while specifying capacity of the solitary confinement zone to meet its atmosphere. When inmates are not troublemakers, not recidivists, not breaking disciplines; they will be moved from the solitary areas to relieve rigid control in order to enter other types of rehabilitation or to enter the pre-release program.

It shows that the SUMS inmate controls are different from common inmate controls. The former emphasizes higher level of rigid methods and measures and serious behavioral watch all the time. There are two objectives of SUMS inmate controls, i.e.

(1) For Deterrence: to end opportunities to offend and behavior modification for repentance and fear to attempted offense through prioritizing practices of visits, medication, uniform, cell, search system and other measures.

(2) Counter contact or interaction between SUMS inmates and other inmate zones or visiting relatives for the purposes of breaking rules, regulations, obligations, laws, rioting, in part of internal security and outer social security. The key administrative informant group comments,

“...The SUMS inmate treatment must be clearly different from other common inmates in the prison/institutions. The SUMS inmate behavior is remarkably different from the common inmates. The former is mostly involved in narcotics, influential, and large amount to of saving. Some position themselves as influencing other inmates with subordinates for uses and is against the prison regulation such as debt dunning, retaining mobile phones and so on...”

It is corresponded with an administrative informant, i.e.,

“... The SUMS inmate control is focused on rigidity or control rigidity, i.e. rigidity in search, exit-entry, object search, and inspection to stay in the limits and inconvenient for movements while visiting must be recorded and tapping...”

In addition, the behavioral differences in inmate have been found that controlling common inmates and SUMS inmates find details in the inmate freedom. The SUMS inmates are rigidly controlled turning their lives are different from other inmates who are outside the SUMS and find opportunity for dismissal while the SUMS inmates find more difficult to meet release except utmost special cases or the term ends. For example, the royal pardon of 2010; inmates outside SUMS have favor for royal pardon while the SUMS inmates particularly narcotics cases find difficult for temporal release or reviews of royal pardon and so on.

Q: The SUMS inmates subject to capital sentence and capital cases; do you think it needs to only focus on controls or behavioral modification? To what extent could religious roles socialize the mind of inmates?

All the 14 SUMS to confine capital inmates is found from interviews that the SUMS inmate treatment should focus on rigid control and behavioral modification during their confinement.

It is seen that current objectives of confinement are not restricted only with controls only but also behavioral reformation so that those inmates would return into quality members of their families, communities and societies after dismissal. Besides, there are more problem arisen with the current prisons either overloaded inmates, or external intervention or rights claims. All these issues demand the prisons and the correctional affairs to develop to meet the present situations. The Department has solve some groups of inmates especially the decamping groups, capital sentence groups, influential groups, and endangering groups should have been confined in the SUMS. The SUMS regulators must also be specially trained and high performance.

Most Departmental prisons are at present focused on modernity and maximum security necessary for controlling capital criminals, capital inmates and capital sentence inmates, which are related to rehabilitation and not necessary to be happened during the confinement. However, there would be modern inmate treatments imposed such a restitution program, parole, home incarceration and electronic monitoring.

Besides the modern prison should become smaller size for prevalent control and managerial expedition. The prison should not be too socially segregated. Its designs should be differed from the traditional high enclosures. Prison buildings should be for variety of specially services for inmates such as special maximum security, school, hospital, exercise playground and so on. Enclosures might not be needed but replace with technology to prevent decamping. At present, prisons are counted as a place for control and corrections while encouraging them to adapt with outside societies in order to minimize negative effects. Changes have been found beginning from policy to practices as well as the new designs for modern prisons.

“...The SUMS inmates are the capital sentence inmates and critical such narcotics. They should emphasize control and behavioral reformation as well ...”

“...Two things should be emphasized with the SUMS inmate treatment, i.e. rigid control and rehabilitation while observing whether and how their behaviors are improved or not. If improved, their control must be eased...”

“...the SUMS inmates are critical and high capital sentence until execution. Most are the narcotics with large amount of possessions during arrest and may be trafficked with outsiders. This group needs rigid control and behavioral modification...”

“...We cannot disregard the 2nd Departmental task: rehabilitation. Though inmates are sentenced to SUMS and subject to rigid control by the prisons while organizing proper rehabilitative activities for them too...”

Some key informants contradict the key administrative informant group, i.e.

“...The SUMS inmates should primarily be subject to control rather than behavior modification because they are professional criminals, critical and influential. And uncommon. Sometimes, this group is by principles classified by the Department as the corrected TYPE 3 or the difficult to be corrected because they are recidivists, professional criminals which needed top control. Modification or not should be examined only case by case ...”

Adopting Buddhism to socialize the SUMS inmates

Inmates in prisons/institutions of the Department of Correction has modified their behavior and provide their rehabilitation, which an objective in the punishment believing that offending individuals have no intention to offend but oppressed by environment and other means beyond their control such as poverty, troubles, negligence, narcotics uses, immoral environments, late-close entertainment complex, prostitution, existing social values, criminal learning, association with criminals and the victim and so on. These entire factors do not come from the offender but surrounding him/her. Therefore, offenders are possibly corrected to become good as before. With this concept above; many nations including Thailand emphasize rehabilitation more than only enforce retributive punishment.

Inmate rehabilitation through education and vocational training still there are moral training and spiritual enhancement. They are various approaches the Department demands prisons/institutions to conform and based on training primarily applying Buddhist morals and ethics process to allow learner understand Buddhist dogmas such as primary, intermediate and advanced dharma scholar, meditation, Buddhist homilies, training on occasions of the nation, religion

and monarch by Buddhist association speakers, by army chaplain, by experts, training Christians and Muslims, pre-release training, monkhood before release, and training with prison as dharma home and so on. The Departmental measures are similar to Buddhist dogmas aged ago and valuable which share to prevent and to solve crimes in another way. It helps pacify the mind to adhere to regulations and disciplines while improving behavior with better consciousness, better behavior and enabling to reduce conflicts among inmates and happy coexistence ready to return to societies with peace and order. All inmates will be trained and reformed their behaviors since their arrival until their departure. Any released wish to live in monkhood; the prisons/institutions would host the ceremony. In addition, inmates of other beliefs are also allowed to invite speakers or religious leaders for instructions and to perform their religious rites without discrimination. Interviewing the 14 prison administrators and the Departmental executives, it is found that they have mostly similar opinion on the point of adopting religious dogmas particularly Buddhism to help the behavior modification of SUMS inmates as shown in the comments of the key informant groups, i.e.

“...Agreed that dogmas should be adopted to help the SUMS inmate rehabilitation. It will help reduce recidivism and improve them such as inviting monks or other religious leaders from private organization or other religious association to be speakers. Inmates should be allowed to attend their religious rites such as Ramadan for the Muslim to attend their religious rites even they are the capital inmates and needed SUMS. Adopting religion for spiritual enhancement serves the purposes and eases rigid control but socialize spirituality...”

“... Adopting religious dogmas for SUMS inmate spiritual enhancement leads them to repentance and understands the karma cycle. We create our own karma

none does it for us and we have to pay for it. It needs detachment. In other belief such as Christianity, we may invite religious or missionaries to teach and explain how to be shameful before sin. There will be confession for converting to be good citizen and so on..."

"...Adopting religion to help socialize the mind allows inmates know how to meditate, know sins and goodness and the capital inmates to behave better..."

From interviews, it is found that some key informant contradict with the key administrative groups because it is improper to prioritize religious dogma for spiritual enhancement. Religious dogmas need rites and initiation of outside speakers. It affects guarding system because they are the capital, critical and influential inmates who need rigid control and it is improper to invite outside speakers for performing activities or rites. Also, the SUMS chaplains are few and insufficient for conducting activities and rites. Some key informants comment:

"...Adopting dogmas to improve inmates' spirituality is good but all religions must conduct rites and they trouble the authorities since we have few authorities and few inside chaplains. To invite outside speakers needs close control because if allow them to conduct rites, it endangers the zone, the SUMS is the deadly zone ..."

Q: Organizing education or vocational training for the SUMS inmates; which one do you think appropriate most to the inmates?

The prison administrative system in Thailand in general contains six dimensions, i.e. general administration, penologist practices, control and guarding, vocational training, education and welfare. It is possible to consider that vocational training for inmates is the important task to provide for inmates.

The vocational training is under responsibility of Department of Training supervision (1) Vocational Training Jobs: responsible for planning and training to meet local materials, market and each individual aptitude; (2) Capital Benefit Jobs: responsible for credit-debit journals and secure capital benefit from vocational training of inmates and reserved fund for prisons to have circulated capital for vocational training; (3) Commercial Jobs: responsible for market entry and selling products which at present sales are in the Corrections Expo and Relative Day ; (4) Training Supplies Jobs: responsible for procuring materials, and supplies with the capital benefits used for training, material inventory, storing and disbursement, maintenance and inventory accounting; (5) Transportation Jobs: responsible for vehicle procurement, supervision, maintenance and vehicle distributions; and (6) Social Work Outside Prison: responsible for seeking the departmental approval; and transport prisoners to social work outside prison under laws and obligations.

It is found that all the 14 prisons organize rehabilitation for the capital inmates with rigid controls through various activities as inmate treatment by conditions and prison management. Budgets, personnel, and places which are mostly adhere to the Departmental order. Vocational therapy is mostly emphasized which requires to examine about knowledge, ability and physical fitness and their individual needs with the objectives to know working, work values, and applying knowledge from vocational training after dismissal as a key informant comments:

“...Organizing instruction and vocational training for SUMS inmates should be focused on vocational therapy that they know self-values, working, and based on each individual physicality ...”

In addition, results show that key informants are aware of inmates' safety and the authorities 'safety during vocational training. Any training has to consider safety because it needs supplies for training which it needs to avoid equipments as tools for decamping or assaulting others. Supplies should not be concealable for rioting as informants comment:

“... Vocational training should avoid sharpening tools or equipment possible for decamping or assaulting others and not concealable or smuggling for rioting in the prisons ...”

Results show that most informants agree that activities of vocational training should be focused on mental relax or recreation for small group such as arts-therapy group emphasizing drawing, painting using pencil or Chinese brush rather than using water color or rotting designs which are difficult to control tattoos as informant group comment:

“...Drawing as vocational training is appropriate because it can be use for earning after dismissal and can cool down the mind but drawing should be by pencil only because if it were water color or rotting, inmates may use for tattooing. Poster color has been attempt, inmates use them for tattooing called “Prud”: a few minutes after tattooing, it is swollen and infected which need operation – the human skin rejects the color but if from rotting ink, it serve tattooing and inmates favor it...”

“...Vocational training should affect emotion and feeling while relaxing the mind. It helps concentrate on working such as the SUMS in Songkhla provides inmates to make birdcages or the cages for black-crested bulbul, and red-whiskered bulbul. Birdcages are arts because the Southerners love raising birds. It is a training to meet local and their needs but equipments controls must be with rigid control and the authorities should know who are distributed. After training; all equipments must be returned as number of distribution...”

“...Vocational training for capital inmates should be without many equipments and unable to turn into weapons or tools for decamping such as saw blades. Steels should not be allowed. For example, training on welding is improper but emphasizing arts therapy, vocation –therapy and music recreation and so on...”

“...vocational training should be farming in the SUMS such as fertilization, plant nursery, fertilizer from raising earthworms, constructing tanks rather than ditching for better water-change, raising Nile tilapia, raising catfishes, organize shift for raising as practices, allowing inmates to observe fish behavior how they grow, their weight, their length, their food, to train them to think. There are no equipments for decamping. There may be planting horticulture or fruit trees, and the rest products could be distributed to other zones around SUMS..”

“...Activities of vocational training could be few but needed mental development as socialization since they are the capital inmates and less care in vocations because they think they serve long-term sentence and find uninterested. So, vocational training should be offered to other zones and other types of inmate...”

Q : What should be classic qualifications of the SUMS regulators?

In the literature reviews, the Department of Correction specifies criteria for the SUMS regulators that they must have special qualifications distinctive to other correctional personnel. By reasons, the SUMS inmate treatments require control, administration, supervision, corrections, and rehabilitation,

equipment, tools and arms skills. Training on equipments expert is needed including knowledge and ability in negotiation at advanced level. In addition, SUMS needs full-time psychiatrist and social workers. Their welfare and remuneration should be raised as incentive to attract more authorities with better knowledge and ability to join the task. This is to soften chaos in SUMS regulators. They are drivers of disciplines and ease administrations. With the above principles, the Department of Corrections specifies qualifications of the SUMS regulators with following details.

SUMS regulator must be rotated every three months to prevent familiarity on duty and the following procedure must be adhered with:

1. Equipped with knowledge and ability and efficiency in inmate controls with physical health, less interaction with inmates and employ CCTV to trace their behaviors

2. Regulators' uniforms must be on-duty uniform provided as welfare in prison/institutions

3. Prohibit non-involvement officers entering the zone unnecessarily; if any one does there will be tracing and reporting to the Commander every month.

4. Provide martial arts with bare hands and baton training

5. Technical training for dynamite search

6. Encourage personnel to learn related laws and inmate treatments

7. The SUMS regulators must report daily performance to prevent passiveness and collect all performance of each regulator.

8. The SUMS regulators play roles as guardians by being distributed responsible inmates as advisees on problems risen among them and provide solutions including receiving complaints.

Results from interviews show that the key administrative informant groups similarly agree that The SUMS regulators must be:

“...The SUMS regulators must know well about laws, regulations, related obligations about jobs, advanced technology, honest, tactful, and observative and pass ranger course, dynamite or illegal articles search with skills and expertise...”

“...Qualifications of SUMS regulators are calm, cool, hard ear, vigor, honest, non-greedy, anti-bribery, and tough heart because capital inmates particularly narcotic inmates are influential, bossy and exploit money to trap regulators into their trafficking ring...”

“... The SUMS regulators must have strong spirit, know good and evil, high education or at least bachelor degree especially bachelor of laws which will help knowing laws, regulations and obligations. It leaves no loopholes for complaints. If the authorities do not know regulations, it troubles them in working. If regulators earn bachelor degree and inmates earn vocational diplomas; they respect and dare not challenge and obey. On the contrary, if regulators earn degrees lower than inmates, they are fearless. This is the point which is overlooked and it is critical. This is a psycho-fights, and emotional controls. The authorities classify inmates; and vice versa and inmates do it every day. Inmates today earn 4-5 degrees while the authorities earn just vocational certificate and diplomas for long time and never continue their education. Inmates care none because less educated less knowledge than they do. ...”

“... Authorities must be skillful, tactful, and well-informed and significantly technocrat with integrity in oneself...”

“...Authorities should at least earn bachelor degree. If having integrated knowledge with skills and experience, they ease the inmate controls...”

“...The SUMS regulators besides having work skills and proper personality must be well trained in related fields regularly such as control system, modern monitoring, such as mobile signal detector, CCTV, intelligence course, arms uses, etc...”

Q: To what extent the technology monitoring application can deter the SUMS inmates' offenses?

Applying technology for monitoring in the SUMS areas is a reinforcing measure or for more efficient inmate control. At present, by policy the Department demands prisons upgrading to be the SUMS must apply technology for management more and reduce number of authorities. In particular modern technology for inmate control, security and prison management must focus on the safety for the authorities. Electronic devices should be design exactly for the correctional affairs such as CCTV, weapon and prohibited object detector, fingerprint check, electric doors, tear-gas and reinforcement systems such as barbed wires, and alarm signals.

Special reinforced devices should specially support prisons, e.g. CCTV on inspection walkways, within cells, workshops, walls, bathrooms, and wardrobes to relay signals to the central control.

In addition, tapping system should be installed in dormitories for the authorities on shift to hear and order to the dormitories all the time. Sensors systems must be installed inside the enclosures ready to signal the guard towers along

the wall. The authorities in the central command center can inspect the plan of the laser systems while five high voltage wires must be installed along the wall to prevent decamping to outside or to the lower security zones.

From the above designation, the key informant groups have similar opinion, i.e.

“...Adopting technology to help control capital inmates is very useful for administrating SUMS because it reduce risk for the authorities responsible in the SUMS zones and it is not necessary to take walk inspection in every spot where in some SUMS there are 300-400 cases which create risk if inmates mobilized for riot or assault the authorities...”

“...Technology for control helps deter the SUMS discipline-breakers, and secure the authorities. At least inmates know there are CCTVs, they may fear to break disciplines or rioteering e.g. CCTVs but there must be enough number to meet the prison conditions such as the Central Prison of Songkhla accommodates 16 CCTVs, it SUMS accommodates 13 CCTVs. Its area is 2.5 acres (5 rais); In The central Prison of Khlongphai at present, there are 34 CCTVs but only 26 are active the rest are in active of broke down. ...”

“...Technology is a tool to collect evidence if some foxy inmates may argue of not breaking discipline but CCTVs confirm through its records. It shows that some inmates play gambling, HI-low and do not fear thinking that CCTVs break down. They gamble happily but the authorities secretly repair them and unknown to inmates.

So evidence has asserted their offenses and Technology effectively helps working...”

“...Technology to help control inmates helps deter discipline breaking among SUMS inmates through CCTVs but their installment should cover the complex and enough authorizes to control them all the time...”

Q: Do qualification of SUMS inmates affect parole or reducing term of sentence and what are criteria to return them to normal zone?

Parole in Thailand is to allow offender to convert to citizen for those undergo sentence for sometimes and dismissed before the real term. Parolees must behave well, persevere, and advance in education and work. They will be reward with opportunities to adjust themselves to societies where they will return to. Also, they have been rehabilitated in the prison about education, necessary career serving their needs and enable them to fruitfully spend their real lives.

Parole for prisoners is a pre-release but counted on good conduct and serves the sentence for not less than one in three of the term depicted in the court warrant. In the case of life sentence, the subject must serve at least 10 year term. The parolees must be the excellent inmates under the examinations of the prison committee members who are the prison Commander/ Director of the institution, Control and Guard Department Chief, Vocational Training Chief, Education and Spiritual Development Chief, and some officers from the prison/ the institutions respected to involve as additional committee members. Inmates of capital sentence are rarely rewarded for parole because the conduct control takes around five years while the petty inmates meet troubles with their classification. Usually, parolees come from excellent level but the petty inmates achieve mostly the middle level and there is no reward for the level.

With the guide designated by the Department; the key administrative informant groups comment:

“...If the capital sentence inmates in SUMS do not deserve parole except the pre-release inmates. The SUMS entry inmates should not be rewarded with parole. There must be clear criteria of screening, and classification. If they behave well they should be released to the normal zone but usually, they do not meet the primary criteria. We have no idea whether the committee reward them parole or not....”

Some informants comment that parole should be reward to capital inmates:

“...If they deserve parole, they should but information for consideration should be coordinated with external offices such as the Tambol Chief, the Village Chief, the Local Administration, the Provincial Administration and police should watch over them ...”

Interview results from experts on classification for SUMS and inmate treatments are probably summarized as follows:

1. Inmates deserve SUMS prisons must be capital criminals, influential, involver in narcotic ring or being inmates depicted by such as Office of narcotics Control Board for SUMS prison.

2. SUMS classification needs to consider their types to be admitted. The same type should be group together rather than mix with other groups such as Group for narcotics should not be mixed with homicide groups or other violent acts.

3. Classifying inmates to SUMS should be screened again because they may really deserve it.

4. Within the SUMS prison, there are renovated to new solitary cells to prevent communication problem between the capital narcotic inmates and other capital inmates in other cases.

5. Controlling inmates in the SUMS prison is differed with other zones. It emphasizes more rigid methods and measures, rigid control and observation all the time. It needs rigid even at search, exit-entry, belonging search, inspection of capital or critical inmates to stay in their designated areas unable to freely move while relative visits are recorded and tapping.

6. The SUMS inmate treatments should emphasize rigid control and rehabilitation together and observation of behavior for change and should deserve to move back to the normal zones or not.

7. Dogmas should be adopted to help rehabilitation for the SUMS inmates which will help reduce recidivism and improve the,. Adopting dogmas to help rehabilitant should allow inmates to relax while introducing dharma for spiritual socialization.

8. Activities for vocational training should be concentrated on relaxing activities for the mind or recreation and among small groups such as arts therapy and music–therapy and avoid vocational training using equipment and could be adapted for decamping or assaulting.

9. The SUMS authorities should have deep knowledge of laws, regulation and obligation related to their jobs. They also need to know modern technology, are honest, tactful, observative, and pass training of ranger course, objector illegal belonging searches skillfully and with expertise.

10. Adopting technology to help authorities control SUMS inmates is so useful to administrating the SUMS prison. By reasons, technology helps authorities responsible for the SUMS areas, reduces duty risk and needs not take walk inspection every spot, reduces encountering between authorities and inmates.

11. The SUMS inmates should be rewarded parole except those have been released from the SUMS zones. However, upon entry to the SUMS prison and if they behave well, they should be segregated to normal zone but unable to obtain parole since they will not be able to pass basic criteria as specified by the Department of Corrections.

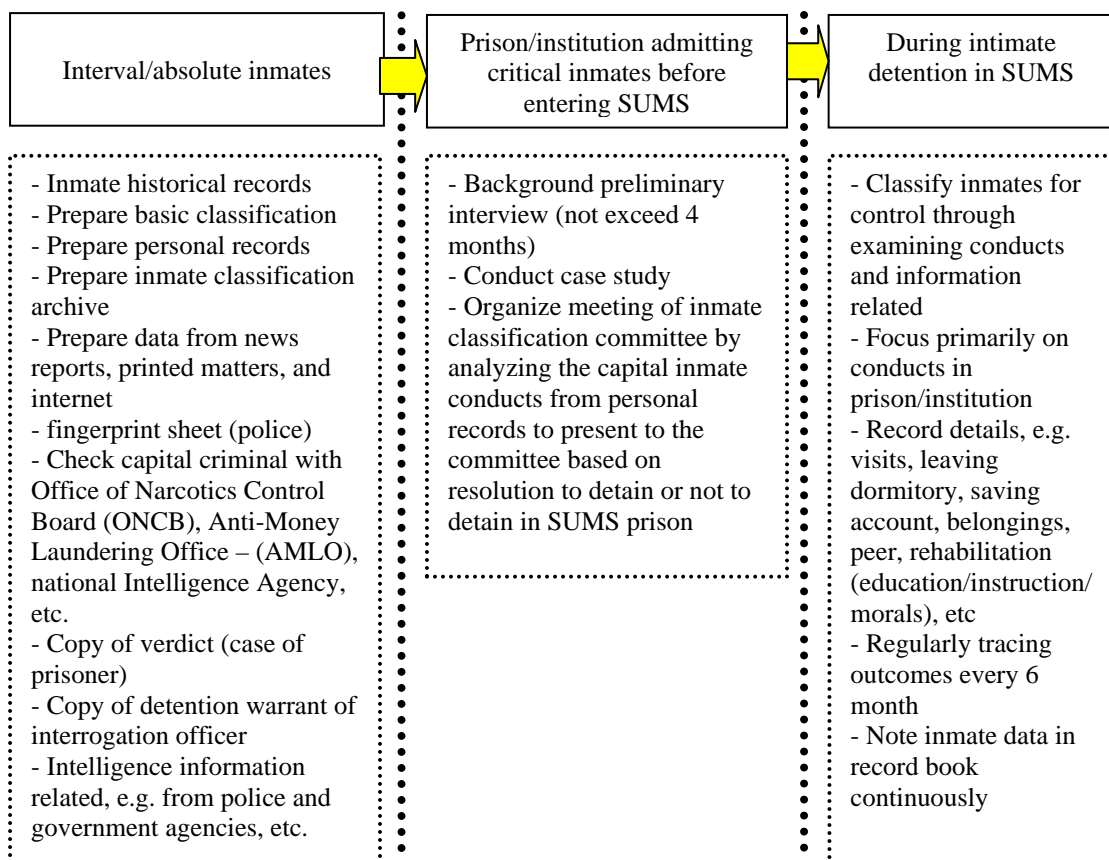
4.2.3 An Appropriate Model for Inmate Treatment in SUMS prisons

What should be the direction of inmate treatment in the SUMS in Thailand?

ISSUE 1: Inmate classification deserved admission in the SUMS

Inmate Treatment in SUMS in Thailand is key in their control apart from good governance, personnel, and modern technological supplies. What cannot be ignored and left out which affect work efficiency is the *Inmate Classification*. Though the present SUMS accommodates some inmates unclassified. Their stay opens to some inmates attempted to offend or regulation-breaking might lend other inmate hands to act for or to coordinate for. So, their behavior on-watch and measures imposed at the same standards cannot be ignored but the control should not over oppress them. However it should be replaced by various activities, services and welfares they deserve all together.

Figure 4.1 The SUMS Inmate Classification



From interviews, the researcher can summarize the inmate classification to screen them for SUMS as below:

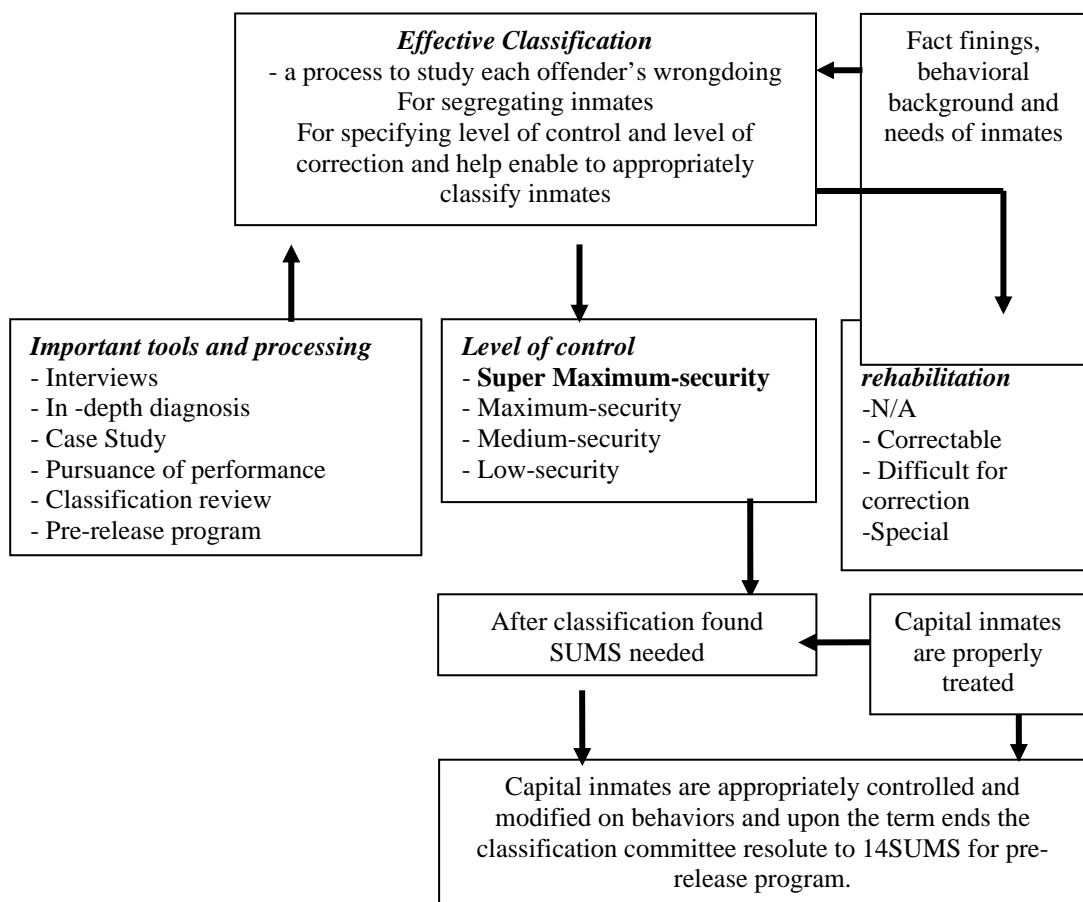
Issue 1.1. Classification of good inmates is prison/institution operation process can identify how to treat each inmate. It is a process to study the behavior of each case how to control them in order to properly meet their needs which will facilitate the prison administration regarding its security and inmate rehabilitation. The inmate classification requires pursuing evaluation and classification reviews because both approaches is like to watch each improvement and what have been improved or not improved and rehabilitated or not rehabilitated. It will be useful for improving classification plans because human behaviors are sometimes not certain but changed by circumstances, pursuing performance and classification review. It is compared to improving plans for inmate control and treatment and if those pass

classification for better behaving; the prison is unnecessary to rigidly control them and they may properly be rewarded since their early admission until their release.

When classification has better system enabling to clearly identify and segregate inmates; the capital inmate screening could be evident. *Effective inmate classification enables to efficiently segregate inmates of criticality from common inmates.*

Upon classification them from common inmates they will be transported to the SUMS in 14 prisons and it is necessary to regularly follow-up and enable to synopsise as the chart below.

Figure 4.2 Definition of effective classification



Issue 1.2. Criteria to select the SUMS inmates

Inmates deserve detained in SUMS in Thailand from the interview results, it was found that there are two major types divided by inmate behavior legible to be punished by law and inmate behavior unable to be punished:

1. Inmates classified by the SUMS committee clearly behave discipline-breaking and it is the authority of the SUMS to enforce punishment them .For example, stubborn inmates will undergo light punishment. But if they are still stubborn and likely to be violent and rioting many times or rioter for strike, unrest in the prison/institutions, decamping behavior or preparing decamping and so on.

2. Inmates classified by the SUMS committee clearly resolute that there is no clear offense and unable to legally punish. But from records or external office identify as “critical criminals” who might be the mastermind or the influential and unable to impose lawsuit or any discipline-breaking. Sometimes, there is no evidence and unable to trace from their subordinates but just the suspected. If they are detained in the normal zone, they would raise troubles, so they are transported to SUMS. Some detainees in SUMS are the influential, networkers, narcotic traffickers or mobile phone involvers as inmates supporting or dictating subordinates to act alike an organized crime.

The SUMS prison will have four special zoning for capital inmates as below:

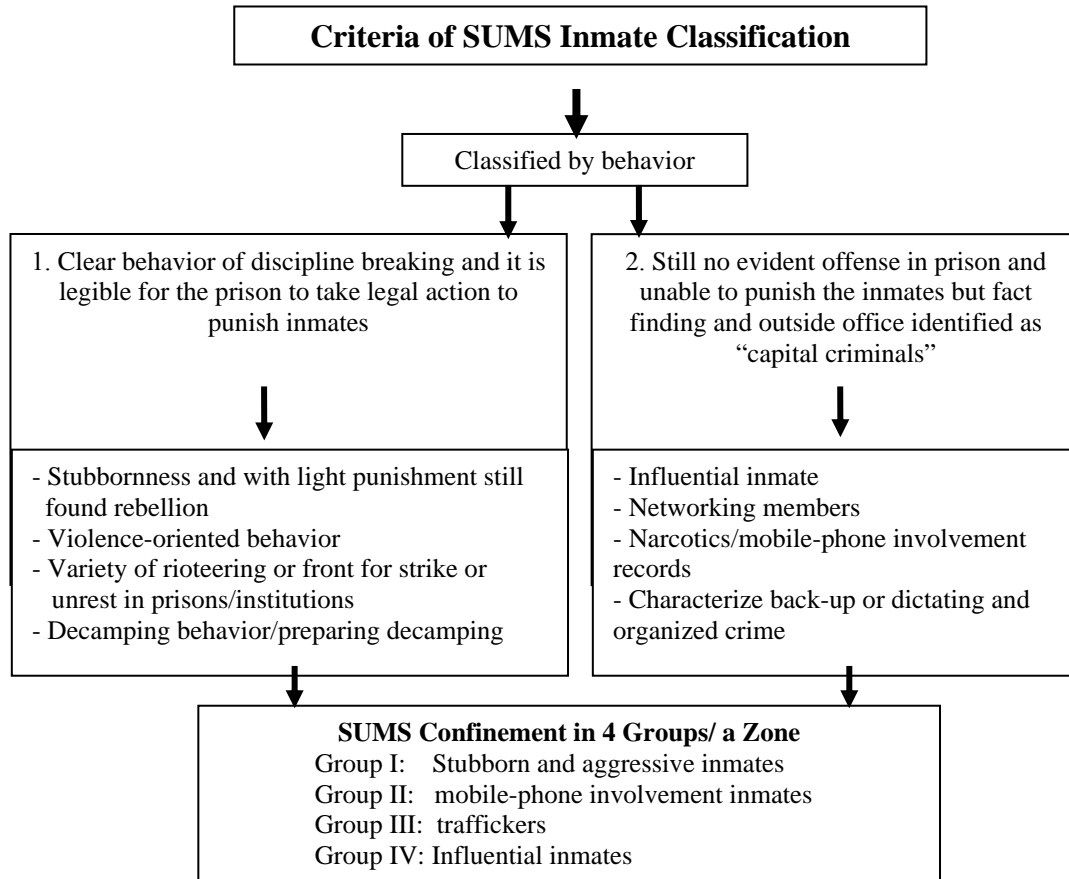
Type I: Stubborn and aggressive inmates

Type II: Inmates involved mobile phones

Type III: Narcotics inmates

Type IV: Influential inmates

It can be charted as below:

Figure 4.3 Criteria of SUMS inmate classification**Issue.1.3 Criteria of selecting the authorities to the SUMS prison**

Selection: special selection as below:

Selecting authorities to control inmates with stubbornness and influential; so the authorities to work here must:-

1. Being trained on effectively communicating with inmates because it is important such as how such inmates should be treated and how to converse with them.

2. Know how to handle these types of inmates, understand how to trace their behavior and the authorities must have deep information of the each inmate behaviors because in the zone of SUMS there are countless regulations and detaining inmates here for long time endanger them. So, there must be classification

to dismiss them from the SUMS to the normal zone and under watch if they behave better, they are able to be classified to the normal zones.

3. The authorities must have morality and ethics and be the correctional authorities and enable to clearly identify that the authority is moral and ethical using the correctional indicators prepared by selecting from:

- Clean record from discipline-breaking during on duty

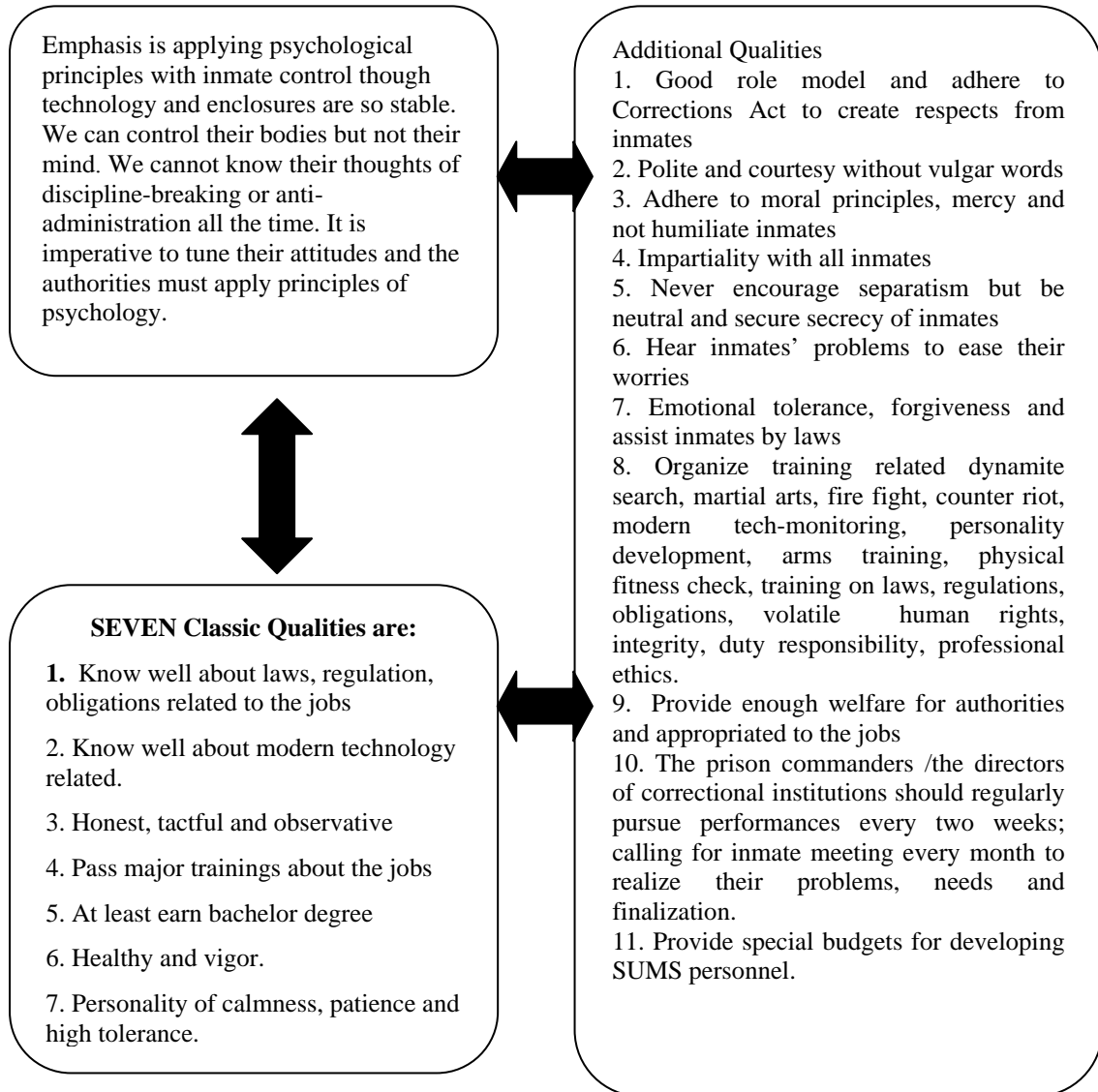
- Good performance, no risk behavior of derogatory on conduct and personal records

- Undergo psychological test and applying the departmental indicator to indentify competencies and has to pass various course training as specified by the Department of Corrections

- Organize training for the SUMS authorities on courses of SUMS operation, i.e. general knowledge of inmate attributes of this group, communication techniques, behavioral trace technique, intelligence techniques, inmate observation techniques, info-coordination techniques, martial arts techniques, fact-to-face algorithm, prison mishap or riot control, and morals and ethics for working.

Besides qualifications above, the Department of Corrections needs incentive for the authorities to work in SUMS through higher remuneration and worthier than working in other zones for survival the economic regression because they work harder and riskier than others. The Department has to similarly pay them higher else none would work in SUMS prison. This includes life insurance for them or if there are complaints; the commanders have to vindicate subordinates. However, if any authorities err, there must be severe punishment as in the Punishment Theory – gaining high pay still wrongly doing; consequence should have been more grievous either being fired or subject to criminal punishment. The lawsuit must be speedy to exemplify other authorities fear to make mistake. Another issue is the proportion between inmates and the authorities should be appropriate so that tracing inmates efficiently. If there is mishap in the prison, the force must be sufficient and ends mishap without delay.

Figure 4.4 SUMS Authority Developments



Issue 1.4 Technology to monitor SUMS inmates

Technology for control should have been applied during budget scarcity is CCTV to cover the complex in SUMS zone to watch inmates, detecting devices and mobile signal monitor.

Issue 1.5 Ill-facilitating laws for SUMS inmates

Laws do not legalize transport inmates to SUMS and the Corrections Act is still enforced. At present, there is no clear matter of law, it needs to its relative

contexts for enforcement which rise problems of complaint about inmate treatments on discrimination. When they do no wrong; why are they differently treated by admitting them into SUMS? For example, inmates charged by the Office of Narcotics Control Board identifying critical criminals and differently treat them; there is a complaint that how does the Office know they commit crime or chaos in the prison and segregate them to SUMS? This issue demands the authorities to explain to court with evidences. In the past, the correctional allowed whipping inmates but at present it is impossible. Whipping in the past has been imposed on the suborn inmates and difficult to control. When this measure is impossible, it is necessary to introduce new system. When the traditional corrections are inapplicable with this inmate groups; disciplinary punishment is helpless to deter wrongdoing. It is necessary to initiate segregated control through zoning; it truly incapacitates inmates during SUMS detention with other general inmates. Legalization should justify with this group of inmates regarding screening, classification, if any inmates are subject to suspicion of wrongdoing though still yet to do; it is legible to segregate them to the SUMS zone and inmates have no rights to complain. For example, the Central Correctional Institution regulates on this matter but still being complained because there is no legalization to justify this regulation. The Department of Corrections should prioritize this issue and speed the main laws and systematize in recording their behavior with relevancy, clarity and coverage most.

ISSUE 2: SUMS Inmate Treatments

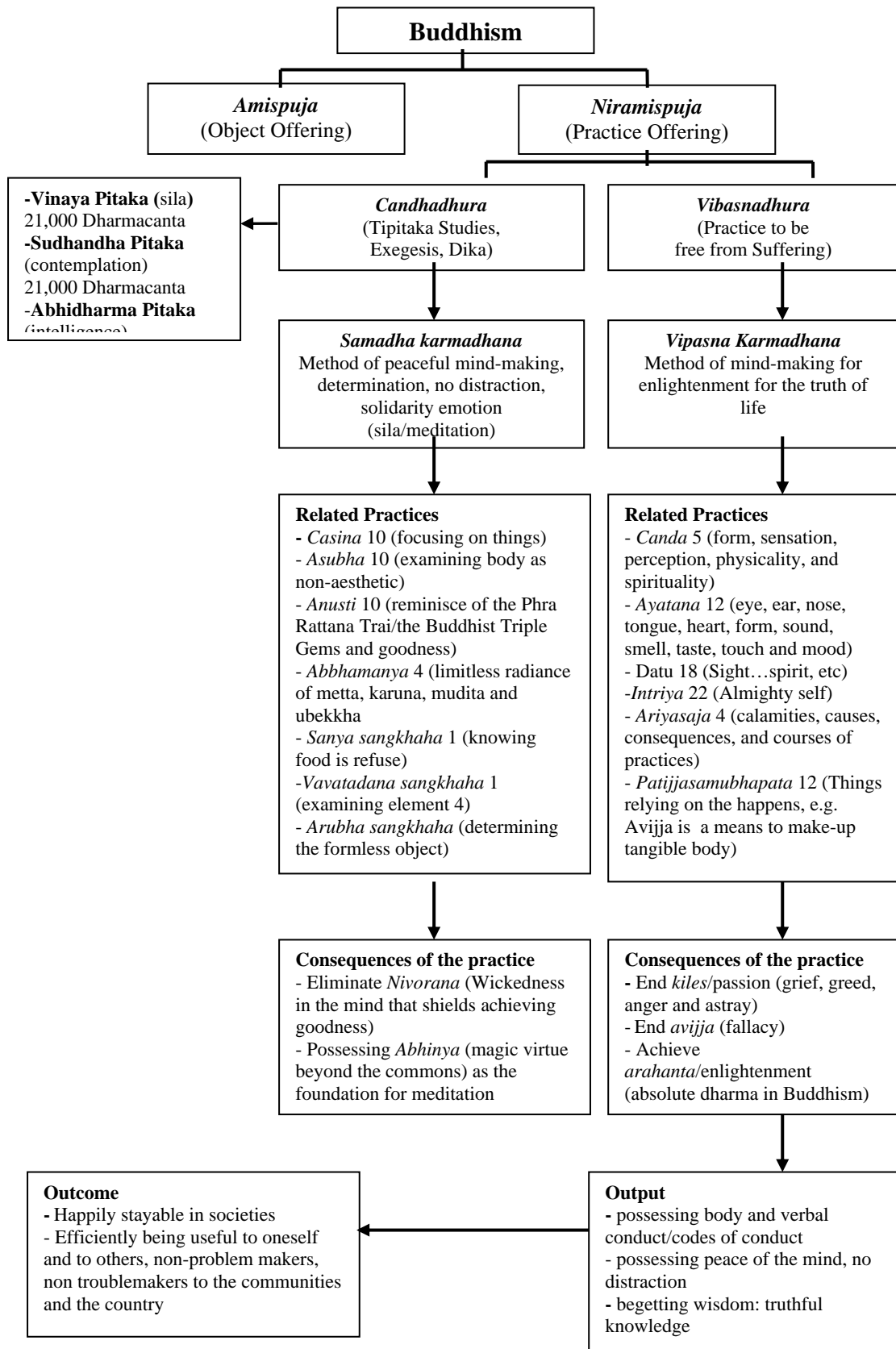
From interview results, the researcher can conclude SUMS Inmate Treatments as below.

Capital inmate rehabilitation in SUMS zone, moral homilies and spiritual development are found that it is appropriate to apply religious dogmas especially Buddhism to better help rehabilitate the SUMS inmates. By reasons, applying Buddhist principles for practices especially prayer will allow inmates to fly deep into their consciousness and it is sensitive to cultivate behavior and the mind. In particular, applying mediation for inmate rehabilitation can reduce control punishment

as in human rights and liberty to return to happiness and it provides opportunities for inmate reformation (Surang Ekchote, 2004).

The SUMS prison should apply dharma training by prayer with inmates to end suffering; and having systematic thinking; they shall meet peace within themselves and know how to spend life happily. It prioritizes meditational course based on Guru Ubakhin instructed by Guru Khoenkha so as to reform and develop habits, to improve behavior for knowledge birth, understanding, having faith and ferventness in the Buddhist dogmas as details presented below.

Figure 4.5 Meditation model of Guru Ubakhin instructed by Guru Khoenkha



Besides training-dharma approach through prayers prioritizing medication courses of Guru Ubakhin instructed by Guru Khoenkha; it is found that the capital inmates may apply the spiritual enhancement of the Youth Buddhist Association of Thailand under Royal Patronage in order to well change attitude and personality with clear appraisals. It is seen that this method is likely applicable for cultivating the mind of the capital or critical inmates through integrating the principles of spiritual enhancement which is active in the prison/institutions to gain a perfect and appropriate model applicable to be the example for inmates; and to uplift the mind of inmates with Buddhist dogmas emphasizing dharma principles to be used in the integrated courses, i.e. *tri-sika* 3; *punakiriyawadhu* 10; *sankhawadhu* 4, *benja-sila*, and *disa* 6 in association with three ways of training, i.e.

(1) Initiating worldly knowledge and dharma knowledge under Buddhist ways;

(2) Initiating ethical learning of co-existence with compassion, no quarrels, mercy and hospitality for each other; and

(3) Initiating spirituality through *satipattadhana* 4.

If there is implementation of the new integrated course based on the five (5) courses of Buddhist dogmas; developing inmates would have been more perfect. There will be pre-post assessment after training to what extent do the training and practices affect inmates? Are their behaviors changed? Also, it is to study other ways to develop inmates. Results can be as guides for further consideration of the Department on developing models to further efficiently train inmates under the Buddhist dogmas. Applications could be:

Integrated dharma training for the capital inmates

Before Training:

1. Applying teaching aids before practicum

1.1 Tape strips of prayer that moves the mind;

1.2 Tape strips of dharma lectures on *tri-sika* 3; *punakiriyawadhu* 10; *sankhawadhu* 4, *benja-sila*, and *disa* 6;

1.3 Tape strips of dharma lectures on *satipattadhana* 4;
and

1.4 Dharma books with the five (5) dogmas
2. Organize prayer contest with reward as incentive
3. Organize a spirit of volunteering program “Big Brother
Introduces Homily” – a big brother teaches two brothers.

During Training (7 days)

1. In dharma training: invite not less three (3) meditational monks of *satipattadhana* 4 who are able to teach and meet the way of the practitioners at large, to closely supervise, everyday mood-test, and alternatively lecturing the five (5) dogmas.

2. Invite special speakers who can win the mind and can be the role models to present the five (5) dogmas.

3. On the last day, encourage volunteering practitioners to present and disclose their experiences of practicum as a lesson for others guided by the meditational monks or the speakers with algorithms as case samples for other practitioners.

NOTES

1. In general, the training course is organized for five days and six nights or five weeks depended on the practicum groups or on the special occasions of the country and of the belief/religion.

2. Models of dharma practicum

-Practitioners attend dharma inaugurated ordination from the meditational monks in the morning open-ceremony with homily and presentation from special speakers on meditation for preliminary motivation;

Afternoon Session: dharma practicum, sit-meditation/
circling-meditation

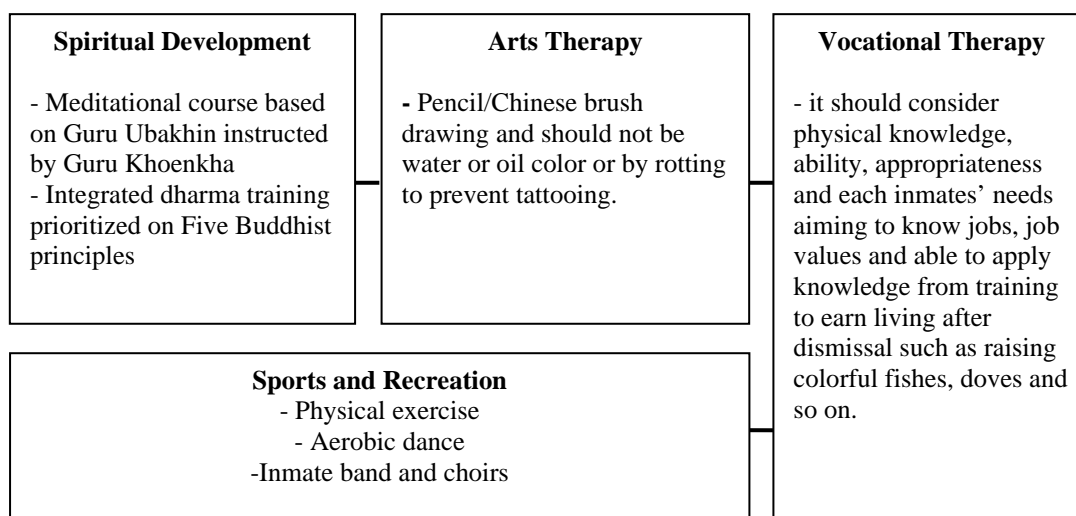
On the 2nd - 5th Days, there is practicum led by meditational monks and daily lectures from special speakers during 15.00-16.00 Hrs.

Closing Ceremony: on the last day, there are exchanges of practicum experiences on meditation between practitioners and special speakers, chairman of the program, prison administrators, and regulators as mutual appreciations.

Applying Buddhist principles, meditational practice, and prayer and dharma practices for training critical inmates I SUMS zones brings benefits or utilities for them and enable them to solve ethical problems and raise optimism for Buddhism, enable them in self and social development and growth while coexisting in peace and order. In addition, it is corresponded with varieties of Buddhist evangelization of each institution, e.g. inviting monks for dharma lectures, discussions, debates, and religious teaching by teachers and instructors. Besides, there is Buddhist evangelization through varieties of mass media, e.g. radio broadcasting, TV., newspaper, magazines, journals, tape-cassettes, dharma publications which the evangelization has variously improved. By Buddhism, meditational practitioners with strong mind are invigorated, calm, beaming, and gentle appropriated for working. Meditational practices affect mental health, i.e. possible to soften worries and depression among inmates.

Not only focusing rehabilitation through Buddhist principles applied for critical inmates; SUMS prison may also organize vocational training as following models.

Figure 4.6 Rehabilitation model for SUMS capital inmates

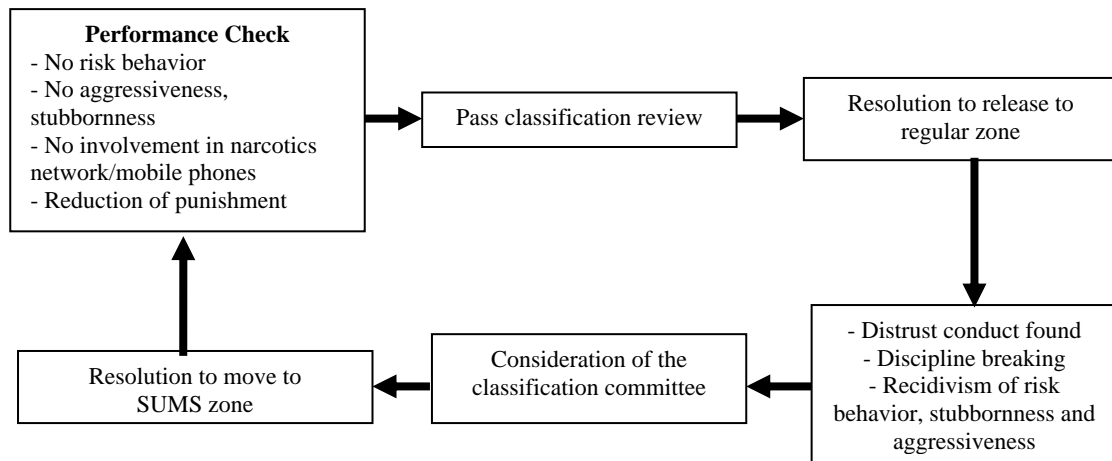


ISSUE 3: Inmate release to normal zones

Interview results show that its conclusions are detailed below:

Releasing inmates to normal zones is when each capital inmate end the SUMS term; they will be moved to normal zones within the same area of SUMS prison but not moved to other prisons. This release is under considerations of the prison classification committee.

Transfer to normal zone: when authorities continuously trace inmate behaviors for three months and find no risks or aggressiveness, stubbornness, non-involvement in narcotics; they deserve to return to normal zones. By reason, the longer they stay; the mental breakdown will affect them. The SUMS action is to enter them to the process of “Classification Review” under supervision of the prison classification committee to decide moving the critical inmates from the SUMS zones because they pass the behavioral watch and information verifying “not-critical type”.

Figure 4.7 Inmate release to regular zones

In-depth interviews show that

An appropriate model for inmate treatment in Special Units of Maximum Security (SUMS) Prisons is

1.How the prison is enabled to classify inmate authentically deserving to be detained in SUMS zone including how to control and to disable them to offend during their detention such as illegally using mobile phones, illegally order narcotics into the prison or being narcotics agent with outsiders which are major problems in the present SUMS zones. The appropriate model requires a clear classification system to evidently screen inmates especially narcotics cases not to associate with other general cases.

2.SUMS zone is physically constructed or improved to meet this types of inmate either solitary confinement or segregation.

3.Recruting authorities needs system and regularly reinforce skills.

4.Reinforcing stability by technology such as CCTV coverage and technician officers of 24 hours services. SUMS zone must have guard towers with guard on duty all the time. There must be no over populated inmates but sufficient authorities to match them.

5. There must be amendment to justify action taken and regulations and obligations amended to respond and prudential not to allow loopholes such as specifying qualifications in clear classifying for SUMS as details below.

a. Given systematic SUMS inmate classification

The SUMS zone must have efficient classification system. If there is a normal behavioral tracing system in the correctional system, it leads to efficient classification system. By reasons, those information can support the committee decision-making. However, SUMS inmate must be clearly defined and enabled for practices or called the definition for action. The SUMS inmate traits are counted on disabling to coexist with common inmates. Meaning, in common correctional system and already passing disciplinary punishment still it is ineffective and cannot end the behavior or inmates are the influential but found no evidences of the offending behavior yet still suspicious while having reasonable evidences they offend in the prison. If they still coexist with the common inmates, they damage the normal correctional system. In principles, they must be the stubborn inmates such as repetitive discipline breakers; intimidators against the authorities; being the deadly inmates such as narcotics producers, narcotics tycoons; the sentenced by other lawsuit but possibly backing-up trafficking or the smugglers of prohibited goods; or the psychic inmates. However, in principles, such types of inmates cannot be handled by normal system but if treatable, they should be detained within the normal system.

There must be the systematic and efficient classification in the SUMS to enable screening inmates into three (3) levels for the Super-max of the SUMS prisons. Three groups of inmates are:

Table 4.8 Classification of the SUMS inmates

Levels	Conduct/behaviors of inmates
1. AAA- class	1. Narcotics/mobilephone involvements or the AA-class but the authorities are disable to deter their behaviors or big boss rather than the back-up or underling traffickers 2. Aggressive inmates in AA –class and still stubborn 3. Many-time rioters or protest fronts in prisons/institutions
2. AA- Class	1. Narcotics/mobilephone involvements or the AA-class but the authorities disable to deter their behaviors or the back-up or underling traffickers; but if being big bosses they must be classified into AAA-class. 2. Aggressive inmates in A –class and still stubborn 3. Many-time rioters or protest fronts in prisons/institutions 4. possibly or ready for decamping
3. A- class	1. Records of narcotics/mobilephone involvements in prisons/institutions around the country except in the AAA and AA- classes or being aggressive or stubborn 2. Many-time rioters or protest fronts in prisons/institutions 3. possibly or ready for decamping 4.the outside offices specify “capital criminal”

NOTES: These conducts_deserve SUMS detention and must be inmates unable to deter their behavior with disciplinary punishment or unable to be subject to suspicious conducts and their behaviors needed closely traced.

b. Super-maximum prison must be constructed or structurally improved to meet detaining such type of inmates either by solitary confinement or segregation. The model must be as below.

1) Physical structural improving the SUMS or adapt the previous SUMS to meet detaining capital inmates through classifying the prison/institutions into three groups below.

1.1) AAA-prisons are prepared for the super-max security in every zone with super security control. There are many zones but major ones are the narcotics and mobile phone involvers, the influential, the narcotics networks and the stubborn.

1.2) AA-prisons are prepared with SUMS zones and one of the zones must control inmates as specified in the manual and the administrative affairs. In general, it must facilitate the SUMS control with super-max security system.

1.3) A-prisons are prepared with SUMS zones and one of the zones must control inmates as specified in the manual and the administrative affairs. In general, it must facilitate the SUMS control with SUMS system.

Table 4.9 Classification of the SUMS prisons

Levels	SUMS characteristics	List of prisons/institutions
1. AAA-prison	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. having SUMS /super-max zones as a whole 2. arranging as a SUMS prison 3. having super-max control system 4. having many zones with four major zones 5. inmate classifications are the narcotics and mobilephone involvers, the influential, the narcotics networks and the stubborn 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Central Prison of Khowbin, Ratchaburi Province 2. The Central Prison of Klongphai, Nakhonratchasima Province
2. AA-prison	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. having a super-max zone 2. located in the regional zones nationwide 3. Emphasizing SUMS control 4. Having close behavioral traces 5. Having specific SUMS classification 6. Using sufficient technology for control 7. SUMS administrators and regulators must specially selected and trained 8. Inmates receive benefit as specified 9. Emphasizing super-max search 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Central Prison of Bangkwang, Nonthaburi Province 2. The Central Prison of Kongprem, Bangkok Province 3. The Special Central Correctional Institution, Bangkok Province 4. The Central Prison of Ratchburi Province 5. The Central Prison of Pitsanulok (northern region) 6. The Central Prison of Khonkhaen (northeastern region) 7. The Central Prison of Rayong (eastern region) 8. The Central Prison of Nakhonsithammarat (southern region)

Table 4.9 Classification of the SUMS prisons (Continued)

Levels	SUMS characteristics	List of prisons/institutions
3. A-prison	1. having a super-max zone 2. located in the regional zones nationwide 3. Emphasizing SUMS control 4. control as specified by the Department 5. Having close behavioral traces 6. Having SUMS classification 7. Using sufficient technology for control 8. SUMS administrators and regulators must specially selected and trained 9. Inmates receive benefit as specified 10. Emphasizing maximum search	1. The Central Prison of Chiangrai (upper northern region) 2. The Central Prison of Pitsanulok (lower northern region/upper central region) 3. The Central Prison of Ubonratchathani (northeastern region) 4. The Central Prison of Samutprakhan (central region) 5. The Central Prison of Songkhla (southern region)

NOTES: Since the northeastern region has no AA-prison; the Department of Corrections orders a zone in The Central Prison of Khonkhaen as a SUMS prison.

Since the northeastern region has no A-prison; the Department of Corrections orders a zone in The Central Prison of Ubonratchathani as a SUMS prison. The lower northern region and the upper central region have no A-prison; The Central Prison of Pitsanulok is the SUMS prison.

2). Constructing the super-max in Thailand

Since 2009, the Department of Corrections considers criteria in designing the new super-max with the following details.

2.1) The design concepts

2.1.1) The master plan concepts

- Planning the master plan is based on super-max security system
- Positioning building for connectivity and efficiency

2.1.2) The building planning concepts

- Design of building is based on super-max security system
- Building clusters well settled with environments and outdoor spaces

2.1.3) Material selection concepts

- Projecting long-term maintenance
- Environment friendly
- Made in Thailand

2.1.4) Interior use planning

- specify positions of furniture and necessary equipment

2.1.5) Building engineer designs must match

with the project

2.1.6) Structuring and systematizing the

building details to facilitate perfect security

2.2) Building components

2.2.1 Outer space of the prison enclosures

(1) The prison office for the state affairs and workplaces of the authorities should contain:

- The Commander office
- Inmate development section
- Inmate welfare section
- Special task center

- General administration affairs
- Rest rooms/toilets
- Main meeting room
- Minor meeting room
- Stores
- Arms stores
- Visitors room
- Library/learning center
- Relative service area, i.e.
 - waiting room, rest rooms/
toilets, office of visit
reservation/money
or object deposit
- Reception/ deposit object search
- Canteen for the authorities and
relative visitors
- Inmate welfare shop
- Reinforced room - a space where
the authorities will be
alarmed on mishaps within
the prison connecting
with the main control room
in the central control
building and the data server
installing CCTV and other
reinforcement.
- Room for duty officers
- Visiting areas – spaces
for relative/ outsider visits
containing the normal
visit room, the VDO
conference room,

the consulate visit
room, the interrogation
officer/lawyer visit room.

- Car parking areas
- Government houses
- Prison enclosures with
transparent fences,
high walls, fences
inside the walls
- Guard kiosks containing
the guard tower in front of the
prison, enclosures' guard
towers around the prison
- Gate divided into vehicle
gates with three layers;
double layers and search
areas for exit-entry and rooms
for authorities
- Water treatment plant divided
into control room, room for
authorities and
rest rooms/toilet

2.2.2) Spaces inside the prison walls. The super-max security buildings contain: Central building are

- Top control rooms are the managerial
room and security room for
surveillance, processing, and
alarming the authorities through
covering inside and outside the
walls
- Inmate control section
- Remand home section

- Mail-check room
- Room for distance ruling
- Counseling room
- Identifying room
- Meeting room
- Room for officer on duty
- Cell for discipline breaking officer
with rest rooms/toilets
- Rest rooms/toilets
- Security devices store
- Special task room
- Search room

Hospital section contains diagnosis ward, dispensary ward, and in-patient ward, where the authorities and see within the wards or through CCTV. They are divided by diseases and medication approaches, emergency ward, medical registration ward, medical doctor offices, nurse offices, laundry quarter, (washing/steaming/ironing and sterilizing), steaming room for medical apparatus with cleanness controls, medical gas system, dentistry clinic, multipurpose room where rehabilitation can be organized for the infirm inmates.

- Control an area (for 100 detainees) containing command room and control room for control system and reinforcement of solitary confinement.

Annex an area for relative visits and / room for distance ruling with VDO conference.

- Control B area (for 300 detainees) is similar to the Control an area; a control room for control system and reinforcement of solitary confinement.

Solitary cell for not more than 2 detainees

Annex B for physical exercises

- Control C area (for 100 detainees) is similar to the Control A area with a control room for control system and reinforcement of solitary confinement.

Solitary cell for not more than 2 detainees

Annex C for physical exercises

- Education section is part of the Central Control Office
- Nutrition Zone contains offices, control room, dormitory, zone blocking walls, kitchen, store, water storage plant, dry food and ingredient store, and rest rooms/toilets.
- Supplies Zone contains offices, common office room for the authorities, rest rooms/toilets, and multipurpose room, control room for control system and reinforcement security, storage and maintenance area.
- The reinforcement security must be designed to support sin building control system as follows:
 1. Decamping prevention system around the prison contains the Perimeter intrusion detection system (PIDS), high voltage wire, CCTV systems.
 2. Metal and prohibited object detectors; walk through metal detector, X – ray inspection system and electric door system

3. Immobile system/signal intervention for mobilephones

4. Back-up system for the above three systems and must be super-efficient contains communication system, reserved electric power, UPS, VDO conference system, VDO multi Media, preventive tools for electric surges, CCTV, network equipments, equipment and transmission lines.

5. Managerial system and security such as Security Management System; Building Automation System; and Integrated application.

2.3) Specify that a SUMS area is a special system beyond the normal correctional system. That is those in the SUMS area must be a regular system cannot control their behavior whether by disciplinary action as much as any systems or the regular system cannot track their behavior because they have many partisans or far-reaching influential.

2.4) Systems to monitor the behavior of normal inmates must be efficient. Detaining inmates in SUMS system must have reliable information that if coexisting with other prisoners they typically damage the normal control systems. So, information must be clear to a certain extent. Information may be obtained from the historical background of the prisoners, which may be taken from other units at the prison who had first detained them or intelligence information that can confirm the news agencies about their historical backgrounds. Other record information must come from the behavior of inmates while being detained in the prison, which is the current behavior. Records may be recorded in writing or using technological equipment such as notebooks, audio tape recorder, and camera. When the data in the past before entering prison and the information from the prison; we can

predict future trends, if prisoners in the regular system is usually harmful to the security of the correctional system properly or not.

2.5) Personnel are important factors in the SUMS area because this area is to control irregular inmates such as the influential, the special stubborn, and the psychic. The officer must be in the irregular condition and often provoked by prisoners. So officials must have good immune against such conditions. So, there must be special selection process of SUMS officers and special compensation for them. Their immunity must be morals, ethics, and knowledge of laws, regulations, skills or techniques to control inmates of such groups.

2.6) There must be a special task force ready to take action in case of emergency in the zone because of the SUMS controls is the area to limit movement of prisoners or closely monitor them unlike the common inmates. So, prisoners may seek to leave the SUMS area by way of protest or insurgency to negotiate with authorities or the top management to be moved to other offices. Therefore, there must be units to deal with such mishaps immediately and effectively.

2.7) Managing the SUMS Area must have a unified system separated from the regular system regarding visit, articles to enter SUMS area, those who can access the SUMS area, medical treatment outside the prison, improvement of habits or activities as well as unity in the necessary database such as the deposits, visitors and so on with the emphasis on principles of security and safety first.

2.8) It needs to provide a clear legal support because the system requires taking different action from a regular system and needs to limit the rights of prisoners. So, the government sector will be justifiably taking action, there must be legal support. The legal system can be the departmental regulations of the Corrections or the ministerial regulations by appropriateness and its enforcement. However, such the legal system must be fair with good governance and accountable in the actions taken by the state.

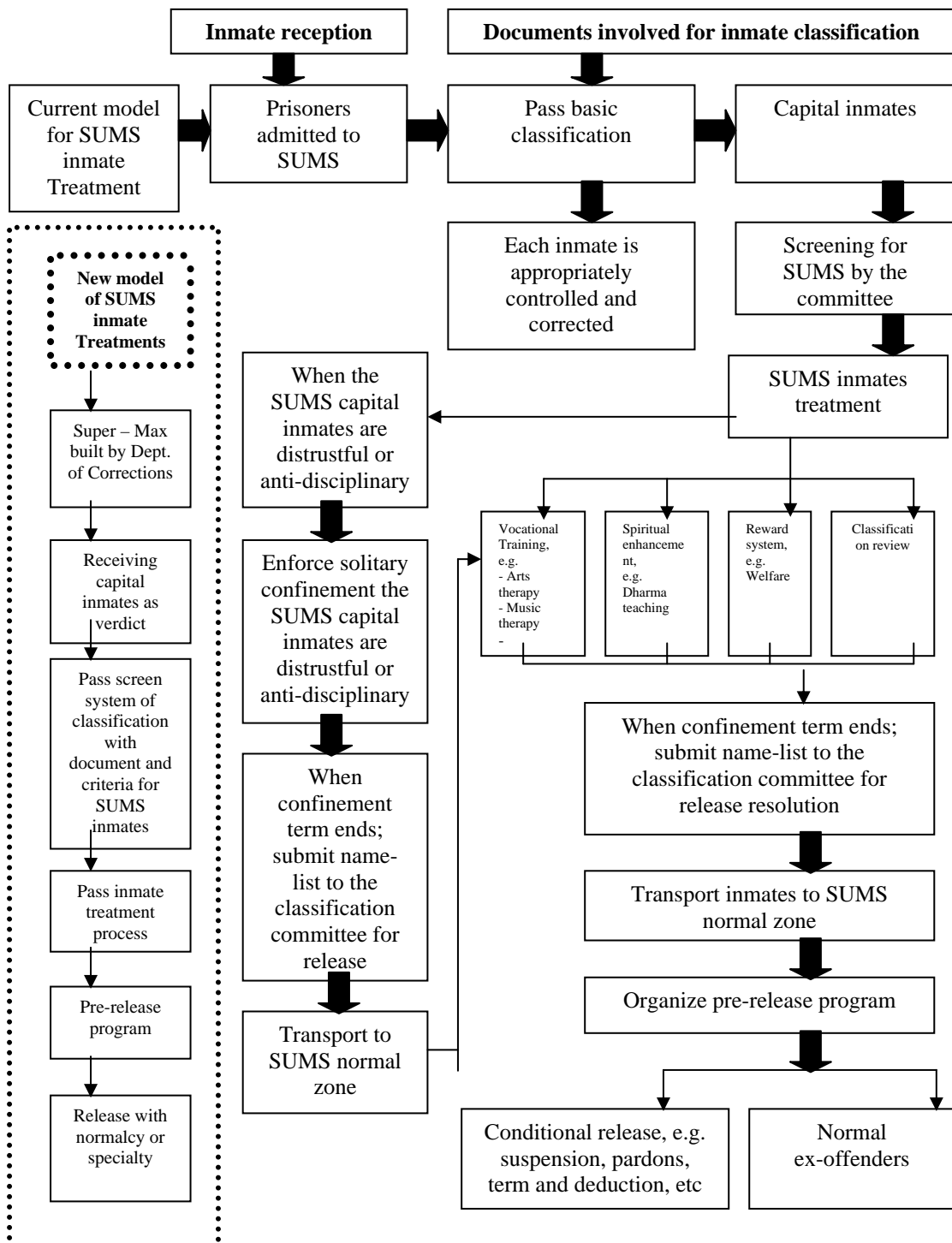
In the opinion of the researcher, ways to solve and develop the SUMS area may continue to be developed unto constructing the SUMS prison by classifying inmates really deserving to be controlled in the prison with autonomy to abridge the maturation of violent incremental crime. The prisons must be distant away from the community with comprehensive management because detaining the capital inmates must be with solitary confinement in a single cell with legislative support or to choose any prisons to detain inmates involved in major drug trafficking and prison to confined underling traffickers focusing on technologies to control prisoners. All different wiring devices in cell must not be destroyable or may be buried under the ground. It will reduce the drug order into prisons in some degree. In the items brought by the visiting relatives should be clearly specified what is prohibited. It may channel to import something illegal or may end importing some articles to visit prisoners. In the selection of officers, they should undergo the test or selecting staff with special knowledge and ability to work. The salary or benefits to these personnel must be higher than general staff. The staff training should be organized every three months with evaluation of performance on a regular basis.

The direction of such operations since fiscal year 2009 when the Department of Corrections had an idea and was conducting a study to construct a maximum security prison known as "Super-max" by studying the design of the maximum security prison with the objective to seek patterns of its construction in Thailand. This will be used as places to control inmates with influence and conducts of purchasing narcotics drugs from inside the prison and smuggling illegal goods into the prison. The informant group of executive levels agree with the way the Department of Corrections studies the subject matter as the below opinion.

“...Treating inmates in the SUMS area in future; the Department of Corrections must construct the super-max model with well protection and appropriate environment to detain big boss especially the narcotics cases. It needs to control narcotics tycoons who are the network with cash flow of many hundred millions.”

Compendium of conditions in treating inmates in SUMS area in Thailand; inmate classification, inmate control and approaches in solving the SUMS are could specify an appropriate model for inmate treatment in SUMS area in Thailand as below.

Figure 4.8 An appropriate model for inmate treatment in SUMS prisons in Thailand



CHAPTER V

DISCUSSIONS

In this Chapter Results of the study on an Appropriate Model for Inmates Treatment in Special Units of Maximum Security (SUMS) Prisons in Thailand are summarized to respond to the research objectives and for discussions in order to link to recommendation at the end. Presentation here contains two parts, i.e. first, discussions and summary of the results; and second, a proposal of approaches or patterns to handle inmates in the super-max prison in Thailand. Discussions are based on the documentary research and the in-depth interviews conducted with the four top managements of the corrections affairs who are key informants and equipped with work experience and the executives with different dimensions of involvement with inmates. Summary of the qualitative data collected as determined in the research objectives are divided into three major issues, i.e. first, the issues of treating inmates in the super-max in Thailand; second, the discussions of the opinions of experts on inmates' classification and treatments; and third, the proper patterns to handle inmates in the super-max prison in Thailand. Summarized issues are as below:

5.1 Problems in Handling the SUMS Inmates

The SUMS inmates are the critical group which the Department of Corrections prioritize special rigid control. The problems in handling them can be consecutively explained through the five respective problems which need solutions as follows:

5.1.1 Illegal uses of mobile phones or smuggling mobile phones for ordering narcotics into the prisons/correctional institutions

Trafficking narcotics into the prisons/correctional institutions are mostly from inmates principally sentenced on narcotics abuses. They are part of the members

of the organized narcotics rings with outsiders who are yet to be arrested or are the despot groups having subordinate subjects outside and can mandate them to order narcotics for trafficking through the SUMS. Such problem needs serious incapacitation by prohibiting the non-involved persons to enter the SUMS. And, SUMS inmates must be subject to thorough search upon exit-entry such as urine test to prevent smuggling the prohibited objects. Beside searches, there must be intelligence agents on the subject matter especially whether are there any mobile phones smuggled in and information must be from inmates or regulators. At the meantime, besides the external intelligence agents directly collected from offices involved especially, the Office of the Narcotic Control Board (ONCB), but also newspaper and various media. The prison has to analyze information for fact-findings in order to set measures of prevention and counter narcotics smuggling.

Results show that narcotics smuggled into the SUMS in Thailand comes from primarily inmates. It tells that smuggling is personal affairs or might be having low-self control, intolerance, poor consciousness, irresistibility to enticement or external arousals such as money or mega-benefits and seductive immorality. It is corresponded with the Containment Theory of Walter C. Reckless (cited in Pornchai Khanti et al., 2000:125) asserting about legal behavior and deviance that wrongdoing has mechanism has two control systems involved, i.e. the Inner Control System and the Outer Control System.

The Inner Control System comes from self-components which are ability to control oneself, tolerance, goodness-oriented, high mentality to overlook the arousals or malice, vigorous consciousness, responsibility and forbearance to arousals.

The Outer Control System are criteria, regulations, customs and traditions, goal-set, life expectations, rational societies, good advices, and opportunities to be accepted and respected.

The theoretical essentials are based on internal control system and outer control system, driving to commit crime is internal drive, external attraction, and

internal lust. If both internal and external control systems are strong enough, the person will not commit crime and vice versa.

5.1.2 Dilemmas of Technological controls and Insufficient and Inefficient SUMS Force

Results show that problems of the management in SUMS. Applying modern technology is the most useful for its management. SUMS problems found as case studies within 14 prisons are technology is necessary in controlling SUMS inmates are scanner, CCTV, detectors of mobile waves, detectors of movements, and mobile signal impasse and so on. They are insufficient. Besides, the existing technology cannot detect narcotics; the Department of Corrections must speed to solve the problems demanding the offices involved to inspect prisons/ and correctional institutions to check whether SUMS technology is active and adopting data checked for consideration and seeking urgent solutions.

The SUMS in Thailand are the large size prisons or called the Central Prison under the central public administration in the Correctional Divisions, Ministerial Correctional Divisions, Ministry of Justice 2002 stated that the central prisons are immediate under supervision of the Director General authorizing to control detainees during interrogation, preliminary examination during lawsuit or appeal or royal decree and absolute criminal cases within the jurisdiction. The central prisons are also authorized to detain inmates sentenced of more than 15 year term. Their current structure are the large size, top authority of control and special maximum security are indispensable to use modern technologies to control inmates even though these technologies are not fully effective. It is corresponded with the concepts and theories of arranging the SUMS by emphasizing constructions and tools management or guard towers to enable to use them as devices for control and increased observation. SUMS around the world are emphasized modern technologies to assist their management especially to control the SUMS inmates.

To prevent decamping efficiently is the primary mission statement of the correctional jobs. "Prisons are alike devices for behavior reformation for

righteousness with system and proper procedure to achieve the correctional goals,” defines the department (Aryuth Sinthopphan, 2002). In addition, prisons are the place to punish wrongdoers in order to protect societies through deterrence. It is corresponded with three common philosophies, i.e. (1) retribution; (2) punishment and deference; and treatment and rehabilitation (Carlson, Hess, & Orthmann, 1999: 14-16).

5.1.3 Problems of buildings/complexes of improper detention – it is because its physicality is old and deteriorating, fragile, and there are no units for clear segregation especially for the narcotics abusers from the common inmates. Rationally, problems of old buildings/complexes to co-detain them turn common inmates become the serfs of the narcotics inmates who are despots, affluent and many outside networks. Majority of samples comment that:

A. The most critical problem of the SUMS currently is the prison physicality - buildings and improper complexes

The idea of a SUMS prison setting up a special control area for major inmates must specify places / buildings for the prison administration and to treat prisoners properly. This can be seen that there are still many problems in building / place of detaining major prisoners in Thailand. It does not follow the concepts and theories of *maximum security prisons that max-security prisons must be designed for stability*. In foreign countries such as USA, its max- security prisons have special control areas the places to detain decamping or influential inmates, having decamping records and detained here. Most max- security prisons have no problems with decamping because they are designed specifically to counter these types of prisoners. For example, in the United States, the Federal Bureau of Prisons has specified the capacity of the Maximum Security for not more than 1,200 inmates. For examples Pelican Bay State Prison (PBSP), which has 1,056 cells at highest number among the SHU (Security Housing Unit) and all has been called the super-max prisons of the United States, etc. This is consistent with the research document on prisons in the United States about its maximum security prisons of Security Housing Unit (SHU).

5.1.4 Problems in the SUMS development budget; most general problems in Thai prisons is the lack of budget for their ongoing development.

If the budget is allocated, their development is focused on regularity before the max-security prisons. The 2009 annual report of the Department of Corrections has summarized under the departmental Action Plans, actions taken by the Representation Strategy 1.1, and the prison conditions have been improving; the Department of Corrections has segregated inmates and capital prisoners. Most prisons in the Department of Corrections are often physically characterized the old prisons without division and cannot be accounted for separating inmates during lawsuit and the capital prisoners. The proportionate improvement requires large amount of budget for the construction such as dormitory improvement, and area fencing. Also there are no spaces in the construction of annexes while the number of prisoners has increased rapidly. The Department of Corrections has segregated between the prosecuted and the capital prisoners to separate the formers from the latter. In fiscal year 2009; five Central Prisons, i.e. central prison of Nakhonratchasima; of Kamphaengphet, of Phatthalung, of Chanthaburi, and of Sawang Daendin. It is seen that improving prison conditions in fiscal year 2009; the prisons allocated with budget improve most but not with max-security prisons.

5.1.5 The security issues of the officers are because SUMS inmates are major and capital inmate's specially trafficking bosses who are influential.

Although this group of prisoners will be strictly confined, but it also showed that they involve and create countless problems such as ordering drugs to the prison, intimidating witnesses, broadening narcotics ring in prisons and outside prisons. With the principles of the Department of Corrections, it determines that the SUMS authorities must be capable different from other officials because prisoners must be treated control, governance, supervision and rehabilitation as well as those who have the ability to use the equipment and weapons for prisons work so well. The training should be provided for expertise in the use of equipment including the ability to negotiate in advanced level and so on.

But you can see that, in fact, most staffs who work in the SUMS area are new, not specifically selected to work in max- security prisons. Moreover, the old staffs are aged and volunteering to work in SUMS areas. They may be tired of the monotonous work or work to find new challenges and are not selected directly from the talent. Significant, majority of staffs may not be trained to control critical prisoners, not use direct experience or experience in working for a long time and think that all prisoners are the same. So, controlling prisoners are still having problems and risky for the authorities if control methods or models are like before. . This is consistent with the research of Preecha Kruajan (2007) on "Approaches in the Development of Correctional Officers Regarding the SUMS Capital Prisoners." He finds that the samples in the max- security areas strongly agree that staffs who work in max-security zones should be trained about their duties at 52.5 % with mean at 4.37. They also agree that staff working in max-security zones should be trained about the principles of controlling deadly prisoners at 78 % with mean 3.77. It is also found that Correctional officers who work in the max-security area agree that technology should be used to control deadly prisoners for more safety of the officers at 73.0 % with means at 4.69. Samples also strongly agree that life insurance should be made for the max-security officers at 48.2% with means at 4.19. The results demonstrate that officers working in max-security areas are also so worry and risky in working. They are problems that The Department of Corrections should further solve.

5.2 Inmate Classifications and Treatments to Be Detained in the SUMS Prison

5.2.1 Inmate classification for SUMS prisons

Results show that the majority opinions are similar in the process of the inmate classification into the max-security area and must be approved by the classification committee. There are specific rules that differ from the classification of common prisoners. But the basic principles still need to classify them into two types , i.e. for control and for rehabilitation. It is specified that the deadly inmates are unanimously agree to be admitted into the max-security zones of Group 1 and they

have to also be further classified for correction at the same time and called Group 3 – difficulty for correction. Principles of classification are adhered to the departmental criteria for classification. The details are as follows.

The Correctional Classification

FOR CONTROLS

- **Super-max security** : Inmates with capital sentences, violent conducts, crimes against persons, serious offence, distrustful conducts, and severe discipline-breakers during detention: *capital/critical inmate*
- **Maximum security** : Inmates with capital sentences, not serious offence, never be severe discipline-breakers during detention
- **Medium security** : Not capital sentence and the remaining term is not long, good conduct, never be severe discipline-breakers during detention
- **Low security** : The remaining term is short, good conduct , near release

FOR CORRECTIONS

- **No recidivist trend** : First offence, guilty by negligence or error, guilty by anger, guilty by surrounding, good relation with family, not habitual criminal
- **Correctable** : First offence of not more than three times, guilty but repentance, non-professional criminal, duty offence
- **Difficult to correct** : Habitual offence (more than three times) criminal by habit , guilty without repentance, merciless nature
- **Special group** : Non-native inmates, the sick inmate, the mental-illness inmates, the aged inmates

Inmate classification in Thailand is similar to England that all of them will be classified. Prisoners with more than three month sentence will be admitted to classification along the county prisons and are classified into four groups: A, B, C, and D. The A-type is the inmate who wants decamping; the B & C-types are the inmates who needs more security; The D-type is the inmate who can be trusted. All inmates under lawsuit is classified into the B-type except those classified into the A-type. They are concluded as below

- A-type** : inmates endangering societies or security
- B-type** : inmate needs unlikely strict detention but tends to decamp or the decamping endanger societies
- C-type** : inmates not attempt to decamp but needed detention
- D-type** : possible to soften detention

It was corresponded with the study of Chatchai Yod-udom (2010:63).

Moreover, the study also finds that the inmate classification in the special control area should be concerned with the type of prisoners who will be detained. The prisoners classified of the same type should be in the same security zone rather than associated with other types, e.g. the drug cases should not be associated with prisoners charged on crime against persons. In fact, the inmate classification of max-security must divide capital inmates of general cases and the narcotic cases in detail. Today, the narcotics prisoners are outnumber than other capital prisoners in the general case. After classifying them into two major types systematically, capital prisoners would be really identified. The Classification Committee will resolute for detaining in the special security zones. It can be further linked that after screening inmates to a special control area evidently, the special control area must have many areas to meet the many different types of capital prisoners. BY principles, they should have at least two special control areas in a prison, i.e. for major case of narcotics and for general cases and both groups will not be a co-detained. However, max-security prisons in Thailand as reiterated are the Central Prisons and their physical structures are traditional. The area will be improved as a special control areas are limited, which in

turn all types of capital prisoners are co-detained. It causes matters of intimidation, displaying influence over others, and expansion of net-narcotics in the prisons, techniques transfer or forming a gang. They become factors affecting the overall control of the prison. In conclusion, the inmate classification can link with place of detention. With the principles of inmate classification for major case considering non-association attracts the researcher that it is corresponded with the Theory of Differential Association of Edwin H. Sutherland (1939) which Siegel mentions in this book of criminology that in Sutherland's perspective, he believes that criminal behavior come from the individual learning process in a social culture rather than from traits or socio-economic factors. Sutherland further comments that crimes happen or not are depended on the learning process rather than politics, public administration and legal process, skills and motivation to offend. This is the consequences of differential association or interactions with other offenders who socialize attitude, values, appeal and other forms of offense. Criminal behaviors can be learned through close contact within group members and different criminal expressions are depended on different period of time and regularity of association.

The principles of inmate classification of prisoners leading to co-detention is possible to interact and exchange learning which may lead to behavioral transfer on regulation-breaking and it is corresponded with the theory of Differential Association above.

The important thing related to the model of inmate classification to be detained in the Max-security area has to examine the following documents:

- Personal historical records (101) with photo
- Criminal warrant
- A copy of verdict
- Personal notebook
- Behavioral records reported by police
- Behavioral records reported by the transport section
- Other documents e.g. a copy of petition, network data etc.,
- Records of violence reported from police station

Results from Chapter IV, it needs to consider 2 major factors which will enable to classify and select capital inmates to be detained in the max-security areas.

1) Must be inmates matching with the definition of the capital inmates and the influential the Department defines because these types must be detained in the max-security areas.

2) Must be indicated or specified by inmates' behavior, their organized crime in classification.

5.2.2 Inmate treatments in SUMS areas, developing the mind, emotion and thoughts

Philosophy of controlling and punishing capital and influential prisoners is similar to the control principles of prisoners in general. What is different is the emphasis on incapacitation with the outside world more than the common prisoners. Or in criminology and penology it is called total incapacity approach and the main focus of the security approach.

Department of Corrections has to follow the verdict in controlling and punishing them. Currently, major offenders, particularly narcotics prisoners are increasing. The Department of Corrections must control critical offenders to protect the public from endangering violent acts of the offenders. It harms communities. To avoid imitation and to deter of others who might be provoked to engage in violent crimes must witness the enforced punishment (Department of Corrections, 2008: 18). Nevertheless, rehabilitation should also be provided.

The issue of differences between controlling in SUMS prison and controlling other types of inmate; results show that there are differences on emphasis of method and rigid measures at higher level. Controls and behavioral observation are strictly enforced all the time. Modern technology is used in monitor them while shackles are reduced. CCTV and movement detector with computers are installed for top efficient monitoring. For example, the Central Rehabilitation Institution is a maximum security prison among the 14 central prisons directly under supervision of the Department and authorized to control narcotics inmates from the underling

traffickers to the tycoon, capital and critical inmates. In the situation that the institution runs short of personnel in association with the outnumber of inmates, which very seriously affects the inmates controls. Besides, high enclosures to prevent decamping; the institution is indispensable to install modern technology to control inmates and to reduce shackles. CCTV and movement detector with computers are installed for top efficient monitoring under supervision of the Center of Security Reinforcement System. It is the core of the inmate control. Duties are to coordinate with regulators in each zone when mishap arisen, to coordinate government affairs with other prisons/institutions, Department of Corrections and government offices, companies and outside workplaces. The institution has improved buildings and centered the control system and all CCTVs into Center of Security Reinforcement System as the communication host called "Morakod" and another 70 stations. It is responsible for collecting and securing, disbursement of weapons in the stronghold arms stores, for expedition and prevents outsider access, controls telephone automatic operation for inside and outside contact with relatives and visitors, installs broadcast equipments, hi-speed internet, CCTVs for personnel and the Commander to watch the institutional movements for 24 hours. They are directly commanded from Center of Security Reinforcement System. It is also responsible for the institutional websites which is corresponded with the article of the Central Rehabilitation Institution (2010).

The issue of the SUMS capital and critical inmates whether to control only or to rehabilitate too is found that the SUMS inmate treatments of either capital or cortical need to focus on the process of a rigorous control and associated with rehabilitation during their detention. It is corresponded with the idea of **Community Correction**. Today the purpose of prisons is not only a single objective of controlling prisoners but need to act in parallel to converse them to a good quality individual. There are also other problems found in the prisons today. They are problems of outnumber inmates, intervention of outsiders, and claims of prisoners. They have driven the prisons and the Department of Corrections as a whole to change and to develop appropriately to meet the current situation (Chatchai Yodoudom, 2010:136). It is also consistent with the concept of Natthee Jitsawang (1998: 41-43.) that the use of prisons as a measure in the treatment of wrongdoers, which has evolved for nearly

two centuries by the adoption of alternative punishment such as torture or torso trimming. The early use of prison was focused on retribution and deterrence. But later, it is focused more on corrections to return to societies. Patterns and activity in the treatment of prisoners has changed from the emphasis on strict control into activity therapy.

In addition, results show that applying religious dogmas for socializing the mind of inmates can help their rehabilitation. Rehabilitation besides providing education and vocational training; their morals and spiritual development is one of several methods how the Department of Corrections has demanded the prisons / correctional to be similarly enforced. Training is organized to process morals training and Buddhist ethics is a key for inmates to learn and understand the principles of Buddhism and involved in crime prevention and problem solving with calm mind for all prisoners to adhere to the discipline and behavior change habits, improve sentiment in a way that better behavior. It can reduce conflicts between prisoners themselves and live together happily while being able to return to a normal society happily. It is seen that there are many causes of wrongdoing among prisoners by idea of the sociology. But the Buddhist concept of cause of action arises from spiritual factors. Buddhism emphasizes in-depth psychological factors or Spiritual Factor. Buddhism is considered a criminal as the who is infected by spiritual disease and could not stop their minds leading to greed, anger and delusion beyond reason. It brings wrong- seeing, wrong thinking -, wrong- speaking, and wrongdoing. The actions of lawbreaking become a crime. Anger, greed, and delusion come from lust or conditions. It is consistent with research Annop Choobamroong (2004) which organizes the mental development in prisons for inmates. The prisoners have thus been satisfied in religious ceremonies of each individual. The habit changes thus attract the prisoners and lead a normal happy life and a quality life after dismissal. It makes inmates acquire knowledge and understand their own religious principles and enable to comply rightfully with applicability in everyday life.

The issue of which is the best activity organized between training and vocational training for the SUMS inmates. The majority of the informant group agrees

that SUMS zone should focus on activities for relax or recreation with small groups such as art therapy. Professional training programs for inmates has been focused on habit changes by their interest including spending happy and quality life after dismissal. This is consistent with the concept of the reformatory (Chatchai Yod-udom, 2010:134-135). Many prisons popularly apply rehabilitation for inmate controls with organizing education, vocational training, psychological techniques, parole, and flexible detention. It is also consistent with the concept of the modern prison on applying community correction that the Department of Corrections should provide rehabilitation for offenders, such as guidance, psychology, job placement, education and social work.

These results above showed that it should focus on recreational activities or art therapy that the evaluation of the Department of Corrections finds that the models of rehabilitation in regularity are such as education, mind development and vocational training are sometimes failed . Inmates still often break the prison regulation, misconduct, non-repentance with disposition of recidivism after dismissal. So, many prisons prioritize rehabilitation to enable them adapt to communities and societies after their dismissal. Therefore, the idea of bringing new models of rehabilitation are introduced for application besides education, , vocational training and encouragement of physical exercises such as sports, and recreation through forming a band in order to train skills and experiences for earning honest living after their dismissal. The results conform to the operation of the Department of Corrections that a current important development such as specific rehabilitation for inmates is to change their attitudes and behaviors through group dynamism and tools for therapy such as music therapy: taking music as an innovation for rehabilitation through teaching choral singing art therapy, including drawing, vocational therapy and family therapy and so on.

This is consistent with studies of Martinson (1998: 220-224), who investigates the training program to reform inmates in California. The results indicate that the reformatory projects all shows negative compared to prisoners who have not been attended in the course of treatment or vocational training. The reformed inmates

have no statistical significance defenses about reducing aggression, discipline-breaking and recidivism.

The issue of what are the special or distinct qualifications of the SUMS authorities. By administration, workforce or personnel is aware and recognized as the core and the leading asset among other resources of the company. If the number of workforces are not enough or absence of quality; the organization will not achieve its goal. Human resources are the critical factor that determines the success or failure of an organization. It is hypothesized that high quality human resources are limited, so organizations must aim to instill the valuable staff of the organization for its effectiveness while trying to improve the work of less effectiveness among its members to achieve its target. It is corresponded with the study of Porranee Kiratibutr (1984: 95) that had any organizations capable personnel; other factors will also be good.

So, if an organization employs good, knowledge-edged and capable personnel to work, they will help the organization to achieve the target. On the contrary, if any organization lacks knowledge-edged and capable personnel, it will face with managerial difficulties and its target may fail. So, one of the important functions of the executives is "personnel management", including preparing people to be ready to work with the organization through recruitment, selection and appointment of a person with knowledge, ability, appropriate qualifications most needed. It is also to find ways to encourage development, retention, and to motivate their willingness to work with full capacity, with affection and commitment to the organization to work in the organization as long as possible. It is corresponded with the study of Samarn Rangsiyokrit (1977: 1-3) that the importance of personnel in the operation is the SUMS authorities especially in the super-max areas requires personnel with good qualifications and efficiently. The research finds that personnel working in the SUMS prison own seven distinct qualifications, i.e.

1) Know well about laws, regulations, obligations related to the job;

2) Know the modern technology;

- 3) Be honest, tactful and observative;
- 4) Pass critical courses training on jobs
- 5) Be at least baccalaureate;
- 6) Be physically and mentally healthy
- 7) Hold personality of calmness and total tolerance

These results shows the 7th qualification of personality on calmness and total tolerance is corresponded with the Self-control Theory of Gottfredson and Hirschi seeing that all people tend to wrongdoing and crimes if absence of tolerance and self-restraint. Human tendency of wrongdoing is different depending on the opportunity to facilitate the offense or not only. People tend to do wrong or crime depending on the level of self control which is important. People with limits of self-control or low level of self-control is impulsive or indifferent to others' feelings, using physical force rather than thinking, risk-taking, short-sighted and favor body language rather than verbal communication (Gottfredson and Hirsch, 1990: 90).

Gottfredson and Hirsch claim that self-control is “the different propensity of human to avoid crime-committing regardless of any encountering surrounding.” Person with strong self-control will halt temporal pleasure and criminal behavior. On the contrary, poor self-control people are likely hotheaded, risk-taking, headstrong, sultry and satisfy with bodily pleasure rather than the happiness of the mind, poor self-control, and ready to commit crime, negligence and arousing antisocial. If the SUMS authorities lose tolerance or have low self-control the inmate control will be inefficient. By reason, inmate control encounter oppression in all matters from inmates. If they cannot tolerate, they are liable to be subject to be the tools and the servant of inmates which leads to dishonesty of duty or demands bribery from inmates.

In the 4th item of the depth interviews; samples show the SUMS authorities are mostly the state agents without training before working in the max-security zones. They miss opportunity to be appropriately trained on the related jobs such as recording inmate behaviors, martial arts/self-defense, weapon and dynamite

uses, intelligence, narcotic knowledge, modern technology uses, integrity training and ethics and so on.

Such findings contradict with the concept and principles of the Department of Corrections and other countries. For example, Singapore organizes a program called “Techniques to Control Critical Inmates”; and “the Maximum Security Management.” *In Thailand*, developing staffs who work with critical prisoners in the maximum security areas, is under the program of Enhancement of Controlling Critical Inmates” organized by the Development Institute of Correctional Officers. It is corresponded with the results of interviews on the study of “Enhancement of Performance of SUMS Personnel”.

Modern technology plays important role in controlling the SUMS inmates. It is relative to maximum security prison around the world. It is corresponded with study of Duangarm Sukchawalit (2000) that the maximum security prisons are characterized with electrical alarm with provision tools and devices for increased observation. In the Long Bay Prison in Sydney Australia, its maximum security prison adopts various technologies to replace its authorities such as automatic doors controlled with CCTV and so on.

In summary, key of the inmate treatment in the SUMS prisons besides good management of personnel, equipment and modern technology; what cannot be ignored, and is indispensable, and affects the performance is the inmate classification for SUMS area. Although the current SUMS Area detains some prisoners who may not have been classified according to criteria set by the Department of Corrections but amid their coexistence there are some inmates who attempt to break the regulations might puppet other inmates for taking action or for coordination.

5.2.3 Inmate classification review to return to regular zone

Inmate released from the SUMS into the regular zone is when individual prisoners end their terms. Then there will be remove the inmates to the regular zones through the examination of the prison classification committee, who are chaired by

the Commander of the SUMS zone and all SUMS regulators. Conduct, narcotics and illegal matter or prohibited item involvement will be examined. If regulations breaking are not found, the namelist will be forwarded to the Prison Central Control for further submission to the classification committee. The move will not be disclosed in advance but with close watch to prevent communication with others and not liberated. The committee will watch their conducts during detention.

The SUMS inmate qualifications deserving parole or term reduction and classification criteria to return to regular zone: results show that samples disagree with inmates on rewarded parole during their SUMS detention except those have already been released from the SUMS.

These results are corresponded with Flippo (1987: 308-309) that the benefits are a form of incentive for prisoners to work at full capacity due to the very belief in the economic needs of the person. Compensation is simple and tangible. It is consistent to the Expectancy Theory and Compensation of Vroom. A person does depending on many factors such as the deserved returns of the existing job; an opportunity to gain compensation and the expectations, etc. Therefore, the inmates with attentive to work, and to rehabilitation still expect their compensations. Sompoch Iamsuphasit (1983) claims the behavior changes as a result of experience or training that behavior changed will be likely permanent change and possibly appropriate or inappropriate.

So, to understand the behavior of anyone requires knowing the influence over the individual behavior. Then proper approach or method for modifying their behavior could be found. Similarly, to reform inmates to be good or virtuous or as Prasert Mekmani (1984:329-330) asserts that the outcomes of the inmates rehabilitation the Department of Corrections rewards those paying attention to their vocational training good conduct, perseverance, and outperformed, will be gaining a benefits or many benefits.

5.3 Appropriate Model for Inmates Treatment in Special Units of Maximum Security (SUMS) Prisons in Thailand

These results show that the samples support and agree that Department of Corrections should construct new prisons of the SUPER-MAX to meet the increasing number of prisoners especially the drug cases. It also requires further improving the existing SUMS prisons, appropriately structures building appropriate to control critical inmates better than what is existing.

The results show that the direction of SUMS inmate controls under supervision of the Department of Corrections since fiscal year 2009; the Department has an idea and are conducting a research to construct the Super-max by studying of its design with the objectives to seek the super-max model in Thailand, to control prisoners who have influence and traffickers and illegal goods order inside the prison. It is corresponded with a report of Examining Criteria and Obligations in Hiring for the Super-max Designs.” Besides constructing the super-max there is also the inmate classification system for detaining them systematically, clearly which will be screening to clearly divide the special detention. In particular, the narcotics cases not to associate with other inmates in general cases. Selections system of the authorities must be systematic and skills must be regularly leveraged. Effective technologies must be reinforced for the security e.g. full-coverage CCTVs, technologists for 24 hours control, guard towers and sufficient force meeting the number of inmates. Significantly, there must be amendments to meet the operation with relevancy, succinctness, and without loopholes. For example, there must be specification of the qualification in the inmate classification for the super-max which are corresponded in the researches and proposal presented in Chapter IV for a tangible application.

CHAPTER VI

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A study of “An Appropriate Model for Inmates Treatment in Special Units of Maximum Security (SUMS) Prisons in Thailand” is to study problems of handling inmates, the experts’ opinion on classification and handling inmates; and an appropriate model for inmate treatments in the SUMS prisons in Thailand. This is a qualitative research through documentary exploration and in-depth interview. The two groups of targeted population are document and related researches of SUMS inmate treatments in five countries: Thailand, USA, England, Japan and Singapore. The in-depth interviewees or key informants are 4 top executives of the Department of Corrections and 14 Commanders of the 14 maximum security prisons around the country which are Central Special Correction Institution Central Prison of Bangkhwang, Central Prison of Khlongprem, Central Prison of Chiangrai, Central Prison of Chiangmai, Central Prison of Pitsanulok, Central Prison of Khlongphai, Central Prison of Nakhonsithamrat, Central Prison of Songkhla, Central Prison of Phranakhon Si Ayuthya, Special Central Prison of Thonburi, Central Prison of Ratchaburi, Central Prison of Khowbin and Central Prison of Samutprakhan. Data collection employs records and documentary analysis in association with semi-structure interview modified by the researcher for the in-depth interview in order to investigate the experts’ opinions on problems and appropriate model for inmate treatment in SUMS in Thailand. Also the typological analysis and categorization are used. Conclusions and are recommendations are presented as below.

6.1 Conclusions

6.1.1 Problems of inmate treatment in the SUMS in Thailand

6.1.2 The experts’ opinion on inmate classification and treatment in the SUMS in Thailand

6.1.2.1 Inmate classification

6.1.2.2 Inmate treatments

- a) Inmate controls
- b) Inmate habit modification
- c) Inmate vocational training
- d) Inmate rehabilitation

6.1.2.3 Return to regular zones

6.1.3 An appropriate model for inmate treatment in SUMS in Thailand

6.2 Recommendations

6.2.1 Policy Recommendations

6.2.2 Operational Recommendations

6.2.3 Recommendation for further studies

6.1 Conclusions

6.1.1 Problems of inmate treatment in the SUMS in Thailand

6.1.1.1 Problems of illegal use of mobilephones or smuggling in mobilephones to the prisons/institutions for narcotics order – the management of 14 prisons/institutions admit that smuggling in mobilephones to the prisons/institutions is the most critical issue the SUMS administration which it leads to illegal narcotics order within the prisons. The Department should therefore incapacitate their narcotics ring through mobilephones. In addition, there is an issue of duty dishonesty with authorities who know and are their organized crime members. It needs to back-up technology through installing mobilephone signal interceptors. If there is no interceptions, narcotics orders will never dry in the prisons/institutions.

6.1.1.2 The problems of technological controls with insufficiency and inefficient personnel – the existing technology is insufficient and broke-down which cannot fully active because inmates knows how to damage them or because the authorities damage them. In fact technologies for inmate controls are:

6.1.1.2.1 Scan Devices- the immobile and mobile scan machines which are insufficient in the SUMS prisons and these devices cannot scan narcotics.

6.1.1.2.2 CCTVs – they are sufficient in the SUMS prison but the looked active ones are install for intimidate inmates. Beside in practice, the SUMS prisons have to provide some personnel to control the fragile device which the personnel unlikely know how to use and how to repair them.

6.1.1.2.3 Signal Interceptors – most prisons have not enough signal interceptors and do not serving the purpose because they cannot identify the real spot of mobile uses or sometime, the interceptors' signal intervene the surrounding people and there are complaints aftermath.

6.1.1.2.4 Mobile signal detector –most SUMS prisons own detectors but dysfunction because they cannot identify the real spot of mobile uses.

6.1.1.2.5 Censors – machine for chickening movements and most SUMS prisons have no such machines in action.

6.1.1.3 Problems of inappropriate buildings/ complexes – with their old physicality the SUMS building are eroded and require proper improvements to better control critical inmates. What to be improved are bathrooms, drainage, tiling, inside barbed wire, increase barbed wire, accordion wire, and high voltage system to segregate the SUMS from other zones

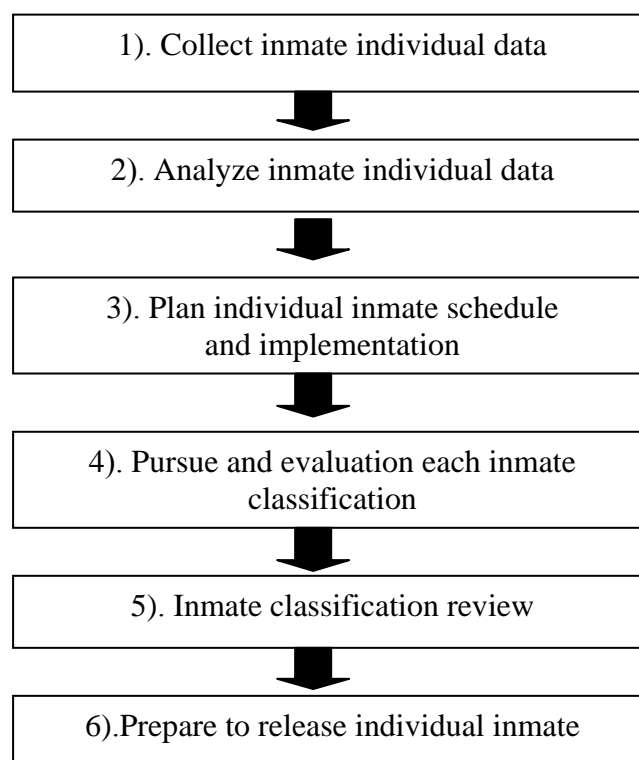
6.1.1.4 Problem of budget in developing the SUMS prisons – the Department should solve budget scarcity because the SUMS zones are noxious for max-security and should be appropriately supported.

6.1.1.5 Safety of the authorities - being the deadly zones and detaining the narcotics tycoons but they can order their underling traffickers or outer trafficker rings to run business and assault the authorities and their families. Mostly, they intermediate the authorities who trace their misconducts in the SUMS zones. This makes the authorities feel unsafe in working. The straightforward working personnel sometimes fear and request transfer or sometime they are not strong at mind enough, lack of self-protection and finally enter the gang and become their hands and feet of the influential inmates.

6.1.2 The experts' opinion on inmate classification and treatment in the SUMS in Thailand

These include development of the mind, emotion, and thought before entry of SUMS zones.

Inmate classification – results show that the classification committee will consider inmates deserve SUMS detention. There are 6 step of the classification, i.e.



Besides following the 6 steps of classification; there are another 2 thing to be examined which will be possible and select inmates for the SUMS zones, i.e.

1). Being the inmates matched with the departmental definition of critical inmates and the influential because they have to be detained in the SUMS zone. They must also be critical inmates in the police want-records and in the copy of the verdict. If they are the narcotic traffickers, it is necessary to examine the amount of the dispute matters during arrest, behavior involved with trafficker ring outside, decamping practice and rioters.

2). Taken their misconduct and their organized crimes as indicators in examining their classification.

In summary, classifying inmates gains their real data in details and in clarity and to be the information frothed classification committee to impose discretion for each one deserving SUMS detention. Criteria are 1) decamping conduct; 2) being the critical criminal or influential defined by the Department; 3) in narcotics case; amount of the confiscated drug must be examined; 4) specified by the state agencies related or pre-informed; and 5) rioters in the prison.

Development of the mind, emotion, and thought before entry of SUMS zones.

a) If the capital or critical inmates have distrustful conduct or discipline-breaking during the SUM detention; the prison may enforce solitary confinement to prevent communicating with other inmates. Results show that majority of samples agree with the departmental policy to construct solitary confinement in single cell to meet the distrustful inmates but there must be laws o justify it to prevent lawsuits from inmates in the aftermath. By reason, the existing laws do not facilitate governing inmates. The international treaty on human rights trouble to control inmates. The authorities can just only impose limits by solitary confinement as if there are no any punishments according to the prison's objectives.

b) How is the SUMS inmate control different from other general inmate control? Results show that majority of samples comment that the SUMS inmate control is different for the general inmate control on methods and measures of high rigidity, emphasis on strict behavioral watch all the time through instruments and modern technologies for controls while reducing shackles, e.g. installing CCTVs, censors by computer-based for top efficiency and mobile interceptors and so on.

c) Should the capital/critical inmate in SUMS zone be controlled only or also rehabilitation emphasis? Results show that majority of samples agree that SUMS inmate treatment must emphasize both strict control and associated with rehabilitation during their SUMS detention.

d) Applying religious principles in spiritual socialization considerably help inmate rehabilitation. Results show that samples agree with inmate rehabilitation beside organizing education and vocational training. Morals training and spiritual enhancement for them is a way among many deserved in inmate treatments.

e) Which one between training and vocational training serve SUMS inmates? Results show that sample favor activities for relax or recreation regarding vocational training but with small size and individual emphasis such as art therapy, vocational therapy and music therapy and so on.

f) What are special or distinct qualifications of the SUMS authorities? Samples find that personnel working in the SUMS prison must own seven special/distinct qualifications, i.e.

- 1). Know well about laws, regulations, obligations related to the job;
- 2). Know the modern technology;
- 3). Be honest, tactful and observative;
- 4). Pass critical courses training on jobs
- 5). Be at least baccalaureate;
- 6). Be physically and mentally healthy
- 7). Hold personality of calmness and total tolerance

g) Can Technology control and incapacitate the SUMS inmates? Samples find that technology can control and incapacitate the SUMS inmates.

h) What are qualifications of SUMS inmates deserving parole or the term reduction and for their classification review to the regular zones? Results show that samples disagree with SUMS inmates deserving parole except they have left the SUMS zones through classification review but the authorities must impose behavioral watch that they disassociate the trafficker rings or have no aggression for control.

6.1.3 An appropriate model for inmate treatment in SUMS prisons in Thailand

Samples support and agree the Department of Correction must construct the Super-Max Security Prisons to meet the increasing number of the critical inmates especially the narcotics inmates and it has to continue improve the SUMS prisons.

Besides constructing the Super-max prisons, there must be inmate classification system evidently for special screening especially the narcotics cases will not be able to associate with other general cases. There must be selection system for the authorities, their regular knowledge enhancement, installing modern and efficient technology to reinforce security such as coverage CCTVs, 24-hour control technicians, guard tower with 24-hour on duty regulators, no outnumber of inmates for control, personnel reinforcement sufficiently meet inmate number. Significantly, improvement and amendment of laws, regulations and obligation with relevancy, succinctness and no loopholes should be made such as clear criteria of inmate classification and so on.

Results show that at present, the 18 prison managerial group and the top executive of the Department set policies to supervise the correctional policies in administrating the SUMS prisons. Their view and operation are similar in many ways as discussed in Chapters IV and V. In general, they comment that:

-Problems and limitations of inmate treatment in the SUMS prison come from inside and outside. Problems from inside, there are improper controls, absence of control proportion, technology, insufficient manforce, safety of the authorities, budget scarcity for SUMS development. Problems from outside, there are smuggling mobilephone to order drugs into the prison without efficient interceptors and absence of law enforcement over inmates.

-Inmate classification to be detained in the SUMS prison must be subject to the definition of the critical criminal inmates and the influential defined by the Department and their conducts with their organized criminal rings must be the indicator in their classifications.

-If the capital/critical inmates still conduct distrustfully or discipline-breaking, they would be subject to solitary confinement to prevent communicate with other inmates.

-The SUMS inmate controls are different from other general type of inmate control.

-The SUMS inmates are the capital prisoners and critical ones; strict controls should be associated with rehabilitation.

-Applying religious principles can socialize the mind of inmates and much helps their rehabilitation.

-Art therapy, vocational therapy and music therapy are activities deserved to organizing for the SUMS inmates.

-There are 7 special and distinct qualifications for the authorizes controlling The SUMS inmates

-Applying modern technologies to monitor the SUMS inmates can better deter their offenses.

-The SUMS capital/critical inmates do not deserve parole except they have been already released from SUMS zone.

-An appropriate model for inmate treatment in SUMS prisons in Thailand in future should require the super-max prisons and still needs to improve the current SUMS prisons.

6.2 Recommendations

6.2.1 Policy Recommendations

6.2.1.1 The Ministry of Justice must enact rules, regulations, obligations, code of practices, policy making for the department related to the critical inmates and their networks such as Department of Corrections, Office of the Narcotics Control Board, Anti-Money Laundering Office (AMLO), Department of Special Investigation (DSI), Department of Probation, related lawyers, National Police Bureau, for their consistency of cooperation to achieve goal.

6.2.1.2 The Ministry of Justice must find alliance for cooperation in the policy and administration such as National Police Bureau.

6.2.1.3 The SUMS Commander must specially select the SUMS officers such as appropriate qualifications, clean records. Regarding the HR jobs, there must be historical achieves, special proposal or promotion as strengthening morale based on core competency to specify the HR jobs and good governance which help recruiting efficient personnel.

6.2.1.4 The government must prioritize critical and influential inmates, enactment and regulation under the Department of Correction and the correctional systems.

6.2.1.5 The Department must cooperate with the public networks and reinforced communities to receive the critical inmates return to communities. It also requires watch over their networks through the community Correction System in the Thai context.

6.2.1.6 The Department of Corrections must strategize to counter narcotics and mobilephones in SUMS prisons and solve the SUMS critical inmates with the 4 possible strategies, i.e.

-Strategy I: Prevent authorities to involve in narcotics and mobilephones such as campaign government agencies to spend sufficiency economy life, dharma training program ,and special SUMS inmate control courses, and so on.

-Strategy II: Efficiency development, improvements, amendments of laws, regulations, and obligations such as regulating, obligation to record inmate conducts, inmate transfer reviews, system development of inmate promotion, amendment of disciplinary punishment with diversity deserving wrongdoing, law reforms, and there must be specific law in managing the critical inmates and so on.

-Strategy III: Constructing and developing capacity of prisons/intuitions such as systematize prisons/institutions to admit the critical inmates, designing prisons/institutions to meet the tasks if counter smuggling narcotics and mobilephone into the prison, improving search system, applying wat technology and inmate control and so on.

- Strategy IV: Integrating and encouraging cooperation with outside workplaces such as coordinating the SUMS inmate information dissemination and prison raid.

6.2.2 Operational Recommendations

6.2.2.1 Staffs who work in the SUMS prison and lack of skills and knowledge of work; so plan on promoting knowledge for them since it is very important and needed supports. Education for personnel officers involved in the control area should be supported, such as providing special training courses related to enhancing knowledge of the SUMS inmate control, excursions of both the domestic and international SUMS controls.

6.2.2.2 Construct the prisons, especially the SUPER-MAX with advanced technology suitable for the management by the Thai authorities and it practical works.

6.2.2.3 Department of Corrections prisons should select the real appropriate SUMS prisons. If considered only its name, size and ignoring its physical structure; it may fail segregation, classification and their treatment of effectiveness and efficiency.

6.2.2.4 Department of Corrections should review the law in protecting the rights of correctional officers and limiting prisoners' rights in some matters with exchanges of ideas with workplaces related so that the outside office will realize SUMS problems, operation and affects coming from rules of laws related to the inmate controls.

6.2.2.5 Department of Corrections should have standard practice in the behavior modification and habit control of critical prisoners especially the same standard control.

6.2.2.6 Department of Corrections should have the criteria for screening or classification of inmates for SUMS inmate control with clarity and with the same standard across the country.

6.2.2.7 Department of Corrections staff should trained staffs to have expertise in controlling prisoners before sending them to work in the SUMS prisons.

6.2.2.8 Department of Corrections should have innovative and useful tools to operate in the SUMS area such as X-rays, signal interceptor, tape recorders. Besides, the authorities related should be educated on technical methods of real using technology

6.2.2.9. The working conditions. Department of Corrections should be considered the following.

1)Should provide divisions of working areas proportionally more spacious and for their work safety

2)Should be well ventilated in the SUMS areas

3)Provide adequate devices for SUMS inmate controls

4)Should be properly considered period of work-hours for the SUMS staff to meet their quality life.

5)Provide various common activities for the staff to have the opportunity to do together within the SUMS zones.

6)Provide activities for superiors and subordinates to have the opportunity to meet and talk, sharing attitudes and to build better relationships.

7)Create a balance between the 2-way communications and should promote and encourage upward –downward communication.

8)Training and upgrading skills in various fields for the supervisor level such as administrative supervision with justice, transformational leaders, motivation techniques, ability to give advice to subordinates and behave as a good example.

9)Target the achievement of the organization and each agency to gain cooperation and internal support within the same agency and between workplaces.

10)Support the healthcare within an organization, such as cleaning the unit, the cleanliness of the staff and their uniforms, and so on.

Focus on improving working conditions in the SUMS prisons such as

- 1) Create an atmosphere in the workplace to be proportionate, beautiful, spacious and modern.
- 2) Add the rest area and exercise facilities to improve the quality of working life.
- 3) Allocate the budget to support the SUMS area with special equipment and modern equipments appropriately and adequately for work.
- 4) Properly improve laws and regulations related to work.
- 5) Create a culture in the organization allowing its members acquire harmony and unity.
- 6) Restructure the administrative allowing superiors and subordinates can participate and interact for effective cooperation leading to fair power play fairness of the immediate supervisors.

6.2.3 Recommendations for Further Studies

6.2.3.1 There should be study in the group of other SUMS officers to compare the results of the study which may differentiate.

6.2.3.2 There should be study on the factors affecting the development of personnel in the SUMS prisons.

6.2.3.3 There should be study on public opinion about the correctional affairs especially the inmate control in the SUMS prison / institutions.

6.2.3.4 There should be comparative study on appropriate models for inmate treatments in SUMS prisons/institutions in Thailand with appropriate models for inmate treatments in SUMS prisons/institutions in abroad with similar operations.

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APPENDIX

Semi-structure Interview

Title:

An Appropriate Model for Inmates Treatments in the SUMS Prisons in Thailand

Instructions:

- Protecting the rights of interviewees, interviewed data when presented in a research; the researcher will refer to them in coding replacing the real name and expert position for their rights protection. These data will be kept confidential and will never be disseminated in whatever causes there may be.

- Kindly comment on an appropriate model for inmates treatments in the SUMS prisons in Thailand with the following issues.

1. Problems differently arisen in the SUMS inmate treatment; what are the critical issues, algorithms and improvements? What should be the direction of development?
2. What should be the measures to specify the SUMS inmate classification?
3. Is it possible to design a solitary cell in the physicality of the SUMS structure to prevent communication with other inmates?
4. What are the differences control between the SUMS inmates of capital punishment and criticality and the other inmate type ?
5. Should you think it is to only rigid control of the SUMS inmates of capital punishment and criticality or should you also emphasize their rehabilitation? And to what extent can the religion play roles in socializing mind of inmates?
6. What is the activity between training and vocational training appropriate to this kind of inmates?
7. What are the special and distinct qualifications of the SUMS regulators?
8. To what extent can the technology applications deter wrongdoings of the SUMS inmates?
9. What should be the qualifications of the SUMS inmates? And what are qualifications deserving paroles?
10. What should be the direction of SUMS inmate treatments in Thailand?

List of Interviewee Experts

1. Director of the Central Special Correction Institution
2. Commander of the Central Prison of Bangkhwang
3. Commander of the Central Prison of Khlongprem
4. Commander of the Central Prison of Chiangrai
5. Commander of the Central Prison of Chiangmai
6. Commander of the Central Prison of Pitsanulok
7. Commander of the Central Prison of Khlongphai
8. Commander of the Central Prison of Nakhonsithamrat
9. Commander of the Central Prison of Songkhla
10. Commander of the Central Prison of Phranakhon Si Ayuthya
11. Commander of the Special Central Prison of Thonburi
12. Commander of the Central Prison of Ratchaburi
13. Commander of the Central Prison of Khowbin
14. Commander of the Central Prison of Samutprakhan
15. Expert in Penology
16. Director of the Office of Penology
17. Deputy Director General of Department of Correction- Administration
18. Deputy Director General of Department of Correction- Operation

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