

# UNAFEI NEWSLETTER

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FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRIME  
AND THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

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**Ms. Rebecca Ang Santamaria**

Social Welfare Officer V, Regional Rehabilitation Center for Youth,  
Department of Social Welfare and Development of the Philippines

[OFFICE]

CO. Ramon Magsaysay Avenue & Suazo Street,  
Davao City, Philippines

PHONE 63-227-1435 or 293-0306 (Direct)

FAX 63-227-1964 or 63-293-0306

EMAIL rebeccasantamaria@hotmail.com

**Mr. Gunarathna Kuruppu**

Superintendent of Prisons, Welikada Prison, Colombo Department of Prisons

[OFFICE]

Baseline Road, Colombo - 09, Sri Lanka

PHONE 94-1-695207 or 1-695208

FAX 94-1-692134

EMAIL kuruppu\_g@hotmail.com

**Ms. Sivakorn Kuratanavej**

Senior Penologist, Department of Corrections

[OFFICE]

222 Nonthaburi 1 Road,

Nonthaburi 11000, Thailand

PHONE 66-2-9673379

FAX 66-2-9673378

EMAIL sivakorn\_k@hotmail.com

***Japanese Participants***

**Mr. Yoshia Baba**

Classification Officer, Tokyo Detention House

[OFFICE]

1-35-1 Kosuge, Katsushika-ku,

Tokyo, 124-8565, Japan

PHONE 81-3-3690-6681

FAX 81-3-5680-7337

EMAIL BZA04402@nifty.ne.jp

**Mr. Masamitsu Fujioka**

Probation Officer, Yamaguchi Probation Office

[OFFICE]

6-16, Nakagawara-cho, Yamaguchi-shi,

Yamaguchi, 753-0088, Japan

PHONE 81-83-922-1337

FAX 81-83-934-1142

A warm tribute must be paid to the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) for its immeasurable support throughout the Course. At the same time, I must express great appreciation to the Asia Crime Prevention Foundation (ACPF) and its branch organizations for their substantial contributions. Lastly, I owe my gratitude to all the individuals whose unselfish efforts behind the scenes contributed significantly to the successful realization of this Course.

Upon returning to their home countries, I genuinely believe that, like their predecessors, the strong determination and dedication of the participants will enable them to contribute significantly to the improvement of their respective nation's criminal justice systems, and to the international society as a whole.

Finally, I would like to reiterate my best regards to the participants of the 115th International Training Course. I hope that the experience they gained during the Course proves valuable in their daily work, and that the human bonds fostered among the participants, visiting experts, lecturers and UNAFEI staff will continue to grow for years to come.

July 2000



*Mikinao Kitada*  
Mikinao Kitada  
Director, UNAFEI

**THE 115TH INTERNATIONAL TRAINING COURSE**  
**“CURRENT ISSUES IN CORRECTIONAL TREATMENT**  
**AND EFFECTIVE COUNTERMEASURES”**

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**Course Rationale**

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Correctional administration in the world has been developing and attaining good results. However, in recent years, it is true that many countries are confronted with important issues such as overcrowding in correctional facilities, improvement of prison conditions, an increase of drug-related offenders and a shortage of effective treatment programmes.

In this connection, these issues facing correctional treatment are not necessarily the same for each country, and are always changing. Those who are involved in correctional administration should pay attention to changes in such issues, and must examine quick and effective countermeasures for them.

When effective countermeasures against such issues in correctional treatment are discussed, analyzing problems at the stage of their implementation in correctional facilities is required. It is considered important that countermeasures be examined integrately; rehabilitating offenders at each stage from policing to prosecution, trial and reintegration into the community.

Reviewing current issues in correctional treatment in Asian-Pacific countries, the following are deemed to be important. First, there is the problem of overcrowding faced by many countries. In exploring any solution to this problem, analyzing its cause and studying countermeasures towards reducing overcrowding are required. However, as longer terms of detention for unsentenced inmates and ineffective options for non-institutional treatment can be considered two of the major causes of overcrowding, countermeasures such as speedy criminal procedure and effective use of alternative measures to imprisonment need to be discussed.

Second, is the problem of the improvement of prison conditions. On this point, the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (hereinafter called the Rules) adopted by the First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, defines the standard of institutional treatment (including prison conditions) to be satisfied by each country. However, many countries are confronted with problems which hinder the fulfillment of this standard. In this connection, it is important to analyze what are the factors which impede the implementation of the Rules and to examine effective countermeasures for them. In addition, as how to control the health of inmates (including HIV positive inmates) has become an important issue, this point should also be discussed.

Third, is the problem of the treatment of convicted prisoners. Recently, it has been recognized that the development and promotion of effective treatment methods for problematic prisoners is becoming more and more necessary. With the international tendency towards borderless crime, foreign prisoners are increasing in number; with different life customs, language and difficulty in communication becoming significant treatment issues. In addition to the development and promotion of treatment methods, bilateral or multilateral

conventions on the transfer of foreign prisoners is one solution to this problem in institutional treatment. Therefore, issues concerning the ratification and implementation of such conventions should also be discussed in this context.

The treatment of drug related prisoners is still a significant problem requiring address. Similarly, gender differences in the treatment of prisoners requires equal attention. Thus, in order to implement the effective treatment of prisoners who are often found to have problems in their treatment, such as foreign, drug-related or female prisoners, it is necessary to analyze their characteristics and needs, and examine effective treatment methods in accordance with them.

Giving due consideration to the above rationale, this International Training Course purports to explore the promotion and development of correctional administration in each of participating countries. By clarifying the actual situation of and problems in current issues faced in the Asia-Pacific region, and examining their effective countermeasures, we can work towards a solution. Accordingly, the following items will be among the major topics to be discussed:

- (1) Actual situation and problems of overcrowding, and countermeasures
  - (a) actual situation of overcrowding and analysis of its causes
  - (b) countermeasures for alleviating the long term detention of unsentenced inmates
  - (c) effective use of alternative measures to imprisonment
- (2) Actual situation and problems of prison conditions, and countermeasures
  - (a) implementation of the Rules in each participating country in regard to food, clothing and housing
  - (b) factors impeding satisfaction of the Rules and effective countermeasures
  - (c) actual situation of health control for inmates and measures for improvement
- (3) Current trends of prisoners and their problems; countermeasures for their treatment
  - (a) foreign prisoners and issues of their transfer
  - (b) drug-related prisoners
  - (c) female prisoners
  - (d) others

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## Course Summary

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### **Lectures**

In total, 10 lectures were presented by visiting experts, 5 by *ad hoc* lecturers, 6 by the faculty and Deputy Director of UNAFEI. Five distinguished criminal justice practitioners from abroad served as UNAFEI visiting experts. They lectured on issues relating to the main theme, and contributed significantly to the Course by encouraging discussions after their own lectures, participating in the discussions of other programmes, and conversing with the participants on informal occasions. Additionally, *ad hoc* lectures were delivered by distinguished senior officials of the Government of Japan. Lecturers and lecture topics are listed on pages 6 and 7.

### **Individual Presentations**

During the first three weeks, each Japanese and overseas participant delivered a forty-five minute or one-hour Individual Presentation respectively, which introduced the actual situation, problems and future prospects of his/her country. These papers were compiled into a book entitled "COUNTRY REPORTS FOR THE INTERNATIONAL TRAINING COURSE IN CRIME PREVENTION" and distributed to all the participants. The titles of these Individual Presentation papers are listed on pages 8 and 9.

### **Group Workshop Sessions**

Group Workshop Sessions further examined the subtopics of the main theme. In order to conduct each session effectively, the UNAFEI faculty selected individuals to serve as 'group members' for the sub-topics, based on their response to a questionnaire previously distributed. Selected participants served as chairpersons, co-chairpersons, rapporteurs or co-rapporteurs; and faculty members served as advisers.

Each group's primary responsibility was to explore and develop their designated topic and its corresponding sub-topics in the Group Workshop Sessions. The participants and UNAFEI faculty seriously studied the topics and exchanged their views based on information obtained through personal experience, the Individual Presentations, lectures and so forth. After the Group Workshop Sessions, reports were drafted based on the discussions in the conference hall. These reports were subsequently presented in the Report-Back Session, where they were endorsed as the reports of the Course. Summaries of the Group Workshop reports are provided on pages 10 through 18.

### **Visits and Special Events**

Visits to various agencies and institutions in Japan helped the participants obtain a more practical understanding of the Japanese criminal justice system. In addition to the Course's academic agenda, many activities were arranged to provide a greater understanding of Japanese society and culture, with the assistance of various organizations and individuals, including the Asia Crime Prevention Foundation (ACPF). For more detailed descriptions, please refer to pages 19 through 22.

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**Lecture Topics**

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***UNAFEI Lectures***

Mr. Keiichi Aizawa, *Deputy Director, UNAFEI*

- Current Crime Trends in Japan
- Congress Report: Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

***Professors Lectures***

1) Mr. Shinya Watanabe, *Professor, UNAFEI*

- Lecture on the 115<sup>th</sup> Course Theme
- Summary Report on the Workshops at the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

2) Mr. Chikara Satou, *Professor, UNAFEI*

- Prosecution : Criminal Justice System in Japan

3) Mr. Hiroshi Iitsuka, *Professor, UNAFEI*

- Criminal Court Proceedings in Japan: Alternatives to Imprisonment

4) Mr. Hiroshi Tsutomi, *Professor, UNAFEI*

- Overview of Corrections in Japan

5) Mr. Akihiro Nosaka, *Professor, UNAFEI*

- The Criminal Justice System in Japan: Rehabilitation in the Community (the Community-based Treatment of Offenders)

### ***Visiting Experts Lectures***

- 1) Mr. Luke Grant (Australia)
  - Current Issues in Correctional Treatment and Effective Countermeasures: Overcrowding of Prisons, the Management of Women, Foreign Prisoners and those Convicted of Drug-related Offences. An Australian Perspective
- 2) Dr. Laurence L. Motiuk (Canada)
  - Managing Prison Population Growth, Delivering Effective Community-based Corrections and Treating Drug-related and Female Offenders
- 3) Mr. Candido Cunha (Council of Europe)
  - Current Issues in Correctional Treatment and Effective Countermeasures: Transfer of Sentenced Persons
- 4) Dr. Hanns von Hofer (Sweden)
  - Notes on Crime and Punishment in Sweden and Scandinavia
- 5) Mr. Somboon Prasopnetr (Thailand)
  - Current Issues in Correctional Treatment and Effective Countermeasures

### ***Ad Hoc Lectures***

- 1) Mr. Noriaki Kojima  
*Deputy Director, International Research and Training Institute for Criminal Investigation, National Police Academy of Japan*
  - Police of Japan
- 2) Mr. Rokuro Tsuruta  
*Director General, Correction Bureau, Ministry of Justice, Japan*
  - The General Situation and Challenges of Japanese Corrections
- 3) Mr. Yoshinobu Baba  
*Director General, Rehabilitation Bureau, Ministry of Justice, Japan*
  - Overview and Issues Relating to Japanese Community-based Treatment Systems
- 4) Ms. Mioko Kuga  
*Lecturer, Kokugakuin University, Japan*
  - Female Offenders and the Treatment of Female Prisoners
- 5) Mr. Takeshi Koyanagi  
*International Affairs Coordinator, Correction Bureau, Ministry of Justice, Japan*
  - Actual Situation of the Drug Problem and Treatment of Drug-related Prisoners



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### Individual Presentation Topics

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#### *Overseas Participants*

- 1) Mr. Wayne Albert Moody (Belize)
  - Crime Prevention: Current Issues in Correctional Treatment and Effective Countermeasures
- 2) Mr. Roy Alexander Murillo Rodriguez (Costa Rica)
  - The Costa Rican Penitentiary System
- 3) Mr. Sikeli Dau Tamani (Fiji)
  - Crime Prevention: Current Issues in Correctional Treatment and Effective Countermeasures
- 4) Mr. Negi Jagat Bahadur (India)
  - Human Rights in Prisons
- 5) Mr. Marwan Adli (Indonesia)
  - Current Situation in the Institutional Treatment of Offenders in Indonesia
- 6) Mr. Peterson Kamunyu Muhoro (Kenya)
  - Crime Prevention: Current Issues in Correctional Treatment and Effective Countermeasures
- 7) Mr. Md. Zulkifi Bin Omar (Malaysia)
  - Crime Prevention: Current Issues in Correctional Treatment and Effective Countermeasures
- 8) Mr. Babu Ram Regmi (Nepal)
  - Crime Prevention: Current Issues in Correctional Treatment and Effective Countermeasures
- 9) Mr. Iftikhar Ahmad Rao (Pakistan)
  - Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders
- 10) Ms. Martina Davila Jimenez (Peru)
  - Crime Prevention: Current Issues in Correctional Treatment and Effective Countermeasures
- 11) Ms. Rebecca Ang Santamaria (Philippines)
  - Crime Prevention: Current Issues in Correctional Treatment and Effective Countermeasures
- 12) Mr. Gunarathna Kuruppu (Sri Lanka)
  - Crime Prevention: Current Issues in Correctional Treatment and Effective Countermeasures
- 13) Ms. Sivakorn Kuratanavej (Thailand)
  - Crime Prevention: Current Issues in Correctional Treatment and Effective Countermeasures

***Japanese Participants***

- 14) Mr. Yoshia Baba (Japan)
  - Crime Prevention: Current Issues in Correctional Treatment and Effective Countermeasures
- 15) Mr. Masamitsu Fujioka (Japan)
  - Crime Prevention: Current Issues in Correctional Treatment and Effective Countermeasures
- 16) Ms. Hiromi Kobayashi (Japan)
  - Corrections for Female Prisoners
- 17) Mr. Hiroshi Kubo (Japan)
  - Crime Prevention: Current Issues in Correctional Treatment and Effective Countermeasures
- 18) Mr. Shigeru Nakasato (Japan)
  - Educational Measures for Foreign Juvenile Cases
- 19) Ms. Noriko Ota (Japan)
  - Problems in the Treatment for Offenders in Modern Society: With Special Reference to the Treatment of Foreign and Aged Offenders
- 20) Mr. Akihiko Sakamoto (Japan)
  - Crime Prevention: Current Issues in Correctional Treatment and Effective Countermeasures
- 21) Mr. Takahiro Terasaki (Japan)
  - History of Drug Abuse and Study on Cases of Drug Abuse/Dependence
- 22) Mr. Naokuni Yano (Japan)
  - Crime Prevention: Current Issues in Correctional Treatment and Effective Countermeasures
- 23) Mr. Akira Yokoi (Japan)
  - Crime Prevention: Current Issues in Correctional Treatment and Effective Countermeasures

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### Group Workshop Sessions

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The following section summarizes the Group Workshop Session reports. The full text of the reports will be included in UNAFEI Resource Material Series No. 57.

#### **Group 1      PRACTICAL MEASURES TO ALLEVIATE THE PROBLEM OF OVERCROWDING**

<b>Chairperson</b>	Mr. Iftikhar Ahmad Rao	(Pakistan)
<b>Co-Chairperson</b>	Mr. Zulkifli Bin Omar	(Malaysia)
<b>Rapporteur</b>	Mr. Peterson Kamunyu Muhoro	(Kenya)
<b>Co-Rapporteur</b>	Ms. Rebecca Ang Santamaria	(Philippines)
<b>Members</b>	Mr. Roy A. Murillo Rodriguez	(Costa Rica)
	Mr. Masamitsu Fujioka	(Japan)
	Mr. Hiroshi Kubo	(Japan)
	Mr. Naokuni Yano	(Japan)
<b>Advisers</b>	Prof. Yuichiro Tachi	(UNAFEI)
	Prof. Hiroshi Iitsuka	(UNAFEI)

#### *Report Summary*

### **I. INTRODUCTION**

It is often stated that prison overcrowding is a problem in many countries. This leads to deterioration of the living and working conditions of both inmates and correctional officers. There are several explanations for overcrowding. Although imprisonment is an element of the conventional punishment system, the correctional authorities can not control the flow into prisons. Furthermore, increase in population, changing economic conditions all over the world, globalization and exposure of (particularly) the young generation to electronic media has also resulted in an increase in the number of crimes and criminality, which has ultimately resulted in overcrowding of the penal population.

### **II. ACTUAL SITUATION OF OVERCROWDING**

The participants in this group reported varying levels of overcrowding in the correctional institutions of their respective countries. Japan is recorded as having the lowest number of prisoners per 100,000 population. The prison population in Japan is currently (-17.1%) below the available capacity, i.e. prisoners versus the available space stands at 82.9%. On the other hand, in this group is Kenya with 150.4% overcrowding, followed by Pakistan at 127.5%, the Philippines at 56.4%, Costa Rica at 20.4%, and Malaysia at 4.8 %.

### **III. INFLUENCE OF OVERCROWDING**

Many countries are facing the problem of overcrowding. This is the root cause of many problems experienced in correctional institutions, such as deterioration of the living and working conditions of both inmates and correctional staff.

#### **IV. CAUSES OF OVERCROWDING**

The following paragraphs identify the causes which are most critical, and are generally applicable to almost all the countries being discussed.

##### **A. Causes of Overcrowding at the Criminal Justice Process Level (Investigation, Prosecution, Judiciary)**

It is clear that delay in the criminal justice process will increase the number of remand prisoners and cause overcrowding. Slow and inefficient administration in the criminal justice process is a major cause of overcrowding. In every country, judges/courts are trying to realize speedy trial. Realistically however, they can not accomplish this goal because of the increasing number of cases, and the inadequate cooperation of the parties involved or the witnesses. Incomplete investigation, neglect of preparation for trial, difficulties in designating continuous trial dates and a shortage of judges, public prosecutors, lawyers, court clerks and interpreters also impede on speedy trial.

Lack of alternative measures to imprisonment is considered a major factor in causing prison overcrowding in many countries. The tendency in these countries is one where imprisonment is utilized by the courts as the first option before considering other non-custodial measures. It was observed that in these countries, many alternative measures do indeed exist. It was, however, noted that their use or application was minimal and therefore, they do not affect the numbers of persons sentenced to imprisonment.

##### **B. Causes of Overcrowding at the Correction/Rehabilitation Stage**

It was found that although early release measures have been made available in all participant countries, they are not fully maximized and utilized. Some do not have the early release measures practiced by other countries. For example, Malaysia and Kenya do not have a parole system to provide the opportunity for qualifying offenders to continue serving their sentence in the community, which is less costly on the part of the government and provides ample opportunity for an offender to start a new life.

It is observed that penal capacity in many countries has remained the same without taking into consideration the numbers of those sentenced to prison terms every year. This capacity, in most cases, is often below the prison's population level. It is felt that if capacity was utilized as an indicator of ideal prison levels at any given time, overcrowding would be avoided, as the resources required would be made available to accommodate the increased numbers. Low capacity means that the distribution of prisoners to appropriate correctional institutions is not properly done according to the risk and needs assessment criteria. It also means that space and resources are constrained.

#### **V. COUNTERMEASURES FOR OVERCROWDING**

##### **A. Countermeasures at the Criminal Justice Process Level (Investigation, Prosecution, Judiciary Stage)**

Because this stage is aimed at investigation and prosecution, countermeasures towards overcrowding are comparatively limited. As a whole, for prisoners to get alternatives to imprisonment, investigation and prosecution must be done as quickly as possible.

The judicial goal is to achieve speedy trial. To realize this, judges should hold pre-trial conferences with public prosecutors and defense counsels to identify the main issues of the case. Judges should also determine the length of trial and make arrangements with both parties about the schedule of the trial. To designate plural trial dates will contribute to speedy trial. The law should order a specific time limit for detention at trial stage, as well as at the investigation stage.

Effective use of alternative measures to custodial sentences is as follows:

- (i) *Fines*: Fines are utilized in all the countries of our group and contribute to reducing the number of convicted prisoners.
- (ii) *Suspension of Sentence/Suspension of Execution of Sentence*: Suspension of sentence/suspension of execution of sentence frees the defendant from punishment. Many countries have this kind of system. These systems are mainly utilized for first-time offenders who commit minor offences. In some countries, suspension is sometimes accompanied by a probation order.
- (iii) *Drug Court*: The rapid increase of drug addicts causes overcrowding too. Drug Court is a new alternative measure incorporated in countries like Australia and the United States. In Australia, they have a program for the offences related to drug addicts, as alternative to imprisonment.
- (iv) *Others*: Other measures being utilized in different countries are house arrest, binding-over, community service orders, weekend detention and recognizance.

#### **B. Countermeasures at the Correction/Rehabilitation Stage**

Early release measures are as follows:

- (i) *Parole*: Parole is the conditional release of prisoners after serving a certain period of the determined sentence. Eligibility is, however, conditional on other factors, e.g. whether one is a first-time offender, a recidivist or a risky offender.
- (ii) *Remission*: Remission is the reduction of the period to be served by a prisoner. This period is pre-determined and is provided by the law.
- (iii) *Pardons*: These are *ad hoc* decisions to relieve prison pressure by releasing prisoners before their sentence is completed.

## **VI. CONCLUSION**

There is a need to ensure effective coordination amongst the organs of the criminal justice system, coupled with decriminalization of behaviors that do not pose a threat or risk to public security. It is also realized that the agencies of the criminal justice system need to be made more efficient and compatible with the changing times, by providing them with sufficient staff, adequate funds and the computerization of records. An efficient criminal justice system can reduce the number of prisoners substantially, thus relieving the pressure on prisons.

## Group 2      PRACTICAL MEASURES TO IMPROVE PRISON CONDITIONS

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<b>Chairperson</b>	Mr. Sikeli Dau Tamani	(Fiji)
<b>Co-Chairperson</b>	Mr. Jagat Bahadur Negi	(India)
<b>Rapporteur</b>	Mr. Babu Ram Regmi	(Nepal)
<b>Co-Rapporteur</b>	Ms. Noriko Ota	(Japan)
<b>Members</b>	Mr. Marwan Adli	(Indonesia)
	Mr. Yoshia Baba	(Japan)
	Mr. Akira Yokoi	(Japan)
<b>Advisers</b>	Prof. Chikara Satou	(UNAFEI)
	Prof. Shinya Watanabe	(UNAFEI)

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### *Report Summary*

## I. INTRODUCTION

Reviewing current issues in correctional treatment, one of the problems is the improvement of prison conditions. The issue of prison conditions is very important because it relates to the human rights of prisoners in correctional institutions. On this point, the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (herein after referred to as “SMRs”) defines the standard of institutional treatment in detail.

## II. STANDARDS AND NORMS REGARDING PRISON CONDITIONS

In terms of the interpretation of “Standard Minimum” of the SMRs, our group considers the “Standard Minimum” as a relative standard; the minimum conditions that should be observed by the respective countries.

## III. DOMESTIC LEGISLATION REGARDING PRISON CONDITIONS AND THE ACTUAL SITUATION IN THE PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES

The focused areas are: 1) accommodation; 2) hygiene and medical services; 3) clothing and bedding; and 4) food.

### A. Accommodation

In Fiji, India and Nepal, on the basis of the domestic laws, civil prisoners are kept separately from other prisoners. However, in India and Nepal, due to overcrowding and the lack of space, all prisoners are actually kept together in many prisons. In Japan and Indonesia, there is no concept of civil prisoners.

### B. Hygiene and Medical Services

The matters relating to personal hygiene are well stipulated in the legislation of the respective participating countries, but in different ways. It is the actual situation that medical services provided to inmates do not always satisfy the provisions of the legislation.

### C. Clothing and Bedding

There is domestic legislation in each of the participating countries corresponding to the provisions of the SMRs. In general, as far as clothing and bedding, the domestic

legislation in each of the participating countries is well provided for and put into practice in conformity with the provisions.

#### **D. Food**

The domestic legislation regarding food in each of the participating countries is in compliance with the SMRs. That is to say, the legislation has provisions regarding the quantity of the commodities, in detail. In general, as far as food, the domestic legislation in each of the participating countries is well provided for and put into practice in conformity with the provisions.

Through discussion, our group is of the opinion that enjoying sufficient living space, clothing, bedding, hygiene, medical care and food is a fundamental necessity for human beings.

### **IV. MAIN CAUSES FOR IMPEDING IMPROVEMENT OF PRISON CONDITIONS, AND ITS INFLUENCE ON PRISONERS**

It is necessary to find out the existing problems and to examine the main causes of this. The main causes for impeding the improvement of prison conditions are found as follows:

1. Insufficient Budget
2. Lack of Understanding by Government
3. Overcrowding
4. Insufficient Disclosure of Information to the Public
5. Lack of Cooperation from Outside
6. Lack of Some Prison Officers' Recognition of Inmates' Rights
7. Lack of Inmates' Positive Attitude toward Prison Conditions

### **V. SOME MEASURES TO IMPROVE PRISON CONDITIONS**

#### **1. Measures for Insufficient Budget**

Proper mechanisms for analysis, assessment and submitting reports should be developed. Priority should be given to the minimum requirements, and the actual need of each prison should be assessed in detail. Privatization of some aspects of prison management could also be one countermeasure to reduce expenditure.

#### **2. Measures for Lack of Understanding by Government**

In order to give the government a clear understanding of prison conditions, management of the prison and the sound professional competence of prison officers should be enhanced. Prison administrators should take the initiative for making periodical reports. Another initiative is to invite politicians, including ministers and members of Parliament, to visit the prison and make them feel the urgency of improving prison conditions.

#### **3. Measures for Overcrowding**

Underutilized and obsolete facilities can be adapted into a new cell block. Use of open camp and open prison accommodation could be helpful. It would be desirable to reexamine whether or not the limitation of goods which inmates can themselves purchase, at

their own expense, is appropriate. Prisons should also be encouraged to become self-sufficient in the production of food.

4. Measures for Insufficient Disclosure of Information to the Public

Real transparency should be a feature of prison administration, particularly with regard to prison conditions. If there are reasons why the government cannot allocate more budget, sufficient explanation should also be given to the public. Use of the Internet, where possible, would also be a good method for circulating information to the public and getting public opinions.

5. Measures for Lack of Cooperation from Outside

In order to attract private sector investment inside the prisons, the government should develop infrastructure and try to attract the private sector. Joint investment by government and private enterprise would be an appropriate method to attract the private sector. Potential NGOs and religious groups should be selected which are really interested in this work. Volunteers are encouraged to work together in this field.

6. Measures for the Lack of Some Prison Officers' Recognition of Inmates' Rights

Today, the human rights of prisoners have taken on new significance and perspective. In this connection, training about the importance of human rights should be given to all staff involved in prison administration and the treatment of prisoners. The appropriate authority should publish information, including procedures and legislation that enshrine basic human rights, and disseminate this to staff. Prison authorities should be able to afford job satisfaction to their personnel.

7. Measures for Lack of Inmates' Positive Attitude toward Prison Conditions

Prisoners should be provided with an inmate handbook in order to make them clear on human rights, expectations and obligations. An environment for self-motivation amongst prisoners should be created in the prison, so that they may develop a positive attitude toward the efforts to improve prison conditions.

## **VI. METHODS AND PROCEDURES TO SECURE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF LEGISLATION REGARDING PRISON CONDITIONS**

Establishing systems such as inspection and reporting systems are considered a key to success in securing the effectiveness of the legislation. An independent, transparent, impartial and fair body should be set up, with power to visit and inspect every prison, which reports on prison conditions to the authority concerned.

## **VII. CONCLUSION**

This group examined measures to improve prison conditions and identify the problems of/ impediments to improving them. It is necessary for all correctional administrators to work towards the common goal, that is, to provide humane treatment to offenders, taking into consideration human rights concepts, thus helping them successfully to reintegrate back into society.



**Group 3      CURRENT TRENDS AND PROBLEMS OF PRISONERS,  
AND MEASURES FOR EFFECTIVE TREATMENT**

<b>Chairperson</b>	Mr. Wayne Albert Moody	(Belize)
<b>Co-Chairpersons</b>	Mr. Akihiko Sakamoto	(Japan)
	Mr. Takahiro Terasaki	(Japan)
	Ms. Hiromi Kobayashi	(Japan)
	Ms. Sivakorn Kuratanavej	(Thailand)
<b>Rapporteur</b>	Mr. Shigeru Nakasato	(Japan)
<b>Co-Rapporteurs</b>	Mr. Gunarathna Kuruppu	(Sri Lanka)
	Ms. Martina Davila Jimenez	(Peru)
	Deputy Director Keiichi Aizawa	(UNAFEI)
<b>Advisers</b>	Prof. Hiroshi Tsutomi	(UNAFEI)
	Prof. Akihiro Nosaka	(UNAFEI)

*Report Summary*

## **I. INTRODUCTION**

In providing effective treatment programs for prisoners, the correctional system of each country has to recognize the trends of prisoners, their characteristics as well as their specific needs. In every prison, there are various groups of prisoners, such as foreign, drug-related, female, young, elderly, hard-core, AIDS/HIV infected, mentally ill, indigenous/minority prisoners. Each particular group has a different character and needs different treatment. This group has mainly discussed the problems and treatment programs for three specific groups, namely: foreign, drug-related, and female prisoners, and has highlighted effective countermeasures for problems faced with these groups of prisoners.

## **II. FOREIGN PRISONERS**

One of the problems that the correctional systems of various countries have encountered is the increase of foreign prisoners. Resulting from our discussion, the definition of 'foreign prisoners' is those persons having citizenship and/or nationality of another country, who are in custody. Such persons have special needs related to their treatment and welfare, and are normally deported after completion of their sentence or detention.

Foreign prisoners who have differences in culture, food, religion, and language are likely to have problems in adapting to prison life in a foreign land. Prison officers may have difficulty in obtaining sufficient information on foreign prisoners. Foreign prisoners who do not receive assistance from their relatives or family tend to have more problems adapting themselves to prison in a foreign land. It is occasionally found that foreign prisoners have less chance of obtaining privileges, due to regulations or their implementation.

Some countermeasures are suggested by the group for the effective treatment of foreign prisoners. By careful assessment, prison officers can get sufficient information which will lead to suitable treatment programs. It is important to provide materials such as manuals or video productions to facilitate better communication. Staff and volunteers should be recruited and trained. There should also be the exchange of skilled staff and cooperation with volunteers, NGOs and the embassies of the prisoners. Local language courses and cultural

awareness programs within the prisons are considered a good means to facilitate better communication. Legislative and/or administrative changes should be conducted so as to offer equal treatment to foreign prisoners and to avoid unfair practices. One other important countermeasure is the transfer of foreign prisoners, which would help in reducing the number of foreign prisoners.

### **III. DRUG-RELATED PRISONERS**

Substances such as heroin, cocaine, cannabis and amphetamines have dependency as a result of use. Therefore, many people are hooked on drugs and face difficulty in dissociating themselves from the spell of drugs. In view of the globalization of production, trafficking and the consumption of these drugs, we discussed the problems of and countermeasures for the treatment of drug-related prisoners.

This group has defined “drug-related prisoners” as prisoners who are in custody for drug offences, as well as those who are in custody for other offences and are dependent on drugs. However, there are differences in the legal systems of each country. For instance in Peru, drug abuse is not a crime, while in other countries, it is a crime to which penal sanction is applied. Also, there are differences in the types of drugs causing problems socially. In Central America, the most serious problem is cocaine. In South Asia and the South-eastern part of Asia, heroin is a historically serious problem, and in Eastern Asia and most recently in Southeast Asia, some countries are affected by the widespread use of amphetamines.

In some countries, drugs are available in prison and drug abuse in prisons is a serious problem. Also, the high recidivism rate of drug-dependent prisoners puts demands on the prisons’ rehabilitative efforts. Prisons also need to take good care of the physical and mental health problems of drug-dependent prisoners.

Countermeasures are suggested to control drugs in prisons, such as checking incoming mail and carried-in personal belongings, body/pat search of entrants to prisons, cell searches, urine testing and intelligence work. To reduce recidivism, pharmacological treatment (e.g. methadone treatment of heroin addicts) and psychological treatment (e.g. cognitive behavioral treatment, Therapeutic Community and meditation) are suggested in addition to support from family members and other community resources. Further, the separation of drug users from abusers, and the reduction of contact among drug-related prisoners, are suggested as important countermeasures contributing to the control of drug abuse in prisons, the prevention of drug offender networks, and the nurturing of a prison environment conducive to the success of treatment programs. Psychiatric care systems and interviewer schemes should be developed to meet the medical and psychological needs of drug abusers.

### **IV. FEMALE PRISONERS**

Various reasons have been given for the lack of priority for the treatment of female prisoners. One such reason is the fact that they make up such a small proportion of the correctional population. Secondly, their criminality is not serious. Also the correctional system has failed to recognize diversity among female prisoners by putting them into one category. However, in recent years, the number of female prisoners has been increasing in a lot of

countries. In view of this situation, the treatment system for female prisoners should take account of their specific needs, which are different from that of male prisoners, while attending to their individual needs.

Female prisoners tend to have less space than their male counterparts. The daily basic needs of female offenders for underwear, cosmetics, and some other feminine necessities are easily neglected. Also, health care services are male-centered and do not pay much attention to their special health needs (e.g. pre- and post-natal care, risk for specific cancers). Care for the children of female prisoners is often insufficient. Educational, vocational and recreational programs are sometimes not available to female prisoners and, if available, are of a lesser variety. Further, programs often do not take the specific needs of female prisoners into consideration.

To remedy this situation, the fair allocation of resources is of foremost importance, accompanied with an assessment and classification system taking into account the specific needs of female prisoners and their diversity. Based on these changes, educational, vocational, drug/substance abuse, victims of abuse/relationships programs are suggested, while health care services (e.g. pre- and post- natal care, and special cancer checks) and child care services (e.g. provision of necessities and special facilities such as nurseries) are desirable.

## **V. CONCLUSION**

It is quite obvious that foreign prisoners, drug-related prisoners, and female prisoners all have specific needs and require special treatment. The correctional system of each country must consider what necessary action should be taken. In some countries, there may be a limitation of resources; but this must not be an excuse for sitting back and doing nothing. It is the intention of the participants of this group to motivate the concerned systems to take actions that are appropriate and applicable to each country. With available human resources, there can be some effective and measurable change. We cannot change the world, but we can change the part of the world we are in.

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**Observation Visits**

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<u><i>Date</i></u>	<u><i>Agency/Institution</i></u>	<u><i>Main Persons Concerned</i></u>
May 24	Tokyo District Public Prosecutors Office	• Mr. Masahiro Tauchi Deputy Director, General Affairs Department
	Ministry of Justice	• Mr. Takashi Kawahara Private Secretary to the Minister of Justice
May 29	Fuchu Prison	• Mr. Tatsuhiro Yasutake Assistant Director, General Affairs Division
June 13	Supreme Court	• Judge Tsugio Kameyama Supreme Court Justice
		• Mr. Junichi Shirakura Liaison Officer, Secretariat Division, General Secretariat
		• Mr. Yukihiro Imasaki Director, Second Division, Criminal Affairs Bureau
June 15	Museum of Corrections, Training Institute for Correctional Personnel	• Mr. Mototoshi Nara Chief of Training Section, Training Institute for Correctional Personnel
June 23	Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department & Command Communications Center	• Mr. Toshinobu Miyasako Assistant Police Inspector/ Liaison Officer Public Relations Division
		• Mr. Katsuhiko Numao Police Sergeant/ Liaison Officer Public Relations Division
June 30	Suntory Musashino Brewery	• Dr. Takao Takahashi Plant Manager

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**Group Study Tours**

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<u><i>Date</i></u>	<u><i>Group</i></u>	<u><i>Agency/Institution</i></u>	<u><i>Main Persons Concerned</i></u>
June 1 & 2	Nikko	• Tochigi Prison	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ms. Youko Kihara Prison Warden</li> <li>• Ms. Youko Mukai Director, General Affairs Division</li> </ul>
June 16 & 17	Hokkaido	• Hokkai Juvenile Training School	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mr. Motoki Okuyama Superintendent</li> <li>• Mr. Shuji Kitabayashi Deputy Superintendent</li> </ul>
July 2~5	Hiroshima- Kansai	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 6th Regional Coast Guard Headquarters</li> <li>• Meishin Rehabilitation Aid Hostel</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mr. Kaoru Kuwabara Commander</li> <li>• Mr. Yasuo Watanabe Chief Guard Division</li> <li>• Mr. Yasuo Shimada Superintendent</li> </ul>

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### Special Events

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May 15 *Welcome Party*

May 17, 18, 19, 23, 25, 26, 30 &

June 6 *Japanese Conversation Classes*

The overseas participants attended Japanese conversation classes provided by JICA and the ACPF. They learned practical Japanese expressions. The sensei (teachers) were Mr. Michio Kawachi, Ms. Mariko Kambayashi, Ms. Kimiko Hiraiwa, Ms. Kyoko Fujimaki, Ms. Kazue Suzuki and Ms. Yukiko Shiina. *Iroiro Arigato Gozaimashita.*

May 24 *Reception by Vice-Minister of Justice*

After visiting the Ministry of Justice, a reception was held by Vice-Minister of Justice, Mr. Kunihiro Matsuo, at the Lawyers Club.

May 27 *Mt. Takao Hike*

The participants hiked Mt. Takao with UNAFEI staff. After enjoying a relaxing lunch at the summit, they descended the mountain by cable car.

May 31 *UNAFEI Olympics*

The UNAFEI Olympic Games were held on the grounds of the Training Institute for Correctional Personnel. The participants competed in such events as the three-legged race, racket relay and the true-false quiz. Afterwards, there was a friendship party at UNAFEI.

June 1 & 2 *Nikko Trip*

After an official visit to Tochigi prison, the participants attended a dinner hosted by the ACPF Tochigi Branch. The next day, the participants enjoyed sightseeing, including visits to Kegon Falls, Ryuzu Falls and Nikko Toshogu Shrine.

June 3 *Kyodo No Mori Park*

The participants visited 'Kyodo no Mori' park with UNAFEI staff, attending a luncheon at Tanaka House held on their behalf by Soroptimist International of Tokyo. The participants were introduced to the Japanese art of Origami, and experienced a traditional tea ceremony. Afterwards, they enjoyed the cultural and historical facilities located at the park, including a museum, planetarium and extensive gardens, before returning to UNAFEI.

June 10 *Tea Ceremony*

"Cha-no-yu" or "Sado", a formal Japanese tea ceremony, was demonstrated for the participants in UNAFEI Lounge B by Ms. Suiko Kobayashi, an Ura Senke Tea Master, and her apprentices.

June 12 *Koto Concert*

The Ensemble 21st Century, a group of volunteer musicians, performed traditional Japanese 'Koto' music for the participants at UNAFEI.

June 13 *Courtesy Visit to Supreme Court Justice*

During their visit to the Supreme Court, the Honorable Justice Kameyama received the participants in his private chambers.

*ACPF Tokyo Minoru-kai Party*

The ACPF Tokyo Minoru-kai Branch, affiliated with the ACPF Headquarters, hosted a dinner party at the Sunshine 60 Building in Ikebukuro in honor of the participants.

June 16 & 17 *Hokkaido Trip*

After an official visit to Hokkaido Juvenile Training School, the participants enjoyed sightseeing, including visits to Otaru city and Sapporo Beer Garden.

June 19 *VPOs' International Training*

Ten Volunteer Probation Officers visited UNAFEI for an International Training Program. It was jointly organized by UNAFEI and the Rehabilitation Bureau of the Ministry of Justice of Japan. A discussion session and friendship party were arranged to exchange views between the VPOs and the participants.

June 22 *ACPF Fuchu Party*

A dinner party, hosted by Mr. Tsuneo Kashima, President of the ACPF Fuchu Branch, was held at UNAFEI in honor of the participants.

June 24 *Home Visits*

ACPF Fuchu Branch organized dinners for the participants in the homes of members from the Fuchu International Exchange Salon, Tokyo Fuchu Rotary Club and Soroptimist International of Tokyo, Fuchu. The hosts were Ms. Kaoru Yajima, Ms. Kazuko Seki, Mr. Yoshiyuki Sakano, Mr. Yasuhiro Momota, Mr. Takeshi Sekine, Mr. Yoshihisa Kuboki, Ms. Takeko Yashioka and Mr. Takeshi Mutou.

June 26 *Flower Arrangement*

A group of volunteer instructors, led by Ms. Kuniko Mori, explained and demonstrated to the participants 'Ikebana', traditional Japanese flower arrangement. Afterwards, the participants had the opportunity to arrange the flowers themselves.

July 2~5 *Hiroshima-Kansai Study Tour*

*Hiroshima:* On their first day, the participants visited the Peace Memorial Museum and Peace Memorial Park in Hiroshima. Participants were also escorted by two Regional Coast Guard vessels to Miyajima Island, located in the Seto Inland Sea near Hiroshima.

*Kyoto:* On their third day, the participants went on a guided bus tour to Nijo Castle, Kinkakuji Temple and the Kyoto Imperial Palace.

July 6 *Farewell Party*

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**Reference Materials Distributed**

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**Publications about the Japanese Criminal Justice System**

- (1) Summary of the White Paper on Crime 1999
- (2) Criminal Justice in Japan : various publications
- (3) Prison Administration in Japan
- (4) The Community-based Treatment of Offenders System in Japan

**UNAFEI Publications**

- (1) UNAFEI Resource Material Series No. 54
- (2) Adult Probation Profiles in Asia
- (3) Criminal Justice Profiles of Asia
- (4) UNAFEI Pamphlet

**Others**

- (1) 115th International Training Course lectures and presentation papers
- (2) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
- (3) Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners
- (4) United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (The Tokyo Rules)
- (5) Text of the Convention on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons
- (6) Model Agreement on the Transfer of Foreign Prisoners and Recommendations on the Treatment of Foreign Prisoners
- (7) Model Treaty on the Transfer of Supervision of Offenders Conditionally Sentenced or Conditionally Released
- (8) Pamphlets and leaflets from various criminal justice institutions



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**Visiting Experts**

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**Mr. Candido Cunha**

Head, Division of Criminal Law and Justice, Council of Europe

[OFFICE]

67075, Strasbourg,

Cedex, France

PHONE 33-388412215

FAX 33-388412794

EMAIL candido.cunha@coe.int

**Mr. Somboon Prasopnetr**

Deputy Director-General, Department of Corrections, Ministry of Interior of Thailand

[OFFICE]

222 Nonthaburi 1 Road,

Tambol Suanyai,

Amphur Muang,

Nonthaburi, Thailand

PHONE 62-9673355 -7

FAX 62-9673355

EMAIL aiew@hotmail.com

**Dr. Laurence L. Motiuk**

Director General Research, Correctional Service of Canada

[OFFICE]

340 Laurier Avenue,

West Ottawa,

Ontario K1A 0P9, Canada

PHONE 613-995-4694

FAX 613-941-8477

EMAIL motiukll@csc-scc.gc.ca

**Dr. Hanns von Hofer**

Professor, Vice-Director, Department of Criminology, Stockholm University, Sweden

[OFFICE]

SE-106 91 Stockholm, Sweden

PHONE 46-8-162560

FAX 46-8-157881

EMAIL Hanns.Hofer@crim.su.se

**Mr. Luke Grant**

Director, Inmate Classification and Programs,  
New South Wales Department of Corrective Services  
[OFFICE]

Inmate Classification and Programs  
Newington House

Silverwater Correctional Complex

P.O Box 144, Silverwater

New South Wales (NSW) 1118, Australia

PHONE 61-2-9289-5025

FAX 61-2-9289-5041

EMAIL [luke.grant@dcs.nsw.gov.au](mailto:luke.grant@dcs.nsw.gov.au)

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## Participants

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### *Overseas Participants*

#### **Mr. Wayne Albert Moody**

Director of Programs, Department of Corrections of Belize

[OFFICE]

P.O Box 88, Belize City, Belize

PHONE 501-25-6191

FAX 501-25-6188

EMAIL <wmoody@BTL.net>or <albert-moody@gohip.com>

#### **Mr. Roy Alexander Murillo Rodriguez**

Judge in Charge of Penal Sentence, Supreme Court of Justice of Costa Rica

[OFFICE]

Poder Judicial, Circuito Primero de San Jose, Costa Rica

PHONE 506- 2804679 or 506-2953468

FAX 506-2333020

EMAIL roy\_muro@yahoo.com

#### **Mr. Sikeli Dau Tamani**

Officer in Charge of Medium Security Prison, Fiji Prisons Service

[OFFICE]

Box 114, Suva, Fiji

PHONE 679-362222

FAX 679-302523

#### **Mr. Negi Jagat Bahadur**

Inspector General of Prisons, Manipur Central Jail Manipur, Department of Prisons

[OFFICE]

J.B Negi IPS

Manipur, India

PHONE 90-0385-220967

#### **Mr. Marwan Adli**

Head of the Administration of the Cipinang Prison, Department of Law and Legislation of Indonesia

[OFFICE]

Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Kls.I. Cipinang,

Jl. Bekasi Timur Raya No.170,

Jakarta, Indonesia

PHONE 62-21-8192214

FAX 62-21-8192214

EMAIL adlimarwan@hotmail.com

**Mr. Peterson Kamunyu Muhoro**

Director, Probation and Aftercare Service of Kenya

[OFFICE]

P.O Box 42335, Nairobi, Kenya

PHONE 254-2-215658 (Direct) or 254-2-224016

FAX 254-2-240059

EMAIL muhoro-p@hotmail.com

**Mr. Zulkifli Bin Omar**

Senior Superintendent of Prison, Alor Setar Prison, Malaysian Prison Department

[OFFICE]

Jalan Sultanah 05350 Alor Setar,

Kedah, Malaysia

PHONE 60-4-7322515

FAX 60-4-7328694

EMAIL omarzulkifli@hotmail.com

**Mr. Babu Ram Regmi**

Joint Secretary, Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs of Nepal

[OFFICE]

Singhadurbar, Kathmandu, Nepal

PHONE 977-1-224241

FAX 977-1-220684

EMAIL regmibr@hotmail.com

**Mr. Iftikhar Ahmad Rao**

Additional Secretary Home, Government of the Punjab, Home Department of Pakistan

[OFFICE]

Lahore, Pakistan

PHONE 92-429211736

FAX 97-429211737

EMAIL <iftikharrao@hotmail.com> or <rao54@gohip.com>

**Ms. Martina Davila Jimenez**

Director of Women Penitentiary Center Quencoro, National Penitentiary Institute of Peru

[OFFICE]

Prolongacion Avenue, de la Cultura S/N,

San Jeronimo Km. 5.5 -Cusco, Peru

PHONE 51-084-273662

FAX 51-084-273662

EMAIL cusmartina@yahoo.com

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## LETTER FROM THE DIRECTOR

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It is my privilege to inform readers of the successful completion of the 115th International Training Course on "Current Issues in Correctional Treatment and Effective Countermeasures" from 15 May to 7 July 2000. In this Course, we welcomed 10 Japanese and 13 overseas participants: 8 from Asia, 1 from Oceania, 3 from Latin and South America, and 1 from Africa. They included prison officials, judges and other high-ranking public officials. As this newsletter demonstrates, this Course was extremely productive. It consisted of Individual Presentations, Group Workshop Sessions, visits to relevant criminal justice agencies, and presentations by visiting experts and *ad hoc* lecturers.

In regard to the course theme, it is recognised that the issues facing those involved in correctional administration and treatment are not necessarily the same for each country, although some issues of common importance can be identified. First, there is the problem of overcrowding, augmented by longer terms of detention for unsentenced inmates, and ineffective options for non-institutional treatment. Measures such as speedy criminal procedures and effective use of alternative measures to imprisonment are possible solutions to this growing phenomena.

Similarly, the improvement of prison conditions, in accordance with United Nations resolutions and Standard Minimum Rules, is deemed essential for the advance of corrections. This is particularly pertinent in regard to the control of the health of inmates (including HIV positive inmates), which poses a growing concern to the international community.

Finally there is the problem of the treatment of convicted prisoners. With the international tendency towards borderless crime, foreign prisoners are increasing in number; with different life customs, language and difficulty in communication becoming significant treatment issues. Likewise, the effective treatment of drug-related prisoners and female prisoners is still a significant problem requiring address.

During the eight-week period, the participants diligently and comprehensively examined measures to strengthen and improve correctional treatment systems and prison conditions. This was accomplished primarily through comparative analysis of the current situation of and problems in correctional practices, including the issues of overcrowding and the care and rehabilitation of aged, drug addicted and female prisoners. Our in-depth discussions enabled us to put forth effective and practical solutions to emerging problems in corrections in the global society.

I would like to offer my sincere congratulations to all the participants for their successful completion of the Course, made possible by their strenuous efforts. My heartfelt gratitude goes to the visiting experts and *ad hoc* lecturers who contributed a great deal to the Course's success. Furthermore, I appreciate the indispensable assistance and cooperation extended to UNAFEI by the various agencies and institutions which helped diversify the programme.

**Ms. Hiromi Kobayashi**

Chief Supervisor, Sapporo Prison

[OFFICE]

1-5-2, 2 Jo Higashi-ku, Higashinaebo,

Sapporo City, Japan

PHONE 81-11-784-5241

FAX 81-11-784-5241

EMAIL &lt;HIROMI9884@aol.com&gt; or &lt;09026578770@docomo.ne.jp&gt;

**Mr. Hiroshi Kubo**

Public Prosecutor, Kobe District Public Prosecutors Office, Amagasaki Branch

[OFFICE]

3-2-28, Suidomachi, Amagasaki-shi,

Hyogo, Japan

PHONE 81-6-6438-1195

**Mr. Shigeru Nakasato**

Family Court Probation Officer, Sendai Family Court

[OFFICE]

2-26 Otemachi, Aoba-ku,

Sendai-shi, Miyagi, Japan

PHONE 81-22-222-4165

EMAIL ordin@sm.rim.or.jp

**Ms. Noriko Ota**

Probation Officer, Tokyo Probation Office

[OFFICE]

1-1-1, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku,

Tokyo, 100-0013, Japan

PHONE 81-3-3597-0113

FAX 81-3-5511-7220

EMAIL noriko-ota@mbj.sphere.ne.jp

**Mr. Akihiko Sakamoto**

Official, Enforcement Division, Immigration Bureau, Ministry of Justice

[OFFICE]

1-1-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku,

Tokyo, 100-0013, Japan

PHONE 81-3-3580-4111 (ext. 2777)

FAX 81-3-3592-7971

EMAIL as000219@moj.go.jp

**Mr. Takahiro Terasaki**

Narcotics Control Officer, Technical Officer,  
Kanto-Shin'etsu Regional Narcotics Control Office

[OFFICE]

2-4-14 Nakameguro, Meguro-ku,

Tokyo, 153-0061, Japan

PHONE 81-3-3719-8111

FAX 81-3-3719-8116

EMAIL t.terasaki@nco.go.jp

**Mr. Naokuni Yano**

Assistant Judge, Tokyo District Court

[OFFICE]

1-1-4 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku,

Tokyo, 100-8920, Japan

PHONE 81-3-3581-5411

EMAIL nao-yano@mbj.sphere.ne.jp

**Mr. Akira Yokoi**

Public Prosecutor, Nagano District Public Prosecutors Office

[OFFICE]

1108 Nagano Asahi-cho,

Nagano, Japan

PHONE 81-26-234-9407

EMAIL ayokoi@coral.ocn.ne.jp

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## WORKSHOP ON CRIMES RELATED TO THE COMPUTER NETWORK

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UNAFEI organized the Workshop on “Crimes Related to the Computer Network”, during the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, which was held in Vienna from 10 to 17 April 2000.

The Workshop was a one-day programme held on 15 April 2000. It consisted of a keynote speech, presentations and panel discussions, with the participation of 17 experts from all over the world. The objective of the Workshop was to provide participants with information and knowledge about computer crime from both a substantive standpoint and an investigative standpoint.

In the Keynote address, the Honourable Ms. Anne McLellan, Minister of Justice and Attorney-General of Canada, noted the growing seriousness of domestic and transnational computer crime, and the importance of developing effective laws and procedures for controlling it, without unduly interfering in the legitimate and beneficial effects of this new technology.

The Workshop held a series of panel discussions. The first panel, entitled “Crimes Related to the Computer Network: What are they? Which abuses should be criminalized, and how? How can they be prevented?”, reviewed computer crimes from a criminological and legal point of view. The second panel, entitled “Search and Seizure: Obtaining Data within a Networked Environment”, comprised of a case-study scenario on the technical and legal issues that arise from the legal search and seizure of data from computer networks. The third panel, “Search and Seizure: Tracking Suspects across Computer Networks”, consisted of a case-study scenario on the tracing of computer communications in multinational networks. The fourth and final panel, “New Partnerships: Law Enforcement and Industry Cooperation”, dealt with the relationship between law enforcement, and computer and Internet industries.

As a result of the discussions, the Workshop reached the following conclusions:

1. Computer-related crime should be criminalized;
2. Adequate procedural laws are needed for the investigation and prosecution of cyber-criminals;
3. Government and industry should work together towards the common goal of preventing and combating computer crime, so as to make the Internet a secure place;
4. Improved international cooperation is needed in order to trace criminals on the Internet;
5. The United Nations should take further action with regard to the provision of technical cooperation and assistance concerning crimes related to computer networks.



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## INFORMATION ABOUT PROGRAMMES

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### *Recent Activities*

#### **1. Fifth Special Seminar for Senior Criminal Justice Officials of the People's Republic of China**

The Fifth Special Seminar for Senior Officials of Criminal Justice in the People's Republic of China, "Participation of the Public and Victims in Criminal Justice Administration", was held at UNAFEI from 28 February to 17 March 2000. Ten senior criminal justice officials and UNAFEI faculty discussed contemporary problems faced by China and Japan in the realization of criminal justice.

### *Training Programmes*

#### **1. The 116<sup>th</sup> International Training Course**

The 116<sup>th</sup> International Training Course, entitled "Effective Methods to Combat Transnational Organized Crime in Criminal Justice Processes", is scheduled to be held from 28 August to 15 November 2000. The 116<sup>th</sup> International Training Course will examine current trends and issues in investigating transnational organized crime, particularly the expansion of investigative techniques in the areas of electronic surveillance, controlled delivery, undercover operations and tracing crimes.

### Rationale

Transnational organized crime is a growing threat to the security of the international society and the stability of sovereign states. It undermines the integrity of legitimate national economies, global financial systems, the rule of law and fundamental social values. It is of particular concern that transnational organized crime breeds corruption, and weakens emerging democracies and developing countries around the world.

Drug trafficking, money laundering, the use of violence and extortion, acts of corruption, trafficking in women and children, illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, the illegal trafficking and transportation of migrants, environmental crime, card fraud, computer related crime, illegal trafficking of stolen vehicles, industrial espionage and sabotage, maritime piracy, infringement of intellectual property rights, perpetrated under the influence of criminal organizations, have been serious problems in various countries of the world, including Asia and the Pacific region.

In recognition of the gravity of the above-mentioned situation, the United Nations has given special attention to the issue of transnational organized crime. Initiatives have been taken in this regard by the United Nations Ministerial Conference on Organized Transnational

Crime, held in Naples, Italy in 1994. The Conference adopted an international document entitled the “Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan against Organized Transnational Crime”, which was subsequently endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly (General Assembly resolution 49/159 of 23 December 1994).

Furthermore, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 53/111 of 9 December 1998, the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime was created for the purpose of drafting a comprehensive international convention on transnational organized crime, and for discussing the elaboration, as appropriate, of international instruments addressing: trafficking in women and children; the combating of the illicit manufacture of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components, and ammunition; and the illegal trafficking in and transporting of migrants, including by sea. An intensive drafting exercise is ongoing in the Ad Hoc Committee, with the goal of completing its work by the year 2000.

Taking this into consideration, UNAFEI, as a regional institute (affiliated with the United Nations) for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, decided to undertake a series of international training courses and seminars for the coming few years under the general theme of “transnational organized crime”.

In order to combat transnational organized crime, the draft United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime proposes various methods. At the legislative level, criminalization of participation in an organized criminal group (Article 3), establishment of money laundering offences (Article 4), establishment of the liability of legal persons for participation in serious crime involving an organized criminal group (Article 5), adoption of confiscation measures (Article 7), and criminalization of the bribery of witnesses and intimidation of witnesses and officials (Article 17) are proposed.

In investigation, the Convention encourages member states to introduce the appropriate use of special investigative techniques such as controlled delivery, electronic or other forms of surveillance, and undercover operations (Article 15). New investigative technologies, such as taking testimony or statements via video link (close circuit TV) or other modern means of communication, should be taken into consideration. This Convention will be of particular importance to criminal justice in the coming century, as it corresponds with recent developments in scientific technology throughout the world. In this connection, the use of statements and testimony with immunity can be taken into consideration.

In order for evidence, through the above methods, to be admitted as substantial evidence in trial, revision of the evidentiary rules in each country may be needed. Furthermore, member states are encouraged to adopt witness and victim protection measures, such as establishing procedures for physical protection, and permitting testimony to be given through the use of communications technology (Article 18 and 18 bis). Thus in order to implement effective methods for investigating, prosecuting and punishing transnational organized criminals, it is significant to analyze the situation of the said crimes, and accordingly, to examine the feasibility and modality of such methods to address them.

Giving due consideration to the above rationale, this Training Course purports to explore the ways and means of strengthening and improving investigative methods in the fight against transnational organized crime. Particular focus will be given to the effective

implementation of the mechanisms of criminal investigation and trial. Sharing practical information and experiences on how other countries tackle our common issues will facilitate our efforts in the fight against transnational organized crime.

In the discussion of this course, attention will be given to providing an overview of Transnational Organized Crime, focusing on the current situation of:

- (a) Illicit drug trafficking
- (b) Illegal firearms trafficking
- (c) Human (women and children) trafficking
- (d) Trafficking of stolen vehicles
- (e) Card fraud
- (f) Money laundering

## **2. The 117<sup>th</sup> International Seminar**

The 117<sup>th</sup> International Seminar, tentatively entitled “Combating Transnational Organised Crime - with Special Emphasis on Countermeasures against Money Laundering”, is scheduled to be held from 15 January to 16 February 2001. The 117<sup>th</sup> International Seminar will examine current issues and problems in preventing, investigating and prosecuting transnational organized crime, particularly in regard to money laundering and related offences.

### ***Special Training Programs***

#### **1. Special Training Program: Juvenile Treatment Systems**

UNAFEI will conduct a special training program for Kenyan criminal justice officials who are working for the prevention of delinquency and the treatment of juvenile delinquents in their country. The training course, entitled “Juvenile Treatment Systems”, will be held from 2 October to 25 October 2000. The course will expose Kenyan officials to the workings of the Japanese juvenile justice and treatment systems through lectures and observation visits to relevant agencies.

#### **2. Special Training Program: Corruption Control in Criminal Justice**

UNAFEI will conduct a special training course entitled “Corruption Control in Criminal Justice” from 6 November to 2 December 2000. In this course, twelve foreign officials engaged in corruption control will comparatively analyze the current situation of corruption, methods of corruption prevention, and measures to enhance international cooperation in this regard.

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## ADMINISTRATIVE NEWS

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### Faculty Changes

Mr. Masahiro Tauchi, formerly Deputy Director of UNAFEI, was transferred to Tokyo Public Prosecutors Office and appointed Deputy Director of General Affairs Department on 1 April 2000.

Mr. Keiichi Aizawa, formerly Professor of UNAFEI, was appointed Deputy Director of UNAFEI on 1 April 2000.

Mr. Shoji Imafuku, formerly Professor of UNAFEI, was transferred to the Kanto Regional Parole Board as Assistant Chief of General Affairs Division on 1 April 2000.

Mr. Yuichiro Tachi, formerly a Public Prosecutor with the Osaka District Public Prosecutors Office, joined UNAFEI as a Professor on 1 April 2000.

Ms. Mikiko Kakihara, formerly an Administrative Official in the Counsellors' Office of the Rehabilitation Bureau of the Ministry of Justice, joined UNAFEI as a Professor on 1 April 2000.

### Overseas Trips by Staff

Mr. Hiroshi Tsutomi (Professor) attended the Regional Seminar on Assessment and Classification of Adult Offenders and Juvenile Delinquents held by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific ( ESCAP) in Bangkok, Thailand, from 12 March to 16 March 2000.

Mr. Mikinao Kitada (Director) and Mr. Chikara Satou (Professor) visited Tashkent, Uzbekistan, from 19 March to 25 March 2000, to attend the Central Asian Seminar on Transnational Organised Crime, held by the United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention (UNODCCP).

Mr. Masahiro Tauchi (Deputy Director), Mr. Hiroshi Iitsuka (Professor), Mr. Akihiro Nosaka (Professor) represented UNAFEI at the follow-up seminar to the Bangladesh-UNAFEI Joint Seminar of March 1998, held in Dhaka, Bangladesh 19 March to 21 March 2000. The Deputy Director and the professors then visited Manila, the Philippines, to conduct a study tour of the Muntinlupa Halfway House and the Philippine Department of Justice, from 22 March to 24 March 2000.

Mr. Mikinao Kitada (Director), Mr. Keiichi Aizawa (Deputy Director), Mr. Hiroshi Iitsuka (Professor), Mr. Shinya Watanabe (Professor) and Mr. Katsuhiko Jimbo (officer) attended the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, in Vienna, from 10 April to 17 April 2000. The UNAFEI delegation then attended the Ninth United Nations Commission on the Prevention of Crime and Criminal Justice, also held in Vienna, from 18 April to 20 April 2000.

Mr. Yuichiro Tachi (Professor) and Mr. Chikara Satou (Professor) attended the ninth session of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, held in Vienna, Austria from 12 June to 18 June 2000.

**UNAFEI Home Page:** <http://www.unafei.or.jp/>

**UNAFEI Email:** [unafei@nifty.com](mailto:unafei@nifty.com)

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## STAFF & FACULTY OF UNAFEI

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**Faculty :**

Mr. Mikinao Kitada	Director
Mr. Keiichi Aizawa	Deputy Director
Mr. Hiroshi Iitsuka	Chief of Training Division, Professor
Mr. Akihiro Nosaka	Chief of Information & Library Service Division, Professor
Mr. Shinya Watanabe	Chief of Research Division, Professor 115th Course Programming Officer
Mr. Yuichiro Tachi	Professor
Mr. Chikara Satou	Professor
Mr. Hiroshi Tsutomi	Professor
Ms. Mikiko Kakihara	Professor, 115th Course Sub-programming Officer
Ms. Rebecca Findlay-Debeck	Linguistic Adviser

**Secretariat :**

Mr. Yoshinori Miyamoto	Chief of Secretariat
Mr. Miyoshi Chishima	Deputy Chief of Secretariat

**General and Financial Affairs Section**

Mr. Norihiko Kimura	Chief
Mr. Katsuhiko Jimbo	
Mr. Naoki Sohma	
Mr. Hironori Nakagawa	
Mr. Shokichi Kai	Driver
Mr. Teruo Kanai	Maintenance
Mr. Noboru Kaneko	Maintenance
Ms. Kyoko Matsushita	

**Training and Hostel Management Affairs Section**

Mr. Yoshinobu Gohda	Chief
Ms. Ikumi Yoshida	
Mr. Toru Hirata	
Mr. Masaaki Nozaki	
Ms. Tomomi Kubo	115th Course Assistant Programming Officer
Ms. Tomoko Kamitani	

**International Research Affairs Section**

Mr. Takuma Kai

**Secretarial Staff**

Ms. Aya Saito

Ms. Yuka Takeda

**Kitchen, Chef**

Mr. Tomohiko Takagi

**JICA Coordinator**

Ms. Hiroyo Kuramochi