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LETTER FROM THE DIRECTOR

It is my privilege to inform readers of the successful completion of the 121st International Training Course on “Enhancement of Community-Based Alternatives to Incarceration at all Stages of the Criminal Justice Process” which took place from 20 May to 11 July 2002. In this Course, we welcomed 10 Japanese and 15 overseas participants: 9 from Asia, 2 from the Caribbean, 2 from Africa, 1 from Oceania and 1 from the Middle East. They included police, public prosecutors, judges, correctional officers, probation officers and other high-ranking public officials. As this newsletter demonstrates, the Course was extremely productive. It consisted of Individual Presentations, Group Workshop sessions, General Discussion sessions, visits to relevant criminal justice agencies, and presentations by visiting experts, faculty members and *ad hoc* lecturers.

The United Nations has long recognized the necessity of formulating and implementing alternatives to imprisonment in order to ameliorate prison overcrowding and encourage the reintegration of offenders into the community. The manifestation of this concern was the adoption of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-Custodial Measures (Tokyo Rules) by the United Nations General Assembly in 1990. These Rules provide member states with a framework of various non-custodial measures and a number of states have attempted to harmonize their national systems with the Rules by developing alternatives to imprisonment at various stages of the criminal justice process.

Despite international efforts to develop the use of community-based alternatives to incarceration many countries throughout the world have seen their prison populations increase. This has been particularly noticed in the Asia-Pacific region. Prison overcrowding does not only cause problems in the management of penal institutions but also threatens the rehabilitation of offenders. The need to enhance community-based alternatives to incarceration is reinforced by an increasingly accepted global wisdom that unless offenders need to be separated from society then they should be placed on community programmes which provide more effective rehabilitation and utilize available resources more efficiently.

During the eight-week period, the participants diligently and comprehensively examined measures to implement and improve community-based alternatives to incarceration at all stages of the criminal justice process. This was accomplished primarily through comparative analysis of the current situation, possibilities and problems encountered in community-based alternatives and an examination of the availability and utilization of such alternatives. Our in-depth discussions enabled us to fully appreciate the range of community-based alternatives to imprisonment and put forth effective and practical solutions to the problems faced by these alternatives.

I would like to offer my sincere congratulations to all the participants upon 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 various agencies and institutions, which helped diversify the programme.

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 as well as to the Fuchu Rotary Club and Soroptomist International, Fuchu. 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 work towards the improvement of their respective nation's criminal justice systems, and to the benefit of the international society as a whole.

Finally, I would like to reiterate my best regards to the participants of the 121st International Training Course. I hope that the experience they gained during the Course proves valuable in their daily work, and that the bonds fostered among the participants, visiting experts, lecturers and UNAFEI staff will continue to grow for years to come.

July 2002

Kunihiko Sakai
Director, UNAFEI

THE 121ST INTERNATIONAL TRAINING COURSE
“ENHANCEMENT OF COMMUNITY-BASED ALTERNATIVES TO
INCARCERATION AT ALL STAGES OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE
PROCESS”

Course Rationale

The United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-Custodial Measures (Tokyo Rules) was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on the basis of a recommendation by the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders in 1990, which provides guidelines and basic principles for diversified non-custodial measures. The Tokyo Rules aim at reducing the use of incarceration and rationalizing criminal justice policies by enhancing community-based approaches in order to alleviate problems relating to prison overcrowding and encourage the reintegration of offenders into the community.

Since its adoption, according to the survey results of the Tokyo Rules submitted to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its tenth session in 2001, the Tokyo Rules have been recognized as important in their administration of justice by most states and a number of states have undertaken special efforts to align national systems with the Rules by prescribing the introduction and use of non-custodial measures by law or other regulations. However, efforts to reduce the use of incarceration by adopting alternatives have generally not proven successful in most states. Indeed, currently, the continuous increase of the prison population and overcrowding is one of the major pressing problems to be solved in criminal justice in many countries.

In response to this situation, “The Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-First Century”, adopted by the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held in Vienna in 2000, stressed the importance of promoting effective alternatives to incarceration in order to contain the growth and overcrowding of correctional facilities’ populations (para.26). As a follow-up, draft plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration is to be adopted by the next Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in 2002, where a paragraph on action on prison overcrowding and alternatives to incarceration is included. It encourages member states to prioritize non-custodial measures to imprisonment where possible, and to deal with minor offences using community-based options such as mediation between concerned parties. It also recommends conducting public awareness and education campaigns on alternatives to imprisonment and how they work.

No one would say with certainty that all offenders can be rehabilitated, however, considering that the vast majority will return to the community, every effort should be made to encourage and assist offenders to become law-abiding citizens, which is ultimately in the best public interest. Overcrowded correctional facilities cannot effectively treat, manage and return offenders to the community as law-abiding citizens, as it puts a strain on staff, budgets, programming and so on. More

importantly, it is commonly believed that, unless offenders need to be separated from society, community-based programmes should be pursued as much as possible, because such programmes are more effective and appropriate than incarceration in terms of the rehabilitation of offenders and the efficient allocation of resources for criminal justice.

In this context, recognizing the urgent necessity of making a variety of community-based measures and programmes available, it is important to earnestly examine and review why alternatives to incarceration have not been adopted more effectively and efficiently and to find out what needs to be done to enhance community-based measures and programmes as alternatives.

Among the various obstacles to the development and further adoption of community-based alternatives might be the lack of support and understanding of the criminal justice practitioner. Because of this, in many countries, suitable community-based measures exist, but they are not used. Lack of public support and understanding may also be obstacles as it is necessary for practitioners to work in partnership with communities to successfully implement community-based measures. Scarcity of resources is also a problem, which was highlighted by the above-mentioned survey results, in terms of both funds and personnel. It would be appropriate, as recommended in the conclusion of the survey results of the Tokyo rules, for each government to review the allocation of funds and other resources for alternatives to incarceration in criminal justice systems.

There are many forms of community-based alternatives, which can be provided at various stages of the criminal justice process from the pre-trial stage, such as at the police or prosecution stage to the post-sentencing stage. Some of these are community service, probation or other forms of supervision in the community, conditional sentences that allow offenders to serve their sentences in the community with certain conditions such as obtaining treatment for drug problems, fines, restitution, electronic monitoring, conditional release such as parole, which are all initiatives that attempt to either avoid the use of custody or reduce the length of custody. Besides these relatively traditional alternatives, there are some examples of innovative community-based alternatives under way in some countries, one being the restorative justice approach, which has implications for the reduced use or length of custody. This approach is usually used as community diversion programmes at the pre-trial stage, that is, when a police officer or a prosecutor determines diversion is appropriate, the case is referred to a resolution conference programme that involves the victim, families, friends and the community. All forms of these alternatives, as well as other forms, can be explored during the course.

The purpose of this International Training Course is to offer participants opportunities to share experiences and views on the challenges faced in the course of adopting community-based alternatives to incarceration and find out what kinds of measures should be taken to enhance community-based programmes and measures to encourage minimal incarceration and the rehabilitation of offenders at all stages of the criminal justice process. Among the major topics to be discussed are the following items:

- (1) To assess needs for enhancing community-based alternatives in each country

- (2) To examine the current administration of community-based alternatives – scope of availability and utilization at each stage of the criminal justice process in each country
- (3) To analyze problems in the administration of alternatives to incarceration and to explore any solutions

Course Summary

Lectures

In total, 14 lectures were presented by visiting experts, 3 by *ad hoc* lecturers, 1 by the Deputy Director and 5 by the professors of UNAFEI. Six distinguished criminal justice practitioners and scholars 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, distinguished senior officials of the Government of Japan delivered *ad hoc* lectures. The lecturers and lecture topics are listed on pages 8 and 9.

Individual Presentations

During the first three weeks, each Japanese and overseas participant delivered a 45-minute Individual Presentation, 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 10 and 11.

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 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 room. These reports were subsequently presented in the Report-Back Session, where they were endorsed as the reports of the Course. Very brief summaries of the Group Workshop reports are provided on pages 12 to 14.

General Discussion Sessions

General Discussion Sessions were held where all the participants, UNAFEI faculty members and visiting experts met to formulate the basis for further discussion in the Group Workshops. A chairperson, co-chairperson, rapporteur, and two co-rapporteurs were elected by the participants to manage these sessions. The purpose of the discussions was to assess the needs for enhancing community-based alternatives in each participating country. In particular, the current situation of prison overcrowding and its problems in the participants' countries were identified and discussed. A very brief summary of the Group Discussion Sessions appears on page 15.

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 16 to 20.

Lecture Topics

Visiting Experts' Lectures

- 1) Mr. Stephan Vaughan (Australia)
 - A Setting for Australian Drug Diversion Programs – the Australian Drug Strategic Framework
 - Australian Diversionary Programs – an Alternative to Imprisonment for Drug and Alcohol Offenders

- 2) Dr. Tony Peters (Belgium)
 - From Community Sanctions to Restorative Justice (Part One)

 - From Community Sanctions to Restorative Justice (Part Two)

- 3) Mr. Richard Zubrycki (Canada)
 - Community-Based Alternatives to Incarceration in Canada (Part One)
 - Community-Based Alternatives to Incarceration in Canada (Part Two)
 - Community-Based Alternatives to Incarceration in Canada (Part Three)

- 4) Dr. Tapio Lappi-Seppälä (Finland)
 - Prisoner Rates: Global Trends and Local Exceptions

 - Techniques in Enhancing Community-Based Alternatives to Incarceration – A European Perspective

 - Getting the Measures Accepted and Implemented

- 5) Dr. Woo Sik Chung (Republic of Korea)
 - Community Service Order in Japan

 - Volunteer Probation Officer System in Korea

- 6) Ms. Bee Lian Ang (Singapore)
 - Community-Based Rehabilitation of Offenders in Singapore

 - Volunteer Management in Probation Service – The Case of Singapore

Deputy Director's Lecture

- 1) Ms. Tomoko Akane, *Deputy Director*, UNAFEI
 - A View of Crime Trends and Victims in Japan

Professors Lectures

- 1) Mr. Yasuhiro Tanabe, *Professor*, UNAFEI
 - Investigation and Prosecution in the Criminal Justice System in Japan
- 2) Mr. Toru Miura, *Professor*, UNAFEI
 - The Criminal Justice System in Japan: the Courts
- 3) Mr. Kenji Teramura, *Professor*, UNAFEI
 - Institutional Corrections in Japan
- 4) Mr. Kei Someda, *Professor*, UNAFEI
 - Community-Based Treatment of Offenders in Japan
- 5) Mr. Ryuji Kuwayama, *Professor*, UNAFEI
 - Current Situation of Japanese Penal Institutions

Ad Hoc Lectures

- 1) Mr. Kenji Higashikawa
Chief Liaison Officer, International Affairs Department, National Police Agency
 - Overview of the Police in Japan
- 2) Dr. Tetsuya Fujimoto
Professor, Department of Law, Chuo University, Japan
 - Non-Custodial Measures at all Stages of the Japanese Criminal Justice System including a Comparative Study of Major Foreign Countries
- 3) Dr. Shinji Hirai
Doctor, National Shimofusa Mental Hospital, Chiba, Japan
 - An Experiment Using Urinalysis on Stimulant Offenders under Probationary Supervision

Individual Presentation Topics

Overseas Participants

- 1) Mr. Abdel Dominique Millet (Haiti)
 - Country Report
- 2) Mr. Baljit Singh Sandhu (India)
 - Country Report
- 3) Mr. Hermawansyah (Indonesia)
 - Some Aspects of the Criminal Justice Process and the Treatment of Offenders in Indonesia
- 4) Mr. Joung Jun Lee (Republic of Korea)
 - Resolving Prison Overcrowding: the Enlargement of Community-Based Treatments in Korea
- 5) Mr. Haleem Mohamed (Maldives)
 - The Maldives Criminal Justice System – an Alternative Method for Punishment
- 6) Mr. Muzaffar Ali Sheikh (Pakistan)
 - Country Report
- 7) Mr. Bassam M. Nasser (Palestine)
 - Proposal for Community-Based Alternative Programme for Palestine
- 8) Mr. Angelio Ecube Malacad (Philippines)
 - Introduction of the First Halfway House in the Philippine Criminal Justice System
- 9) Mr. Bertie Keith Butt Pompey (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines)
 - Country Report
- 10) Mr. Ronald Mpuru Ntuli (South Africa)
 - Country Report
- 11) Mr. Sonwabo Victor Dlula (South Africa)
 - Country Report
- 12) Ms. Atchara Suriyawong (Thailand)
 - The Alternative to Incarceration in Thailand (at the Stage of Corrections)
- 13) Ms. Kanokpun Kalayanasuta (Thailand)
 - The Criminal Justice System and Community-Based Treatment of Offenders in Thailand
- 14) Mr. Gimball Milla Longopoa (Tonga)
 - Country Report

- 15) Mr. Nguyen Minh Tuan (Vietnam)
 - Profile of the Current Issues in Prisons and Community-Based Alternatives to Incarceration in Vietnam

Japanese Participants

- 16) Ms. Miho Akada (Japan)
 - Enhancement of Community-Based Alternatives to Incarceration at All Stages of the Criminal Justice Process from the Viewpoint of the Prison Administration in Japan
- 17) Mr. Makoto Hashizume (Japan)
 - Non-Custodial Measures in Court at the Pre-Trial Stage
- 18) Mr. Akihiko Hoshino (Japan)
 - Effective Utilization of Community-Based Treatment for Juvenile Heinous Offenders
- 19) Mr. Masahiko Kawase (Japan)
 - Enhancement of Community-Based Alternatives to Incarceration at All Stages of the Criminal Justice Process
- 20) Mr. Koichi Nozawa (Japan)
 - Non-Custodial Measures in the Sentencing Process of Japan
- 21) Mr. Yujiro Oki (Japan)
 - Community-Based Rehabilitation for Stimulant Abusers
- 22) Mr. Hidenori Takahashi (Japan)
 - Enhancement of Probation in Japan
- 23) Ms. Kiyoko Uda (Japan)
 - The Appropriate Selection of Community-Based Treatment Targets
- 24) Ms. Sayoko Yamamoto (Japan)
 - An Expansion of Alternative Community-Based Treatment to Incarceration at Every Stage of the Criminal Justice System
- 25) Mr. Kazuhito Watanabe (Japan)
 - Extensive Use of Parole and Diversification of Probation in Japan

Group Workshop Sessions

The following section very briefly summarizes the Group Workshop Session reports. The full text of the reports will be included in UNAFEI Resource Material Series No. 60.

**Group 1 ENHANCEMENT OF COMMUNITY-BASED ALTERNATIVES
AT THE PRE-SENTENCING STAGE**

Chairperson	Mr. Yujiro Oki	(Japan)
Co-Chairperson	Mr. Sonwabo Victor Dlula	(South Africa)
Rapporteur	Mr. Abdel Dominique Millet	(Haiti)
Co-Rapporteurs	Mr. Masahiko Kawase	(Japan)
	Mr. Makoto Hashizume	(Japan)
Members	Mr. Bassam M. Nasser	(Palestine)
	Mr. Bertie Keith Butt Pompey	(Saint Vincent)
Advisers	Prof. Yuichiro Tachi	(UNAFEI)
	Prof. Yasuhiro Tanabe	(UNAFEI)
	Prof. Mikiko Kakihara	(UNAFEI)
Visiting Experts	Mr. Stephan Vaughan	(Australia)
	Dr. Tony Peters	(Belgium)

Report Summary

This group firstly considered the available non-custodial measures at the pre-sentencing stage in the respective countries of the group members. In particular the group looked at the relative advantages and disadvantages of using non-custodial measures. Penal mediation was discussed with special emphasis on programmes that have been run in Belgium. This group explored effective diversion programmes referring to the current systems adopted by participating countries. Finally, the group deliberated on the key factors required for the successful adoption of community-based alternatives to incarceration and concluded by making general recommendations and specific country recommendations.

**Group 2 ENHANCEMENT OF COMMUNITY-BASED ALTERNATIVES
AT THE SENTENCING STAGE OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE
PROCESS**

Chairperson	Mr. Koichi Nozawa	(Japan)
Co-Chairperson	Mr. Baljit Singh Sandhu	(India)
Rapporteur	Mr. Ronald Mpuru Ntuli	(South Africa)
Co-Rapporteurs	Ms. Kiyoko Uda	(Japan)
	Mr. Hidenori Takahashi	(Japan)
Members	Mr. Hermawansyah	(Indonesia)
	Ms. Sayoko Yamamoto	(Japan)
	Mr. Haleem Mohamed	(Maldives)
Advisers	Deputy Director Tomoko Akane	(UNAFEI)
	Prof. Toru Miura	(UNAFEI)
	Prof. Sue Takasu	(UNAFEI)
	Prof. Ryuji Kuwayama	(UNAFEI)
Visiting Experts	Mr. Richard Zubrycki	(Canada)
	Dr. Woo Sik Chung	(Republic of Korea)

Report Summary

This group began their discussions by defining community-based alternatives to incarceration and considering their purpose. There was then a full analysis of the current administration of community-based alternatives at the sentencing stage looking at verbal sanctions (e.g. admonitions, reprimands and warnings), economic sanctions (e.g. fines), restitution/compensation orders, suspended sentences, probation, community service orders, house arrest, referral to treatment centers and banishment. Recommendations were finally made, in a concrete manner, by this group for ways to enhance community-based alternatives at the sentencing stage.

**Group 3 ENHANCEMENT OF COMMUNITY-BASED ALTERNATIVES
TO INCARCERATION AT THE POST-SENTENCING STAGE**

Chairperson	Mr. Angelio Ecube Malacad	(Philippines)
Co-Chairperson	Mr. Akihiko Hoshino	(Japan)
Rapporteur	Ms. Atchara Suriyawong	(Thailand)
Co-Rapporteur	Ms. Miho Akada	(Japan)
Members	Mr. Kazuhito Watanabe	(Japan)
	Mr. Joung Jun Lee	(Republic of Korea)
	Ms. Kanokpun Kalayanasuta	(Thailand)
	Mr. Gimball Milla Longopoa	(Tonga)
	Mr. Nguyen Minh Tuan	(Vietnam)
Advisers	Prof. Kenji Teramura	(UNAFEI)
	Prof. Kei Someda	(UNAFEI)
Visiting Experts	Dr. Woo Sik Chung	(Republic of Korea)
	Ms. Bee Lian Ang	(Singapore)

Report Summary

Group 3 divided community-based alternatives at the post-sentencing stage into two types; early release measures and temporary release measures. Early release measures include; parole, pardons and remission. Temporary release measures include; furloughs and temporary release programmes. The advantages and disadvantages of each form of release programme were considered. The Group then looked at ways of strengthening the implementation structure of community-based supervision. In particular the following were fully examined; probation, supervision for probationers and parolees, community involvement in community-based supervision with special emphasis on the use of volunteer probation officers. This group recognized the importance of the positive utilization of early release and temporary release measures and strengthening the implementation of community-based supervision.

General Discussion Sessions

Chairperson	Mr. Baljit Singh Sandhu	(India)
Co-Chairperson	Mr. Abdel Dominique Millet	(Haiti)
Rapporteur	Mr. Angelio Ecube Malacad	(Philippines)
Co-Rapporteurs	Mr. Yujiro Oki	(Japan)
	Ms. Kiyoko Uda	(Japan)
Visiting Expert	Mr. Stephan Vaughan	(Australia)

Report Summary

The members of this group consisted of all of the participants of the 121st International Training Course. This group was advised by the UNAFEI faculty members. The issues of the continuing increase in prison populations and overcrowding were identified as the two major pressing problems to be addressed in many countries. It is accepted that the vast majority of offenders will return to the community and every effort should be made to encourage, guide and assist them to reintegrate into society as law-abiding citizens, which is ultimately in the best interests of the victim, the offender, family and the community in general.

Throughout the general discussion, the current situation of prison overcrowding and its problems were identified and discussed among each participating country. The availability of community-based alternatives and their enhancement were then discussed. Several key factors required to achieve the goal of enhancing community-based alternatives effectively and efficiently in order to reduce prison overcrowding, reform and reintegrate offenders into society were identified.

Observation Visits

<u><i>Date</i></u>	<u><i>Agency/Institution</i></u>	<u><i>Main Persons Concerned</i></u>
May 30	Tokyo District Public Prosecutors Office	• Mr. Kunitaro Saida Chief Prosecutor
May 30	Ministry of Justice	• Mr. Keiichi Tadaki Vice-Minister of Justice
June 12	Halfway House “Kure-Seimei-en”	• Mr. Minoru Yaguchi Chairman
June 12	Matsuyama Probation Office	• Mr. Norio Aida Director
June 13	Matsuyama Juvenile Training Home	• Mr. Takamitsu Senda Director
June 13	Matsuyama Prison Ohi Shipbuilding Dockyard	• Mr. Masanobu Kusuhara Director
June 14	Okazaki Park Police Box	• Mr. Akira Honjyo Police Inspector
June 14	Kyoto Prefectural Police Headquarters	• Mr. Katsuji Ashikari Chief of Police
June 17	Tokyo District Court	• Mr. Osamu Ikeda Deputy Chief Judge
June 20	National Shimofusa Hospital	• Mr. Hiroshi Teramoto Director
June 25	Fuchu Prison	• Mr. Takeshi Nemoto Governor
June 26	National Police Academy	• Mr. Masahiro Tamura Director, Police Policy Research Center

<u><i>Date</i></u>	<u><i>Agency/Institution</i></u>	<u><i>Main Persons Concerned</i></u>
July 2	Supreme Court	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mr. Tsugio Kameyama Justice of the Supreme Court
July 8	Toshiba Factory	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mr. Kensuke Adachi Plant Manager
July 9	Fuchu 7 th Junior High School	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mr. Akio Asanuma Principal
July 10	Suntory Musashino Brewery	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mr. Shozo Katayama Plant Manager

Group Study Tours

<u><i>Date</i></u>	<u><i>Group</i></u>	<u><i>Agency/Institution</i></u>	<u><i>Main Persons Concerned</i></u>
June 11~14	Hiroshima, Matsuyama, Kyoto	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Halfway House “Kure-Seimei-en” • Matsuyama Probation Office • Matsuyama Juvenile Training School • Mastuyama Prison Ohi Shipbuilding Dockyard • Okazaki Park Police Box • Kyoto Prefectural Police Headquarters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Minoru Yaguchi Chairman • Mr. Norio Aida Director • Mr. Takamitsu Senda Director • Mr. Masanobu Kusahara Director • Mr. Akira Honjyo Police Inspector • Mr. Katsuji Ashikari Chief of Police

Special Events

May 20

Welcome Party

May 22, 23, 27, 28, 31 & June 3,4 and 10

Japanese Conversation Classes

The overseas participants attended Japanese conversation classes provided by JICA. They learned practical Japanese expressions. The Sensei (teachers) were Ms. Ekuko Ono and Ms. Mieko Terao. *Iroiro Arigato Gozaimashita.*

May 24

Ping-pong Tournament

The participants enjoyed a ping-pong tournament at UNAFEI in which the staff and faculty members of UNAFEI also participated.

May 25 and June 1

ACPF Japanese Class

Two Japanese Classes were held for the participants by Ms. Kimiko Hiraiwa, a volunteer from the ACPF.

May 30

*Courtesy Visit to the Ministry of Justice and
Reception by Vice-Minster of Justice*

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

June 1

Tea Ceremony

“Chan-no-yu” or “Sado”, a formal Japanese tea ceremony, was demonstrated for the participants in Kyodo-no-Mori Park by members of the Tokyo-Fuchu branch of Soroptimist International.

June 7

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 or false quiz. Afterwards, there was a friendship party at UNAFEI.

June 11~14

Hiroshima-Kansai Study Tour

Hiroshima: on their first day, the participants visited the Peace Memorial Museum and Peace Memorial Park in Hiroshima.

Matsuyama: on their second and third days the participants went to Kure Port to take in the sights and paid a visit to Matsuyama Dockyard.

Kyoto: on their fourth day the participants took advantage of a sightseeing tour of Kyoto City.

June 22 and 29

Home Visits

The 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 Mr. Rinshi Sekiguchi, Mr. Yasuhiro Momota, Mr. Takeo Ozawa, Mr. Yasuhiro Mori, Mr. Yoshiyuki Sakano and Mr. Kaoru Yajima.

- June 24 *Flower Arrangement*
A group of volunteer instructors, led by Ms. Kuniko Mori and Ms. Junko Oishi, explained and demonstrated to the participants 'Ikebana', traditional Japanese flower arrangement. Afterwards, the participants had the opportunity to arrange the flowers themselves.
- June 27 *VPO's International Training*
Ten Volunteer Probation Officers visited UNAFEI for an international training programme. 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.
- July 1 *Koto Concert*
The Ensemble 21st Century, a group of volunteer musicians, performed traditional Japanese 'Koto' music for the participants at UNAFEI.
- July 2 *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.
- July 10 *Tokyo Fuchu Rotary Club Party*
After the tour of the Suntory Musashino Brewery the participants were treated to a party hosted by the Tokyo Fuchu Rotary Club which was held at the Brewery.
- July 11 *Farewell Party*

Reference Materials Distributed

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- (4) Tony Peters and Ivo Aertsen (1998) "Restorative approaches of crime in Belgium", Catholic University, Leuven, Belgium.
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EXPERTS & PARTICIPANTS LIST

Visiting Experts

Mr. Stephan Vaughan	Executive Liaison Officer, National Drug Strategy Unit, Department of Health and Ageing, Canberra City, Australia
Dr. Tony Peters	Professor, Department of Criminal Law & Criminology, Catholic University Leuven, Belgium
Mr. Richard Zubrycki	Director General, Corrections, Ministry of the Solicitor General Ottawa, Canada
Dr. Tapio Lappi-Seppälä	Director, National Research Institute of Legal Policy, Helsinki, Finland
Dr. Woo Sik Chung	Professor Department of Social Welfare, Sogang University, Seoul, Republic of Korea
Ms. Bee Lian Ang	Director, Rehabilitation and Protection Division, Ministry of Community Development & Sports, Singapore

Overseas Participants

Mr. Abdel Dominique Millet	Commissioner/Head of Anti-Kidnapping Task Force, Central Office, Judiciary Police, Haiti
Mr. Baljit Singh Sandhu	Deputy Inspector General of Police Training, Police Headquarters, Panchkula, Haryana, India
Mr. Hermawansyah	Judge, Serang District Court, Indonesia
Mr. Joung Jun Lee	Correctional Supervisor Security Division Daejeon Correctional Institution Ministry of Justice, Korea
Mr. Haleem Mohamed	Investigation Officer, Police Headquarters, National Security Service, Maldives
Mr. Muzaffar Ali Sheikh	Senior Superintendent of Police/ Principal, Police Training College, Police Service of Pakistan, Karachi, Pakistan
Mr. Bassam M. Nasser	Director, Family Service Programme, Palestinian Centre for Helping Resolve Community Disputes, Palestine
Mr. Angelio Ecube Malacad	Probation and Parole Officer/ Programme Coordinator, The Philippines-Japan Halfway House, Muntinlupa City, Philippines
Mr. Bertie Keith Butt Pompey	Court Prosecutor, Royal Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Police Force, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Mr. Ronald Mpuru Ntuli	Deputy Director, Community Involvement, Department of Correctional Services, South Africa
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Mr. Nguyen Minh Tuan	Assistant Director General Officer of Department of Correctional Services, Ministry of Public Security, Vietnam

Japanese Participants

Ms. Miho Akada	Officer, General Affairs Division, Correction Bureau, Ministry of Justice, Tokyo, Japan
Mr. Makoto Hashizume	Assistant Judge, Tokyo District Court, Tokyo, Japan
Mr. Akihiko Hoshino	Family Court Probation Officer, Okazaki Branch, Nagoya Family Court, Nagoya, Japan

Mr. Masahiko Kawase	Public Prosecutor, Tokyo District Public Prosecutors Office, Tokyo, Japan
Mr. Koichi Nozawa	Assistant Judge, Tokyo District Court, Tokyo, Japan
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Mr. Hidenori Takahashi	Probation Officer, Toyama Probation Office, Toyama, Japan
Ms. Kiyoko Uda	Chief Specialist in Charge of Psychological Assessment, Classification and Observation Unit, Niigata Juvenile Classification Home, Niigata, Japan
Ms. Sayoko Yamamoto	Public Prosecutor, District Public Prosecutors Office, Kumamoto, Japan
Mr. Kazuhito Watanabe	Probation Officer, Tohoku Regional Parole Board, Miyagi, Japan

INFORMATION ABOUT PROGRAMMES & ACTIVITIES

Forthcoming Programmes

1. The 122nd International Training Course

The 122nd International Training Course, entitled “The Effective Administration of Criminal Justice to Tackle Trafficking in Human Beings and Smuggling of Migrants”, is scheduled to take place from 2 September to 25 October 2002. This training course will analyse the current situation of human trafficking, identify the current problems in the detection, investigation and prosecution of such offenders and explore effective ways to tackle trafficking and the smuggling of migrants.

Rationale

The situation of trafficking in human beings and smuggling of migrants has become more and more serious these days.

Many factors have been pointed out as the causes of this situation, such as the root causes of poverty, economic disparity in developing countries, the unstable situation of a country caused by conflicts, civil wars, terrorism, political persecution and natural calamities like drought. The globalization in transportation, communication and commerce should be noted as one of the major factors contributing to widespread trafficking and smuggling throughout the world. Moreover, transnational organized crime groups have been heavily involved in trafficking and smuggling, and they have been making huge profits from these activities.

Trafficking and smuggling not only disrupt the established immigration policies of the destination countries, but also pose a threat to the fundamental rights of the persons concerned. The exploitative nature of the trafficking in human beings often amounts to a modern form of enforced servitude, with forced prostitution ranking highest among the means of exploitation.

In recognition of the gravity of the above-mentioned situation, the international community has been taking steps against it in recent years. In 1999, the Global Programme against Trafficking in Human Beings was designed by the Centre for International Crime Prevention (CICP) in collaboration with the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI).

In November 2000, the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (hereinafter referred to as “the TOC Convention”). The TOC Convention is accompanied by its three protocols, two of which were adopted on the same day with the TOC Convention, i.e., “Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children” and “Protocol Against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air.”

The TOC Convention was opened for signature by Member States in December 2000 in Palermo, Italy. More than 120 countries attended the Conference and signed the TOC Convention, which will be open for signature until 12 December 2002, in New York, USA.

As suggested in the above-mentioned international instruments and other international forums, trafficking and smuggling are complex and multifaceted problems. Respective countries and the international community should deal with these problems by alleviating the root causes, by raising awareness of dangers of trafficking and smuggling, by effective immigration control, and by effective criminal justice administration. International co-operation among countries of origin, transit and destination should be encouraged.

Effective tools in the criminal justice system to tackle trafficking and smuggling, especially conducted by transnational organized crime groups, are suggested in the TOC Convention, such as electronic surveillance, immunity, and witness protection programmes. Victims of trafficking and smuggling, who may be considered in violation of immigration laws, should be adequately protected and supported, as trafficking and smuggling have exploitative natures, and their assistance is crucial for successfully prosecuting the traffickers and smugglers.

UNAFEI, as a regional institute affiliated with the United Nations for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, has been undertaking a series of international training courses and seminars under the general theme of “transnational organized crime.” This course is part of UNAFEI’s continuing commitment to this internationally important theme, especially focusing on the two protocols concerning trafficking and smuggling.

Giving due consideration to the above rationale, this training course purports to: (1) analyse the current situation and causes of trafficking in human beings and smuggling of migrants; (2) identify current problems in the detection, investigation, prosecution and punishment of the said offenders, and solutions for them; and (3) explore the effective ways to tackle trafficking and smuggling. Particular focus will be given to the effective implementation of the two protocols concerning trafficking and smuggling. Sharing practical information and experiences on how other countries tackle our common issues will facilitate our efforts in tackling trafficking and smuggling.

In the discussion of this course, focus will be placed on the following elements:

- (1) Overview of the current situation of trafficking and smuggling.
 - (a) *Modus Operandi* and routes of trafficking and smuggling
 - (b) Forms of exploitation of trafficked and smuggled people
- (2) Analysis of the causes of trafficking and smuggling
- (3) Components and legal frameworks for tackling trafficking and smuggling, and their best practices:

- (a) Border control and travel documents
- (b) Law enforcement
- (c) Prosecution
- (d) Court
- (e) Legislative issues, e.g. criminalization of trafficking and smuggling
- (f) International cooperation

2. The 123rd International Training Seminar

The 123rd International Training Seminar on the theme of, “The Protection of Victims of Crime and the Active Participation of Victims in the Criminal Justice Process specifically considering Restorative Justice Approaches” is scheduled to be held from 14 January to 14 February 2003. In this seminar high ranking or senior criminal justice officials from Japan and overseas will consider the current situation in relation to victims of crime, including their protection and their involvement in the criminal justice process. In particular the course will consider various restorative justice approaches to criminal justice.

Special Training Programmes

1. Special Training Programme: Juvenile Treatment Systems

UNAFEI will conduct a third special training programme 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 Delinquent Treatment Systems”, will be held from 28 October until 22 November 2002.

2. Special Training Programme: Corruption Control in Criminal Justice

UNAFEI will conduct a fifth special training course entitled “Corruption Control in Criminal Justice” from 28 October to 22 November 2002. In this course, Japanese and 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.

Others

1. CICC-UNAFEI Pre-ratification Expert Group Seminar for the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols

Senior criminal justice officials from about 32 countries in the Asia-Pacific region and visiting experts from all over the world will be invited to this Seminar which is scheduled to take place on 22 and 23 August 2002. It will be held at the Osaka branch of UNAFEI in Japan. The purpose of this Seminar is to support the ratification of the TOC Convention for those countries in the Asia-Pacific region. The

Seminar is being jointly organized by the United Nations Centre for International Crime Prevention and UNAFEI.

2. UNAFEI's Fortieth Anniversary Ceremony and Symposium

UNAFEI celebrates its fortieth anniversary in 2002. In order to mark this occasion UNAFEI will hold a ceremony and symposium from 2 to 4 October 2002 at the Ministry of Justice, Tokyo. Senior criminal justice officials, experts and many UNAFEI alumni are expected to attend this event.

ADMINISTRATIVE NEWS

Faculty Changes

Mr. Mikinao Kitada, formerly Director of UNAFEI, was transferred to become Director General for Inspection at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 1 April 2002.

Mr. Keiichi Aizawa, formerly Deputy Director of UNAFEI, was transferred to the Chiba District Prosecutors Office on 1 April 2002.

Mr. Hiroshi Tsutomi, formerly Professor of UNAFEI, left UNAFEI to become an associate professor at Shizuoka University on 1 April 2002.

Mr. Kunihiko Sakai, formerly a Prosecutor with the Tokyo District Prosecutors Office, joined UNAFEI as Director on 1 April 2002.

Ms. Tomoko Akane, formerly a Prosecutor with the Sapporo District Prosecutors Office, joined UNAFEI as Deputy Director on 1 April 2002.

Mr. Ryuji Kuwayama, formerly Director of the Finance Division at Mito Juvenile Prison, joined UNAFEI as a Professor on 1 April 2002.

Overseas Trips by Staff

Mr. Kei Someda (Professor) and Mr. Kimihiro Suga (Staff) visited Thailand from 18 to 23 February 2002 to consider the necessity of establishing a training course for Thai probation officers in Japan. During the time in Thailand Mr. Someda delivered a lecture at the headquarters of the Department of Probation, Thai Ministry of Justice.

Mr. Yasuhiro Tanabe (Professor) attended the Experts Meeting for the United Nations Global Programme Against Trafficking in Human Beings. This Meeting was held in Manila, the Philippines from 18 to 19 March 2002.

Mr. Toru Miura (Professor) and Ms. Sue Takasu (Professor) visited various government agencies in Hanoi, Vietnam in order to study the situation and needs regarding the criminal justice system in Vietnam from 21 March to 26 March 2002.

Mr. Kunihiko Sakai (Director) and Mr. Yasuhiro Tanabe (Professor) attended the Eleventh Session of the United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice held in Vienna, Austria from 15 to 27 April 2002.

Ms. Tomoko Akane (Deputy Director) attended a Sino-Finnish Seminar on the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime in Beijing, China from 12 May to 16 May 2002. Ms. Akane presented a lecture at this Seminar.

Mr. Yuichiro Tachi (Professor) attended the Conference on the New Global Security Agenda in Asia and Europe: Transnational Crimes and prospects for Asia-European Cooperation. The Conference was held from 26 May to 30 May 2002 in Copenhagen, Denmark.

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Faculty:

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Ms. Tomoko Akane	Deputy Director
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Mr. Kenji Teramura	Chief of Research Division, Professor, 121 st Course Sub-Programming Officer
Mr. Kei Someda	Chief of Information & Library Service Division, Professor
Mr. Yuichiro Tachi	Professor
Mr. Yasuhiro Tanabe	Professor
Ms. Sue Takasu	Professor
Mr. Ryuji Kuwayama	Professor
Ms. Mikiko Kakihara	Professor, 121 st Course Programming Officer
Mr. Sean Brian Eratt	Linguistic Adviser

Secretariat:

Mr. Kiyoshi Edura	Chief of Secretariat
Mr. Yoshiyuki Fukushima	Deputy Chief of Secretariat

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Mr. Tatsufumi Koyama	
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