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LETTER FROM THE DIRECTOR

It is my privilege to inform the readers of the successful completion of the 109th International Training Course on, "Effective Treatment Measures for Prisoners to Facilitate Their Re-integration into Society," conducted from 13 April to 2 July 1998.

In this Training Course, we welcomed 16 overseas and 13 Japanese participants: 22 from Asia, 4 from the Pacific and 3 from Africa. They included 13 corrections officials, 3 probation officers, 2 police officials, 2 public prosecutors, 2 training officers, 1 family court probation officer, 1 judge and other high-ranking officials. I am particularly delighted to have welcomed a participant representing Kiribati for the first time.

As this newsletter will demonstrate, this Training Course was definitely productive. It consisted of Individual Presentations, Group Workshop Sessions, visits to relevant criminal justice agencies, and presentations by visiting experts and *ad hoc* lecturers.

The 109th Course endeavored to explore the best means to more effectively ensure the smooth re-integration of prisoners into society by discussing the establishment, proper implementation, and strengthening of treatment programmes within and without the prison walls. This was accomplished primarily through the comparative analysis of the current situation and problems in the participating countries. Our in-depth discussions enabled us to put forth effective and practical countermeasures to such problems, so as to improve conditions in both the prison and the community.

We all recognized that the act of incarceration itself is expected to serve as a punishment and have a deterrent effect upon the lives of prisoners. Yet in many cases it is not enough. Thus prisons must, at the same time, provide specifically instituted treatment programmes to facilitate the rehabilitation of prisoners and consequently prevent their recidivism.

Since correctional treatment in prison is the first major step towards re-integrating offenders within society, we all agreed that the establishment and strengthening of such treatment is of great urgency. Particular attention should be given to the individual needs of prisoners in consideration of their ultimate rehabilitation. Thus programmes such as prison work, vocational training and academic education must be sufficiently diversified and practical to benefit prisoners upon their release. Also necessary are treatment programmes that target especially problematic categories of prisoners such as sex offenders, drug addicts and violent offenders.

Moreover, to complement such efforts within the prison, we felt that importance should also be placed on early release systems and measures that assist offenders upon release. It was opined that the effectiveness of early release systems as a criminal policy hinges on the careful screening of prisoners.

Furthermore, we felt that it is essential to provide adequate supervision, as well as guidance and care, to releasees (whether discharged early or upon serving a full sentence) in order to ensure

their re-integration into the society. In addition, the support of community volunteers and organizations is vital. Moreover, we strongly encouraged the re-emergence of traditional forms of community involvement.

The underlying issue of prison overcrowding was of particular importance during our discussion since its existence prevents the proper implementation of rehabilitation programmes in the prison. Unquestionably, such measures as early release and community-based treatment alleviate prison overcrowding. Nonetheless, we all agreed that such programmes should not be used automatically to solve the problem.

I would like to offer my sincere congratulations to all the participants for their successful completion of the Training Course made possible by their strenuous efforts. My hearty gratitude goes to the visiting experts and *ad hoc* lecturers who contributed a great deal to the Training 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.

A warm tribute must be paid to the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) for its immeasurable support throughout the Training 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.

I also wish to thank the various community organizations and individuals who provided the participants with the opportunity to experience various aspects of Japanese culture, in particular the Fuchu Rotary Club and the International Soroptimist Tokyo Fuchu for their continuous contributions to UNAFEI activities.

Lastly, I owe my gratitude to all the individuals whose unselfish efforts behind the scenes contributed significantly to the successful realization of this Training 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 their society as a whole. For the participant who was the first to represent his country at UNAFEI, I sincerely hope that the future brings new additions to the UNAFEI family from Kiribati.

Finally, I would like to reiterate my best regards to the participants of the 109th International Training Course. I hope that the experience they gained during the Training Course proves valuable in their daily work and that the human bonds fostered among the participants, visiting experts, lecturers and UNAFEI staff continue to grow for years to come.

July 1998

Toichi Fujiwara

UNAFEI, Director

THE 109TH INTERNATIONAL TRAINING COURSE
“EFFECTIVE TREATMENT MEASURES FOR PRISONERS TO FACILITATE
THEIR RE-INTEGRATION INTO SOCIETY”

Course Rationale

The imprisonment of offenders is executed as a punishment. However, at the same time, imprisonment, through the correctional treatment given in prison, is expected to rehabilitate offenders so as to facilitate their smooth re-integration into society after release. Even though countries are making every possible effort to realize this latter objective, various factors impair effectiveness. Consequently there is a high-reported rate worldwide of re-offense by discharged prisoners and of their resultant recommitment.

The guarantee of basic living conditions in prisons is a prerequisite to implementing appropriately the necessary treatment for the future re-integration of each prisoner into society. However, in some countries, these conditions are not satisfied due to staff and budgetary constraints as well as various complications resulting from prison populations exceeding legal capacity.

Under such circumstances, the need to offer rehabilitative services to offenders is overshadowed by the need to execute punishment and/or maintain order in the prison. Additionally, in other countries, despite the existence of prisoner rehabilitation treatment programs, an inadequate scope and improper methods of implementation make such programs relatively ineffective.

Consequently, considering that correctional treatment in prison is the first major step towards re-integrating offenders within society, the establishment and strengthening of such treatment is an urgent issue requiring attention. Moreover, to sustain or complement such efforts within the prison, importance should also be placed on early release systems and measures which assist offenders upon release.

For example, the systems of many countries permit the release of selected prisoners before the expiration of their sentence by such means as parole, good time system, and remission. When such early release systems operate properly and efficiently, the re-integration of releasees into society can proceed smoothly. However, a flawed system is likely to result in discharged prisoners committing further offenses, which subsequently exposes the community to further harm. Thus, the effectiveness of early release systems as a criminal policy hinges on the careful screening of prisoners. In this regard, consideration should be given to factors which reflect that a discharged prisoner will be able to adjust easily to society, such as whether an offender has made genuine efforts to reform himself within prison and has acquired vocational and living skills.

Further, it is essential to provide adequate supervision, as well as guidance and care, to releasees (whether discharged early or upon serving a full sentence) in order to ensure their re-integration into the society. However, in many countries, such systems of supervision and aftercare within the community are either nonexistent or function poorly. Consequently, discharged prisoners who encounter difficulties or challenges in their daily lives may return to a life of crime.

As evidenced above, the smooth re-integration of discharged offenders into society relies upon the establishment, proper implementation, and strengthening of treatment

programs within and without the prison walls. Thus, correctional treatment in prisons, release systems, and treatment in the community must be designed to supplement and complement each other in order to secure the re-integration of prisoners into the community, as well as to benefit the community which will receive them after release.

Discussion Guidelines

Bearing in mind the breadth of a theme such as the reintegration of discharged prisoners into society, the following guidelines were provided to focus the participants throughout the Training Course (Individual Presentations, Group Workshops, etc.).

A. Correctional Treatment of Prisoners in Prison

1. Rationale of Correctional Treatment
2. Types and Operations of :
 - a) Prison labour
 - b) Vocational training
 - c) Academic education
 - d) Open treatment (e.g., work furloughs, daytime-leave programmes, temporary release, etc.)
 - e) Living guidance (e.g., counseling, drug prevention programme for abusers, and leave-the-gangster-group programme for those members, etc.)
 - f) Other treatment programmes (e.g., programmes which encourage prisoners to compensate and apologize to the victims, pre-release orientation programmes, etc.)
3. Provisions and methodology of individualized treatment which meets the rehabilitation needs of each prisoner (e.g., Are the rehabilitation needs and progress of each prisoner evaluated? Are treatment programmes in accordance with each prisoner's individual needs and progress provided? If so, how are they provided?)
4. Practice to improve and adjust the living environment where a prisoners will return after release and his social relationships
5. Mobilization of volunteers (e.g., What areas are volunteers mobilized? How do they contribute to the prison service?)
6. Evaluation methods on the effectiveness of treatment and evaluation feedback
7. Living conditions of prisoners [e.g., food, clothing, accommodations, hygiene and medical care, reading materials (including newspapers), religious activities, meetings and correspondence with the outside (including family), etc.]

B. Early Release Systems for Prisoners

1. Types of early release systems and their operation
2. Subjects for early release, and the number and percentage of early releasees yearly in relation to all releasees
3. The person authorized to apply for the early release, the early release decision-making organization, and the extent of such organization's discretionary power
4. Factors considered when deciding upon early release (e.g., gravity of the offence, degree of prisoner's reformation through correctional treatment, probability of re-offense, the victim's feelings, etc.)
5. Time of early release
6. The nature of after-release conditions imposed on early releasees

C. Treatment for Discharged Prisoners in the Community

1. Types of supervision, subjects of supervision, and the responsible organization
2. Duration of supervision and methods of supervision
3. Implementation and methods of supervision for releasees who have served full prison sentences.
4. Responses to breach of conditions and misconduct by releasees
5. Guidance and care to facilitate the re-integration of both early releasees and other releasees who served full prison sentence into society (e.g., providing job opportunities, activities to improve and adjust the life environment of releasees, such as family and work place, programmes which encourage releasees to compensate and apologize to the victims, etc.)
6. Mobilization of volunteers, liaison, and cooperation with the related organizations, and utilization of social resources
7. Halfway houses: utilization and treatment offered
8. Efforts and measures to sustain the progress realized through correctional treatment in prisons
9. Evaluation methods for the effectiveness of such treatment, and evaluation feedback

Course Summary

Lectures

In total, 30 lectures were presented: 13 by visiting experts, 8 by *ad hoc* lecturers, 6 by the faculty, 1 by an *ad hoc* professor, 1 by the Deputy Director, and 1 by the Director.

During the first two weeks of the Course, an introductory lecture series entitled "Criminal Justice System of Japan" (C.J.S.J.) was presented by the UNAFEI professors and an *ad hoc* professor from the National Police Agency of Japan. As a precursor to this series, the Director discussed, from a broad international perspective, fundamental issues on corrections and rehabilitation. During the fifth week, the Deputy Director lectured on current crime trends in Japan. Additionally, in the seventh and tenth weeks, special lectures were delivered respectively by Professors Kurosawa and Imafuku.

Five distinguished criminal practitioners from abroad served as UNAFEI visiting experts for an average of two weeks. They lectured on issues relating to the main theme. They also contributed significantly to the Course by encouraging discussions after their own lectures, participating in the discussions of the other programmes, and conversing with the participants on informal occasions. Also, 8 *ad hoc* lecturers represented various government agencies, universities and research institutes.

The lecturers and lecture topics are listed on pages 7 and 8.

Individual Presentations

During the second through fourth weeks, each participant delivered a one-hour 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 GROUP TRAINING COURSE IN CRIME PREVENTION" and distributed to all the participants. The titles of these Individual Presentation papers are listed on pages 9 and 10.

Group Workshops

Group Workshops further examined the subtopics of the main theme. The participants were divided into three groups. Each group elected a chairperson(s) and rapporteur(s) to organize the discussions. The group members seriously studied the designated subtopics and exchanged their views based on information obtained through personal experience, the Individual Presentations, lectures and so forth. Nineteen sessions were allocated for Group discussion.

In the sixth week, Plenary Meetings were held to discuss the interim outline of the Group Workshop reports and to offer suggestions and comments. During the final Plenary Meetings in the ninth week, drafts of the Group Workshop reports were examined and critiqued by all the participants and the UNAFEI faculty. Based on these discussions, the Groups further refined their reports and presented them at the Report-Back Session, where they were endorsed as the reports of the Course. Summaries of the Group Workshop reports are provided on pages 11 through 19.

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) and the Fuchu Rotary Club. For more detailed descriptions, please refer to pages 20 through 25.

Lecture Topics

Director's Lecture

Mr. Toichi Fujiwara, Director, UNAFEI

- Some Important Considerations in the Correction and Rehabilitation of Prisoners

Deputy Director's Lecture

Mr. Masahiro Tauchi, Deputy Director, UNAFEI

- Current Crime Trends in Japan

Criminal Justice System in Japan (C.J.S.J.) Lectures

- 1) Mr. Kohei Ohtomo, National Police Agency
 - Police Organization System in Japan
- 2) Ms. Tomoko Akane, Professor, UNAFEI
 - Criminal Justice System in Japan: Prosecution
- 3) Mr. Hiroshi Iitsuka, Chief of Training Division, Professor, UNAFEI
 - Criminal Justice System in Japan: The Courts
- 4) Mr. Shinya Watanabe, Professor, UNAFEI
 - Criminal Justice System in Japan: Corrections
- 5) Ms. Kayo Konagai, Chief of Information and Library Service Division, Professor, UNAFEI
 - Criminal Justice System in Japan: Rehabilitation in the Community

Special Faculty Lectures

- 1) Mr. Ryosuke Kurosawa, Professor, UNAFEI
 - Challenges and Countermeasures for Effective Institutional Treatment
- 2) Mr. Shoji Imafuku, Professor, UNAFEI
 - New Paradigm: Restorative Justice and Its Practical Application

Visiting Experts' Lectures

- 1) Dr. Don A. Andrews (Canada)
 - An Overview of Treatment Effectiveness: Research and Clinical Principles
 - The Importance of the Appropriate Management of Risk and Reintegration Potential
 - Assessing Program Elements for Risk Reduction: The Correctional Program Assessment Inventory (CPAI)

- 2) Mr. Matti Laine (Finland)
 - Background of Corrections in Finland: Crime and Criminal Justice in Finnish Society
 - Old and New Experiences: Corrections in Finland
 - Modern Way of Thinking about the Rehabilitation of Offenders and Inmates: Some Finnish Experiences
- 3) Ms. Celia Capadocia Yangco (Philippines)
 - Community-Based Treatment for Offenders in the Philippines: Old Concepts, New Approaches, Best Practices
- 4) Mr. Lohman Yew (Singapore)
 - Effective Treatment Measures for Prisoners and Drug Addicts to Facilitate Their Reintegration into Society
- 5) Dr. Kenneth G. Adams (United States)
 - Current Trends in Correctional Programming in the U.S.A.
 - The Get Tough on Crime Movement Meets the Community
 - Reintegrating Mentally Ill Offenders

Course Counsellor

Mr. Alfredo C. Benitez (Philippines)

- The Philippines-Nagoya Japan Halfway House: The Muntinlupa Project

Ad Hoc Lectures

- 1) Mr. Takeyoshi Hongoh, Director General, Rehabilitation Bureau, Ministry of Justice, Japan
 - Current Issues and Tasks of Rehabilitation Administration
- 2) Mr. Masaharu Yanagimoto, Professor of Law, Asia University, Tokyo, Japan
 - Institutional Treatment in Japan, the United States and the United Kingdom from the Rehabilitation Model Perspective
- 3) Mr. Ichiro Sakai, Director General, Correction Bureau, Ministry of Justice, Japan
 - The Current Situation of Correction Administration and the Treatment of Prisoners in Japan
- 4) Dr. Ohashi Hideo, Director, Medical Care and Classification Division, Correction Bureau, Ministry of Justice Japan
 - Correctional Treatment of Mentally Disordered Offenders
- 5) Mr. Akio Harada, Director General, Criminal Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Justice, Japan
 - Current Issues in the Criminal Justice System
- 6) Dr. Ezzat A. Fattah, Professor Emeritus, School of Criminology, Simon Fraser University, Vancouver, Canada
 - The Vital Role of Victimology in the Rehabilitation of Offenders and Their Reintegration into Society
- 7) Ms. Kei Maeda, Professor, Japan Lutheran College, Tokyo, Japan
 - Social Skills Training: Basic Training Model
- 8) Mr. Hidemichi Morosawa, President, Tokiwa University, Ibaraki, Japan

- Viewpoints on Victimology in the Criminal Justice System

Individual Presentation Topics

Overseas Participants

- 1) Mr. Md. Hemayet Uddin (Bangladesh)
 - Effective Treatment Measures for Prisoners to Facilitate Their Re-integration into Society
- 2) Ms. Elizabeth Malebogo Masire (Botswana)
 - Effective Treatment Measures for Prisoners to Facilitate Their Re-integration into Society
- 3) Mr. Sairusi Gauna Tuisalia (Fiji)
 - Effective Treatment Measures for Prisoners to Facilitate Their Re-integration into Society
- 4) Mr. Asiedu William Kwadwo (Ghana)
 - Effective Treatment Measures for Prisoners to Facilitate Their Re-integration into Society:
The Ghanaian Experience
- 5) Mr. Chung, Wai Man (Hong Kong)
 - A Paper on the Treatment Programmes for Offenders Run by the Hong Kong Correctional Services
- 6) Mr. Mokhammad Frandono (Indonesia)
 - The Correctional System in Indonesia
- 7) Ms. Josephine Muthoni Murege (Kenya)
 - Effective Treatment Measures for Prisoners to Facilitate Their Re-integration into Society
- 8) Mr. Titera Tewaniti (Kiribati)
 - Effective Treatment Measures for Prisoners to Facilitate Their Re-integration into Society
- 9) Mr. Osman bin Ahmad (Malaysia)
 - Current Situation in Institutional Treatment of Offenders in Malaysia
- 10) Mr. Gyan Darshan Udas (Nepal)
 - Prison Administration in Nepal
- 11) Mr. Mohammad Yamin Khan (Pakistan)
 - Country Report on Treatment of Offenders of Pakistan
- 12) Mr. Michael Naplau Waipo (Papua New Guinea)
 - Effective Treatment Measures for Prisoners to Facilitate Their Re-integration into Society
- 13) Ms. Emilie Pantoja Aranas (Philippines)
 - The Philippine Correctional System
- 14) Mr. Yoon, Bo-Sik (Republic of Korea)
 - Effective Treatment Measures for Prisoners to Facilitate Their Re-integration into Society
- 15) Mr. Joseph Elvy Szetu (Solomon Islands)
 - Effective Treatment Measures for Prisoners to Facilitate Their Re-integration into Society
- 16) Ms. Yossawan Boriboonthana (Thailand)
 - Effective Treatment Measures for Prisoners to Facilitate Their Re-integration into Society

Japanese Participants

- 17) Ms. Junko Fujioka (Japan)
 - Effective Treatment Measures for Prisoners to Facilitate Their Re-integration into Society: Correctional Treatment in Japanese Prisons
- 18) Mr. Tetsuya Kagawa (Japan)
 - Effective Treatment Measures for Prisoners to Facilitate Their Re-integration into Society
- 19) Mr. Kenichi Kiyono (Japan)
 - The Effective Treatment to Promote the Resocialization of Prisoners
- 20) Mr. Hideharu Maeki (Japan)
 - Effective Treatment Measures for Prisoners to Facilitate Their Re-integration into Society
- 21) Ms. Fumi Murakami (Japan)
 - Effective Treatment Measures for Prisoners to Facilitate Their Re-integration into Society
- 22) Mr. Takao Nakamura (Japan)
 - Effective Treatment Measures for Prisoners to Facilitate Their Re-integration into Society
- 23) Mr. Satoshi Nakazawa (Japan)
 - Three Problems in Juvenile Treatment
- 24) Mr. Yoshio Shibata (Japan)
 - Deportation Procedure of Japan and Parole of Foreign Nationals
- 25) Mr. Akihito Suzuki (Japan)
 - Early Release System of Prisoners in Japan
- 26) Mr. Mamoru Suzuki (Japan)
 - Re-integration of Boryokudan Seceders into the Community: Activities of the Police and Other Police-Related Organizations
- 27) Mr. Mamoru Takatsu (Japan)
 - Linking Public Prosecutors' Duties to the Treatment of Criminals in Japan
- 28) Mr. Nobuyuki Yamada (Japan)
 - Some Features of Correctional Treatment in Japanese Prisons

Observer

- 29) Mr. Hisashi Ishizuna (Japan)
 - Current Japanese Correctional Institutions from the Architectural Viewpoint

Group Workshop Sessions

The following section summarizes the Group Workshop reports. The full text of the reports will be included in UNAFEI Resource Material Series No. 55.

Group 1

REHABILITATION PROGRAMMES IN THE PRISON TO PREVENT PRISONERS' RECIDIVISM: THE ACTUAL SITUATION, PROBLEMS AND COUNTERMEASURES

Chairperson	Mr. Chung, Wai Man	(Hong Kong)
Co-Chairperson	Mr. Osman bin Ahmad	(Malaysia)
Rapporteur	Ms. Yossawan Boriboonthana	(Thailand)
Co-Rapporteur	Mr. Michael Naplau Waipo	(Papua New Guinea)
Members	Mr. Mokhammad Frandono	(Indonesia)
	Ms. Junko Fujioka	(Japan)
	Mr. Hisashi Ishizuna	(Japan)
	Mr. Kenichi Kiyono	(Japan)
	Mr. Yoshio Shibata	(Japan)
	Mr. Nobuyuki Yamada	(Japan)
	Mr. Titera Tewaniti	(Kiribati)
	Mr. Joseph Elvy Szetu	(Solomon Islands)
Advisers	Professor Chikara Satoh	(UNAFEI)
	Professor Ryosuke Kurosawa	(UNAFEI)
	Professor Shinya Watanabe	(UNAFEI)

Report Summary

I. INTRODUCTION

To address the distinctive needs of individuals, appropriate treatment programmes should be applied to specific types of offenders. Normally, the treatment programmes being implemented by some countries aim to promote the socio-economic ability of offenders, such as prison work, vocational training and education. These types of treatment programmes are provided to almost all offenders in some countries. However, there are some specific types of offenders who need special treatment due to the complexity of their problems, for example, drug-addicted offenders, sex offenders, violent offenders and organized crime offenders. To rehabilitate these types of offenders in prison, the application of specially designed treatment programmes is indispensable.

We believe that if offenders are treated with proper treatment programmes in prison, there will be a higher chance for reducing their recidivism. However, the implementation of this idea cannot be made possible in some countries due to such reasons as the lack of resources. Thus, our group tried to study the actual situation of the rehabilitation of prisoners in 17 participating countries, as well as the problems that impede a successful rehabilitation, and we attempted to determine the countermeasures to be taken. Moreover, realizing that treatment programmes cannot be effective without the participation of a competent prison staff, we, therefore, explored ways to

secure the treatment ability of prison staff.

II. TREATMENT PROGRAMMES TO ENHANCE THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC ABILITY OF PRISONERS

A. Prison Work and Vocational Training

Among the 17 participating countries, 14 participating countries had obligatory prison work, while the remaining three had voluntary prison work. Prison work was organized so as to serve a constructive purpose in the treatment of prisoners. Its objective was not only to provide inmates with vocational knowledge and skills, but also to strengthen their will-to-work, sense of self-help and spirit of cooperation by working together in a well-regulated environment. Vocational training in prison can be regarded as part of prison work. However, it should be more skills-oriented, in the sense that the training so provided can enhance the competitive ability of prisoners to find a job after release.

The overall assessment of the actual situations in the 17 participating countries enabled our group to identify as problems insufficiencies in quality and quantity and inadequate follow-up and evaluation. After assessing such problems, it was necessary to offer practical solutions, which include, *inter alia*, cooperation with other public organizations, implementation of joint venture projects in prison, and programme evaluations.

B. Education

Out of the 17 countries, 14 have introduced government-funded basic education (literacy and mathematics) in view of global trends. As for higher education, such as high school, secondary school and undergraduate studies, 11 out of the 17 countries facilitate correspondence courses for their prisoners. In most cases, the government meets the cost of these types of programmes as long as the prisoners are still serving their sentences of imprisonment. Additionally, in some cases, assistance is provided by non-governmental organizations and church groups.

Our observations identified various common problems among the participating countries. These included difficulty in grouping prisoners to attend the classes; lack of qualified teachers to carry out academic programmes in prisons; and a poor learning environment. To solve these problems, the following countermeasures were suggested: development of school calendar courses; utilization of serving staff; increased cooperation with other public organizations; development and/or improvement of educational materials and facilities; and regular programme evaluations.

III. SPECIAL TREATMENT PROGRAMMES FOR SPECIFIC TYPES OF PRISONERS

In addition to treatment programmes enhancing the socio-economic ability of prisoner, other special treatment programmes aim to rehabilitate specific types of prisoners. This section will provide examples of such programmes as well as identify problem areas. Where applicable, countermeasures will be offered, aside from those that correlate directly with the problems.

A. Treatment Programmes for Prisoners with Psychological Problems

Bearing in mind the theme tasked to the group, focus was placed upon the programmes that aim at changing behavior and decreasing the psychological tendency to commit crime. In this meaning, only Hong Kong and Japan had such programmes. Problems observed included the lack of full understanding of crime causes and/or characteristics of criminals; the lack of effective

methods to change behavior; and the lack of reliable statistical methods to evaluate the effectiveness of programmes.

B. Treatment Programmes for Drug-Addicted Prisoners

We observed that among the 17 participating countries, only four offer special treatment programmes for drug-addicted offenders in prisons. Thus, the lack of treatment programmes or other related resources was identified as one obvious problem. Besides, we observed other difficulties encountered in implementing such special treatment, including drug-addicted prisoners' lack of motivation and the lack of specialists to implement such programmes. Suggested countermeasures included cooperation with agencies outside the prison and the training of more selected staff for the proper implementation of such treatment programmes.

C. Treatment Programmes for Sex Offenders in Prisons

Only four out of the 17 countries offer special treatment to sex offenders; namely, Botswana, Hong Kong, Japan and the Republic of Korea. Among these countries, encountered problems included the prisoners' unwillingness to participate in specific treatment for sex offenders; diverse types of sex offenders; deep-rooted causes for such offending; and frequent changes in counselors or trainers. Suggested countermeasures focused on preserving the offenders' privacy interests as well as introducing a Relapse Prevention Programme.

D. Treatment Programmes for Violent Offenders in Prisons

Some participating countries provide individualized psychological treatment programmes for violent offenders, but not specially designed treatment programmes as is the case with other types of prisoners. Moreover, other countries have no special treatment programmes and treat violent offenders like other ordinary prisoners. In consideration of the above, we suggested the implementation of a packaged programme for violent offenders such as that initiated by the Canadian Services for Correction (CSC).

E. Treatment Programmes for Organized Crime Offenders in Prisons

No participating country other than Japan has a special treatment programme for organized crime offenders. In light of the increasing trend in organized crime in some countries, we agreed that efforts should be made to help these types of offenders re-integrate into the society. Examples of some difficulties encountered in implementing such a special programme are the lack of personnel or other resources; the lack of the cooperation among related divisions; and the lack of care and supervision after release. The recommended countermeasures included the introduction (or, where applicable, the further development) of specific treatment programmes for organized crime offenders, complemented by effective care and supervision after release.

IV. WAYS TO SECURE THE TREATMENT ABILITY OF PRISON STAFF

A. Recruiting Capable Staff

The group found that most of the 17 participating countries recruited prison staff and some kinds of specialists to conduct their rehabilitation programmes. In regards to the hiring of specialists, recruitment in some countries was based on specific relevant qualifications, while in other countries general reference was made to basic education such as a diploma or degree in social science or education, which included various majors. Aside from the general difficulties in recruiting capable rehabilitation staff, the group considered the inadequate educational background of recruits a major problem. Thus, we recommended the enrichment of the recruitment process and

the implementation of an intensive and extensive training programme for newly recruited prison staff.

B. Training of Prison Staff to Enhance Their Treatment Ability

Most participating countries have established training institutes for prison staff. In general, there are two major levels of training provided by such institutes: basic recruit training and refresher and developmental training. Identified problem areas are the lack of systematic training programmes and the lack of proper guidance for prison staff to perform their jobs. On-the-job training was suggested as one means to counter this problem.

V. CONCLUSION

After studying the actual situations concerning the implementation of treatment programmes in the participating 17 countries, we found that most countries sustain prison work and vocational training to rehabilitate prisoners. Only a few countries provide special rehabilitation treatment programmes for specific types of prisoners such as drug addicts, violent offenders and sex offenders. Moreover, in many countries, such specific types of prisoners were not separated from the general population.

The lack of special treatment programmes results in part from the lack of capable specialists to devise and implement such programmes. Improving the rehabilitation ability of prison staff was suggested as a means to counter this problem. Thus, prison staff would not only play the role of security guards but also that of correctional staff who can perform rehabilitation roles like counselors, social workers or teachers. To this end, prison staff should be trained and equipped with professional knowledge and skills in order to meet properly the requirements of the treatment programmes.

To assure the effectiveness of rehabilitation programmes, the group felt the following issues should be given due consideration:

- (1) Implementation of a classification system for the rehabilitation of prisoners,
- (2) Combination of various types of treatment programmes for the rehabilitation of prisoners,
- (3) The relationship between the willingness and motivation of prisoners and their effective rehabilitation, and
- (4) The importance of regularly evaluating the effectiveness of existing rehabilitation programmes.

Group 2

EARLY RELEASE OF PRISONERS TO FACILITATE THEIR RE-INTEGRATION INTO SOCIETY: THE ACTUAL SITUATION, PROBLEMS AND COUNTERMEASURES

Chairperson	Mr. Mohammad Yamin Khan	(Pakistan)
Co-Chairperson	Mr. Takao Nakamura	(Japan)
Rapporteur	Ms. Elizabeth Malebogo Masire	(Botswana)
Co-Rapporteur	Ms. Emilie Pantoja Aranas	(Philippines)
Members	Mr. Md. Hemayet Uddin	(Bangladesh)
	Mr. Tetsuya Kagawa	(Japan)
	Mr. Akihito Suzuki	(Japan)
	Mr. Gyan Darshan Udas	(Nepal)
Advisers	Professor Hiroshi Iitsuka	(UNAFEI)
	Professor Kayo Konagai	(UNAFEI)

Report Summary

I. INTRODUCTION

Group Two was assigned to study and present a detailed report on the above subject, keeping in view the following points:

- (1) Selection of early release candidates in balance with the risk of recidivism,
- (2) Time of early release to facilitate the re-integration of prisoners into society in balance with the execution of sentence as a punishment,
- (3) Adjustment and/or improvement of the living environment to which prisoners will return after their release from prison, and
- (4) Composition of the decision-making body for prisoners' early release.

II. ACTUAL SITUATION

In an effort to facilitate the prisoners' smooth re-integration into the mainstream of the society upon their release, many countries have adopted early release measures, such as remission, parole, pardon, amnesty, and extra mural employment/labour.

A. Remission

Remission is practiced in all the participating countries except in Japan and the Philippines. The period remitted also varies from one country to another: ranging from one-fourth as in the case of Bangladesh; to one-third as in Botswana, Ghana, Kenya, Kiribati, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Pakistan and the Republic of Korea; and 50 percent of the sentence as in Nepal. In all of these countries, it is awarded as an incentive for good conduct and behavior.

In some countries, remission is used to solve the problem of overcrowding. However, in such situation, the factors regarding the re-integration and rehabilitation of prisoner and public safety are ignored. There is no supervision when a prisoner is released under remission.

B. Parole

Parole is highly structured in countries such as Botswana, Fiji, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, Kiribati, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Solomon Islands and Thailand. In the case of Hong Kong, the terminology used for parole is “Release Under Supervision”, and in Fiji it is known as “Compulsory Supervision Order”.

There are bodies responsible for deciding the release or revocation of parole licenses, as well as for supervising parolees. A number of factors are taken into consideration before granting release on parole; for example, a candidate’s conduct and achievement in prison; the victim’s feelings; whether the prisoner will have accommodations and a support system after release; and most importantly, the risk of re-offending and the safety and security of the community.

However, in most of the participating countries, parole is not being properly used because of the process involved before deciding release. Most countries cannot afford a parole system because it involves a lot of investigations, as well as needs more manpower both inside the prison and in the community.

III. PROBLEMS IN EARLY RELEASE SYSTEMS

Early release measures are confronted with many problems in the participating countries such as,

- (1) Improper selection of early release candidates in balance with the risk of recidivism,
- (2) No adjustment or improvement of the living environment to which a prisoner will return after his release,
- (3) Inappropriate composition of the decision-making body,
- (4) Lengthy procedure,
- (5) Inadequately trained staff to supervise the releasees, and
- (6) Negative public perception.

It has been recognized through research studies that prolonged imprisonment does not reform prisoners. Rather, it has been observed that the early release of prisoners increases the chances of reformation and rehabilitation, as well as decreases the risk of recidivism.

IV. COUNTERMEASURES

Based on a thorough examination of the actual situation and problems existing in the early release systems of the participating countries, the below-mentioned countermeasures are recommended.

A. Proper Selection of Prisoners for Early Release

In many countries, it has been noted that the criteria for selecting prisoners for early release under either remission or parole are not appropriate. It is, therefore, suggested that the competent authorities before granting parole or similar early release measures also consider such factors as a prisoner’s criminal record, the type and gravity of his offence, his achievements in prison, the safety of society, family support, job opportunities, environmental adjustment, and the victim’s feeling.

The observance and application of such factors places the decision-making body in a better position to balance the positive effects of early release (namely, the re-integration and rehabilitation of the prisoners within the society) with the risk of recidivism that may pose a danger to the society.

B. Adjustment and Improvement of Living Environment

It has also been observed that in all the participating countries, except Japan, the Philippines and Thailand, the responsible authorities do not consider the adjustment or improvement of a prisoner's living environment when deciding his early release. In fact, the living environment plays a vital role in the re-integration and rehabilitation of a released prisoner. Living environment does not only comprise a place to live, but also other factors such as the releasee's family, friends, associates and financial situation. Therefore, it is very necessary that before releasing a prisoner, the adjustment and/or improvement of the living environment be taken into consideration.

C. Composition of Decision-Making Body

The decision-making body for granting early release should comprise of professionals from appropriate fields capable of accessing both the positive and negative effects of awarding early release to a prisoner. However, in many countries, professional competency is lacking. Therefore, it is recommended that careful reconsideration be given to the composition of such decision-making bodies.

D. Reviewing Lengthy Procedure

To counter undue delays, it is suggested that the laws or rules governing early release be reviewed and evaluated with the intention of taking advantage of said privilege. Moreover, there must be a specific timetable by which to complete the procedure, complemented by a speedy review of cases.

E. Introduction/Improvement of Supervision and Aftercare Services

In many participating countries, supervision and aftercare services are not available or are not functioning properly. Thus, since an early release system with supervision is necessary to ensure the rehabilitation of released prisoners,

- (1) Supervision and aftercare services should be introduced in those countries where such systems are not available.
- (2) The professional skills of the probation and parole staff engaged in supervision activities should be improved.
- (3) Volunteer probation schemes should be taken into consideration by those countries lacking such schemes.

F. Improving Public Perception

There is a need to create greater public awareness about the advantages of early release systems for the purpose of the rehabilitation and re-integration of prisoners in the society. There is a need to emphasize this important aspect so as to facilitate providing different treatment to the different types of offenders. The public should understand that its interest will be protected and that non-custodial measures will only be considered for low-risk offenders and not those prisoners who are dangerous and pose a threat to the society.

V. CONCLUSION

The prison systems in most of the participating countries are confronted with the risk of recidivism. The conclusion, therefore, drawn on the basis of the above discussions is the importance of properly selecting early release candidates. To this end, it is emphasized that when exercising the option of early release, the responsible authorities must differentiate amongst the various types of offenders, the gravity of their offences, their rehabilitation prospects, and the risk of recidivism—keeping in view always the safety of the society.

Group 3

REHABILITATION AND CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMMES IN THE COMMUNITY TO PREVENT RECIDIVISM BY DISCHARGED PRISONERS: THE ACTUAL SITUATION, PROBLEMS AND COUNTERMEASURES

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	Mr. Satoshi Nakazawa	(Japan)
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	Professor Shoji Imafuku	(UNAFEI)

Report Summary

I. INTRODUCTION

The search for effective measures for the rehabilitation of offenders has led the criminal justice system to look beyond the walls of the prisons for programmes in the community that effectively complement the rehabilitative efforts of penal institutions.

Group Three comparatively studied various types of programmes in actual use for preventing discharged prisoners from re-offending and promoting their re-integration into society; the categories of discharged prisoners who benefit from specific programmes; and the roles played by formal and informal organizations. An in-depth study on the problems of implementation followed. The group then attempted to propose pragmatic countermeasures that take into consideration the socio-political and economic situations of the various countries.

II. PROGRAMMES IN ACTION

A. Operation of Various Programmes for Different Categories of Discharged Prisoners

The scope of the discussion was early and full-time release of prisoners as far as it relates to their supervision, aftercare and guidance. Whenever practicable, young offenders serving prison terms were discussed in the course of the study.

The discussion was based not only on the practices of the group member countries as listed above, but also four other countries represented in this Course for which detailed information was available, specifically, Hong Kong, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines and Thailand. These practices were discussed for the identification of shortcomings and countermeasures. Focus was placed upon the following systems:

- Parole in Japan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, the Republic of Korea, and Thailand,
- Remission in Ghana (with license), Kenya (for long-term prisoners) and Thailand,
- Release Under Supervision in Hong Kong,
- Extra Mural Punishment (EMP) and Compulsory Supervision Order (CSO) in Fiji, and
- Release on License in Kenya (for young offenders).

Additionally due consideration was given to specialized programmes for solving the specific rehabilitative needs of certain releasees, such as those offenders with drug or substance abuse problems. Strong examples of such programmes exist in Hong Kong, Japan and Thailand. We also examined the role of halfway houses as community-based centers where offenders (i.e., probationers, parolees and discharged prisoners) can obtain basic necessities like food, clothing and shelter in several countries, specifically, Japan, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea and Thailand.

B. The Role of Formal and Informal Organizations

While public institutions play a major role in community-based supervision and aftercare for discharged prisoners, various other formal and informal organizations offer strong contributions in this regard. Thus particular attention was given to the role of private institutions in the participating countries. Noteworthy examples include the Cooperative Employers of Japan and the active participation of church organizations in Papua New Guinea.

Additionally the role of the community and of the families of victims and discharged prisoners was discussed. In Kenya and Ghana, for example, the family of the offender normally welcomes the offender back, offers him his old accommodations in the family house or helps him to build a new one. Moreover, the chiefs and elders offer him guidance and counseling together with the head teacher, the post-master and the local priest. Another excellent example of community involvement is the Volunteer Probation Officer system existing in Japan, Papua New Guinea and Thailand.

III. IMPLEMENTATION PROBLEMS

In the implementation of community-based programmes for the treatment of offenders, we considered whether such programmes met the needs of the victim and family; of the discharged persons; and of the community. We further considered if the problems are the result of flaws in the design of the programmes or that the programmes are not suitable for the needs they seek to address.

As to programme design, the main problems among the participating countries are an inadequacy of supervision, a lack of aftercare programmes, and a lack of programmes for specific rehabilitative needs. As to programme implementation, major concerns involve the inadequacy of personnel, and the absence of inter-departmental cooperation and support.

The role of the community was analyzed from two perspectives, namely (1) the expectations of the community in regards to addressing the interests of victims and the general crime prevention needs of the society; and (2) the community's involvement in providing social assistance to discharged prisoners whether through individual volunteerism or private institutions.

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

We realized that most of the countries under review lack well-structured programmes. Emphasis is mainly placed on the observance of conditions of parole or license, rather than on specialized treatment for the different categories of releasees.

There is need, therefore, to devise and implement comprehensive plans and strategies on how to reintegrate releasees through effective and efficient aftercare programmes. To this end, emphasis must be placed on both the roles of existing criminal justice mechanisms and the community.

Observation Visits

<u><i>Date</i></u>	<u><i>Agency/Institution</i></u>	<u><i>Main Persons Concerns</i></u>
May 7	Nikko Study Tour: Tochigi Women's Prison	•Ms. Yoko Kihara Warden
May 13	Ministry of Justice	•Mr. Shomei Yokouchi State Secretary for Justice
May 13	Tokyo District Public Prosecutors Office	•Mr. Akira Nakata Deputy Director, General Affairs Department
May 26	Supreme Court	•Mr. Shigeharu Negishi Justice •Judge Osamu Ito Chief, Second Division, Criminal Affairs Bureau General Secretariat •Mr. Takashi Chimura Foreign Liaison Officer, Secretary Division, General Secretariat
May 28	Fuchu Prison	•Mr. Yasutaka Mizusaki Warden •Mr. Atsushi Kasuga Assistant Director, General Affairs Division
June 2	Tokyo District Court	•Mr. Toyozo Ueda Chief Judge •Mr. Kenjiro Tao Deputy Chief Judge of Criminal Department •Mr. Kaoru Kanayama Presiding Judge •Ms. Kiyomi Goto Liaison Officer, General Affairs Division
June 10	Tokyo Probation Office	•Mr. Tetsuo Obata Director •Mr. Noboru Hashimoto Chief, First Supervision Division

<u>Date</u>	<u>Agency/Institution</u>	<u>Main Persons Concerns</u>
June 10	Kanto Regional Parole Board	•Mr. Kazuhisa Suzuki Chairman •Mr. Kazuya Tanaka Director, Case Management Division
June 10	Rehabilitation Aid Hostel “Koshin-kai”	•Mr. Hisao Kamiya Chairman, Board of Directors •Mr. Kazuo Takahashi Managing Director
June 16	Fuchu Police Station	•Mr. Yoshimasa Yamaguchi Chief •Mr. Masao Kikuchi Deputy Chief
June 24	Hiroshima-Kansai Study Tour: 6th Regional Maritime Safety Headquarters	•Mr. Takashi Suyama Commander •Mr. Masanori Yoshimoto Special Assistant to the Chief Guard Division
June 26	Hiroshima-Kansai Study Tour: Rehabilitation Aid Hostel “Meishin”	•Mr. Yoshio Noda Director, Kyoto Probation Office •Mr. Yoshi Sugimoto Chief, Parole and Aftercare Section, Kyoto Probation Office •Mr. Noburo Yamashita Director, Meishin
June 29	NTT Musashino Research and Development Centre	•Dr. Eng. Noriyoshi Yamauchi Research Group Leader •Mr. Takatoshi Ichikawa Submanager, R&D Public Relations
June 30	Suntory Musashino Brewery	•Dr. Takao Takahashi Plant Manager

Group Study Tours

<u>Date</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Agency/Institution</u>	<u>Main Persons Concerned</u>
May 21	Chiba	•Chiba Probation Office	•Mr. Takeshi Chijou Director
		•Chiba Juvenile Classification Home	•Mr. Yoshiaki Watanabe Director
May 21	Kofu	•Kofu Probation Office	•Ms. Kuniko Hosoki Director
		•Rehabilitation Aid Hostel “Yamanashiitoku-kai”	•Mr. Tetsuo Nara Section Chief, Investigation and Liaison Section
May 21	Yokohama	•Yokohama Probation Office	•Mr. Hiroshi Hando Manager
		•Yokohama Juvenile Classification Home	•Mr. Hoshino Okada Director
		•Yokohama Juvenile Classification Home	•Mr. Tadasune Ohta Director

Special Events

April 14 *Welcome Party*

April 15, 16, 20, 22, 24, 27, 30 and May 1

Japanese Conversation Classes

The overseas participants attended Japanese conversation classes provided by JICA. They learned practical Japanese expressions. The Sensei (teachers) were Ms. Yumiko Nakamura, Ms. Yukiko Shiina and Ms. Kazue Suzuki. *Iroiro Arigato Gozaimashita.*

April 17 *Mt. Takao Hike*

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

April 28 *UNAFEI Olympics*

The UNAFEI Olympic Games were held at the Fuchu City Track and Field Stadium. The participants competed in such events as the Roll-the-Tire race, Musical Chairs and the True-False quiz. Afterwards, there was a friendship party at UNAFEI.

May 4 *Kurayami Matsuri*

The participants and UNAFEI staff members joined Fuchu citizens in a local festival called "Kurayami Matsuri," where they wore "happi" (a traditional festival coat) and paraded with "Mikoshi" (portable shrines) on their shoulders. Fuchu Rotary Club hosted a friendship party later.

May 6 *End of I.P.s*

The participants celebrated in Lounge B the completion of their Individual Presentations.

May 7-8 *Nikko Trip*

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

May 9, 16, 23, and June 20

Japanese Conversation Classes: Follow-up Course

The overseas participants attended follow-up Japanese conversation classes provided by instructors from the Nihongo Study and Support Volunteers of ACPF Fuchu, headed by Ms. Kimiko Hiraiwa. *Taihen Osewa ni Narimashita.*

May 9 *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.

- May 11 *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.
- May 13 *Courtesy Visit to State Secretary for Justice*
During their visit to the Ministry of Justice, the participants were introduced individually to State Secretary for Justice, Mr. Shomei Yokouchi.
- May 13 *Reception by Vice-Minister of Justice*
After visiting the Ministry of Justice, a reception was held by Vice-Minister of Justice, Mr. Mamoru Norisada at the Lawyers Club.
- May 15 *Legal Apprentices' Visit*
UNAFEI welcomed legal apprentices from the Legal Research and Training Institute of the Supreme Court. They toured the Institute and observed briefly a Group Workshop session.
- May 15 *UNAFEI-ACPF International Bowling Tournament*
ACPF Fuchu Branch sponsored the Eighth UNAFEI-ACPF International Bowling Tournament. The participants enjoyed bowling and later socializing with members of ACPF Fuchu Branch.
- May 16 *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 flowers themselves
- May 26 *Courtesy Visit to Supreme Court Justice*
During their visit to the Supreme Court, the Honorable Justice Shigeharu Negishi invited the participants to his private chambers.
- May 28 *ACPF Dinner Party*
ACPF Tokyo Minoru-kai Branch hosted a dinner party on the 59th floor of the Sunshine 60 Building in Ikebukuro for the participants.
- May 30 *Tokyo Horse Race Course*
At the invitation of the Fuchu Rotary Club, the participants observed and bet on horse races at the Tokyo Horse Race Course. Mr. Akihiko Sato, General Manager of the Tokyo Horse Race Course, hosted the event.
- June 1 *Home Visits*
ACPF Fuchu Branch organized dinners for the participants in the homes of members from the Fuchu International Exchange Salon. The hosts were Ms. Sawako Kanzaki, Mr. Yoshinobu Kubo, Mr. Shigeo Koshimizu, Ms. Fumiko Mizushima, Mr. Houtoku Onuki, Ms. Kazuko Seki, Mr. Kazuo Takahashi and Ms. Kazuko Takano.

- June 3 *Legal Apprentices Visit*
UNAFEI welcomed legal apprentices from the Urawa District Public Prosecutors Office. They attended a lecture by Visiting Expert, Dr. Kenneth G. Adams.
- June 4-5 *Visits to ACPF Branches*
The overseas participants were invited on local overnight trips by six branch organizations of ACPF; namely Aomori, Fukushima, Iwate, Nagoya, Sendai and Yamaguchi.
- June 6 *National Corrections Fair*
The participants attended the National Corrections Fair in central Tokyo where they viewed the various wares produced by the prison industry throughout the country.
- June 8 *Koto Concert*
The Ensemble 21st Century, a group of volunteer musicians, performed traditional Japanese "Koto" music for the participants at UNAFEI. Mr. Masaki Watanabe played the Japanese traditional flute "Shakuhachi," and Mr. Yoshinori Shimizu conducted.
- June 13 *Visit to Kyodo no Mori Park*
The Fuchu Branch of International Soroptimist, headed by Ms. Fusa Ohkubo, kindly invited the participants to a tea ceremony and luncheon at Kyodo no Mori Park located in central Fuchu.
- June 15 *Discussion with Authorized Prison Visitors*
Authorized Prison Visitors from the Kanto area met with the participants to discuss their role in the community-based treatment of prisoners. The distinguished panel consisted of the representatives of the two categories of authorized prisoners in Japan, namely chaplains and volunteer visitors.
- June 16 *ACPF Friendship Party*
ACPF Fuchu Branch hosted a dinner party for the participants in UNAFEI Lounge A.
- June 23-26 *Hiroshima and Kansai Visit*
Hiroshima: On their first day, the participants visited the Peace Memorial Park and Museum, as well as the Atomic Bomb Dome in Hiroshima. On June 24th, two Maritime Safety Agency vessels escorted the participants to Miyajima Island, located in the Seto Inland Sea near Hiroshima.
Kyoto: On June 25th, the overseas participants went on a guided bus tour to Nijo Castle, Kinkakuji Temple and the Kyoto Imperial Palace.
- June 29 *UNAFEI Home Party*
The participants hosted a party to express their appreciation to the entire UNAFEI staff for its efforts throughout the Training Course.
- July 2 *Farewell Party*

Reference Materials Distributed

Statutes of Japan

- (1) Criminal Justice Legislation of Japan

Publications about the Japanese Criminal Justice System

- (2) The Community-Based Treatment of Offenders System in Japan
- (3) Correctional Institutions in Japan 1995
- (4) Criminal Justice in Japan
- (5) National Framework for the Throughcare of Offenders in Custody to the Completion of Supervision in the Community
- (6) Probation and Parole (5th Edition)
- (7) Prison Administration in Japan
- (8) Summary of the White Paper on Crime 1997
- (9) Work in Penal Institutions

UNAFEI Publications

- (10) UNAFEI Resource Material Series Nos. 42 and 51.

United Nations Instruments

- (11) United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners

Others

- (12) 109th International Training Course lecture and presentation papers
- (13) Pamphlets, leaflets, etc., from various criminal justice institutions

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BANGLADESH-UNAFEI JOINT SEMINAR

From 14 to 18 March 1998, the Bangladesh-UNAFEI Joint Seminar on “Contemporary Problems in the Criminal Justice System and Administration” was held in the Bangladesh capital city of Dhaka. The Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh through the Ministry of Home Affairs and UNAFEI organized the Joint Seminar.

The Joint Seminar was attended by high-ranking Bangladesh government officials, representing the criminal justice system as well as various other ministries including the Ministry of Home and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as well as Japanese experts. The UNAFEI delegation comprised the Director, Deputy Director, four professors and a representative of the National Police Agency.

The Joint Seminar consisted of the below-mentioned ten sessions over the four-day period, subdivided into presentations by Bangladesh and UNAFEI representatives and panel discussions.

<u>Session</u>	<u>Topic</u>
One and Two	Crime Prevention
Three and Four	Effective Investigation and Prosecution
Five and Six	Fair and Speedy Trial
Seven and Eight	Effective Institutional Treatment of Offendeers
Nine and Ten	Treatment of Juvenile Offenders
Eleven	Drug Scenario

Additionally, three group workshop discussed respectively in depth the following issues: (1) Effective Crime Control, (2) Fair and Speedy Trial, and (3) Rehabilitative and Human Treatment of Offenders.

The Joint Seminar concluded with the adoption of draft recommendations for the betterment of the Bangladesh criminal justice system and society, as formulated by each of the three group workshops.

INFORMATION ABOUT FORTHCOMING PROGRAMMES

Training Programmes

1. The 110th International Training Course:

The 110th International Training Course, "Effective Countermeasures against Economic Crime and Computer Crime", is scheduled to be held from 31 August to 20 November 1998. Participants are expected to analyze the present situation of economic crime and computer crime; explore overall strategies by criminal justice agencies worldwide to the problems by said crimes; and deepen understanding of the relevant United Nations instruments.

Rationale

In recent years, business activities, such as commercial and financial trading, have expanded dramatically both domestically and internationally, and new technologies (epitomized in transportation, telecommunications and computer networks) have developed with equal rapidity. Despite the unquestionable benefits of such advancements, these trends also have been manipulated for illegal purposes, thereby significantly increasing the scale, transnationalization and sophistication of crime. The interrelated offenses of economic crime and computer crime are particular forms of great concern in today's society.

The nature and scope of economic crime is incredibly diverse and includes such manifestations as:

- large-scale fraud relating to finance, future commodities and real estate transactions,
- breach of trust committed by executives of enterprises and large-scale embezzlement committed by employees,
- unjust enrichment through unfair price fixing of commodities, illicit manipulation of stock price and insider trading, and
- fraud with securities and counterfeited credit cards.

The detection, investigation and prosecution of economic crimes such as those mentioned above are impaired significantly by various factors including the complexity of the transactions used to effectuate these offenses and the limited expertise of criminal justice officials in these fields. Moreover, the reluctance by the victims to report such crimes for fear of negative business repercussions, such as the loss of consumer confidence, further frustrates and delays detection.

Computers are widely utilized in the activities of commerce and banking as well as in the life of ordinary citizens. Regrettably, the advancement of computer technology has facilitated also various crimes, whether as the instrumentality of crime (*e.g.*, economic crime, forgery, copyright infringement of intellectual property and pornography) or the target of crime (*e.g.*, unauthorized access and damage to or modification of computer data/programs).

Considering the extensive damage that can be caused in an instant worldwide by crime

facilitated by computer technology, a proper and immediate response by criminal justice agencies to computer crime is indispensable. However, since such crimes are relatively new to many countries, responsive legal frameworks, including what conduct should be criminalized, has not been specifically developed to date. Even if such legal framework is effectuated, difficulties will ensue undoubtedly in the investigation and prosecution of these crimes due to the limited knowledge of criminal justice officials about computer-related crime and the technological problems stemming from the vulnerability of computer systems to sabotage, particularly as to the identification of offenders and the collection of evidence.

The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the Council of Europe and the United Nations have discussed extensively computer crime, thereby producing guidelines for policy makers and legislators. Moreover, the "Meeting of Justice and Interior Ministers of The Eight" (known as G8) issued a communiqué delineating principles and an action plan to combat high-tech crime, such as the enhancement of investigation and prosecution skills, a review of domestic legal systems to ensure the appropriate criminalization of abuses of computer systems, re-consideration of effective mutual legal assistance in criminal matters, and the development of new technologies to collect critical evidence.

It is noted that the threat posed by the proliferation of both economic and computer crimes to the sound development of a nation, as well as the international community has been severely underestimated. Thus, the appropriate stringent control and prevention measures for these crimes should be introduced as soon as possible. To this end, it is imperative for criminal justice agencies to understand thoroughly the current situation of these crimes; to establish a proper legal framework to address such crimes; to develop more advanced techniques commensurate with the nature of these crimes; and to enhance international criminal justice cooperation in this regard.

2. The 111th International Seminar:

The 111th International Seminar, "The Role of Police, Prosecution and the Judiciary in the Changing Society", is scheduled to be held from 18 January to 19 February 1999. Such factors as industrialization, technological advancements and socio-economic change will be explored in terms of their effect upon crime, the criminal justice system and society as a whole. Particular attention will be given to the suitability of present-day criminal justice measures.

Rationale

The phenomenon of crime is intricately related to every element of society: social, economic and cultural. Recent manifestations of social development such as urbanization, industrialization and advancements in science and technology have transformed further the nature of crime. Of course, from country to country, the impact of such factors differs. Nonetheless, many countries have seen recently an increase in and aggravation of traditionally recognized crimes such as economic crimes, drug crimes, firearms-related crimes, corruption and juvenile delinquency to cite a few. The threat of such crimes has become even greater in light of the increasing tendency of internationalization and links with organized crime. Moreover, newly recognized manifestations of crime, such as computer crime and

environmental crime, further complicate the present-day nature of crime.

While crime control is an issue concerning society as a whole, the criminal justice system, particularly the police, prosecution and the judiciary, is vested with a particular duty in this regard. In short, the role of the criminal justice system is twofold: control and prevention. As to the former, it is needless to say that issues of prime importance include more readily identifying the commission of crimes; clearing cases without fail; conducting prompt and appropriate investigations; collecting and securing sufficient evidence; ensuring fair and efficient judicial proceedings; and punishing offenders appropriately.

The criminal justice system in every nation is exerting the utmost effort to counter the aforementioned crimes. However, many problems still remain. For instance, the very nature of such crimes impairs detection. Moreover, even when identified, many countries experience a low clearance rate of offenders, particularly as to complex crimes. Additionally, difficulties in collecting evidence, thereby preventing exhaustive investigations; trial delays; and uncooperative witnesses further frustrate the criminal justice process and contribute to low conviction rates. Furthermore, regarding international crimes, international cooperation mechanisms, such as the transfer of offenders and mutual assistance in criminal investigations, are not always implemented in a timely and reliable manner. As a result of such circumstances, a considerable number of offenders evade justice. One cannot say, therefore, that the criminal justice system is meeting fully its expected functions.

In addition, newly recognized manifestations of crime pose a serious problem to the criminal justice system of many countries as proper legislation is not yet in place to tackle such crime and investigation methods are insufficient. Thus, these criminal justice systems are not always able to effectively counter such crime.

Therefore, discussion is necessary for the development of practical and feasible countermeasures which would enable the realization of the following: enhancing investigative systems; conducting exhaustive investigations; effective prosecution; more speedy investigations and trials; appropriate sentencing; cooperation from the citizenry; promoting international cooperation; promulgating new legislation and/or amending existing laws; and improving such sanctions as confiscation and divestiture of interests.

The criminal justice system also has a significant responsibility towards the prevention of crime. Thus proactive factors as legislative reform and enhancing public cooperation schemes should also be given due consideration in this regard. For example, regulation on the possession of firearms would contribute significantly to curtailing firearms-related crime. Similarly, police activities rooted in the community which fortify collaboration between families and schools and provide guidance for juveniles on the streets would assist in tackling juvenile delinquency before it even begins.

As evidenced above, the changes presented by modern society have transformed significantly the nature of crime as well as the response required from the criminal justice system. It is, thus, imperative for relevant agencies, particularly police, prosecution and the judiciary, to address these ever changing issues from a reactive, as well as a proactive, approach.

Other Activities

1. Experts Meeting on Crimes Related to the Computer Network

From 5 to 9 October 1998 during the 110th International Training Course, the “Experts Meeting on Crimes Related to the Computer Network” will be convened at UNAFEI in preparation for the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders. UNAFEI willingly assumed this responsibility to organize and host the experts meeting, as well as act as a coordinator for said workshop, in response to a request made during the Twelfth Co-ordination Meeting of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme Network held in Courmayeur, Italy in 1997.

2. India-UNAFEI Joint Seminar

In December 1998, the India-UNAFEI Joint Seminar will be held in Delhi under the tentative theme of “Crime Prevention and Control Strategies in the Fight against Organized Crime”. The Government of the Republic of India through the National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science of the Ministry of Home Affairs and UNAFEI will organize the Joint Seminar.

ADMINISTRATIVE NEWS

Faculty Changes

Mr. Yuzuru Takahashi, formerly Chief of Training Division and Professor of UNAFEI, was transferred to the 14th Division of the Civil Department of the Tokyo High Court and appointed Judge on 1 April 1998.

Mr. Hiroshi Iitsuka, formerly Appeals Judge of the Tokyo Regional Tax Tribunal, was appointed Chief of Training Division of UNAFEI on 1 April 1998.

Mr. Hiroyuki Yoshida, formerly Chief of Research and Professor of UNAFEI, was transferred to the Office of International Affairs of the Ministers’ Secretariat of the Ministry of Justice and appointed as Assistant Director on 1 April 1998.

Mr. Shinya Watanabe, formerly Professor of the Training Institute for Correctional Personnel of the Ministry of Justice, joined UNAFEI as a Professor on 1 April 1998.

Mr. Terutoshi Yamashita, formerly Professor of UNAFEI, was transferred to the Trial Department of the Yokohama District Public Prosecutors Office and appointed as a Public Prosecutor on 1 April 1998.

Mr. Chikara Satoh, formerly a Public Prosecutor of the Investigations Department of the Tokyo District Public Prosecutors Office, joined UNAFEI as a Professor on 1 April 1998.

Overseas Trips by Staff

Mr. Toichi Fujiwara (Director), Mr. Masahiro Tauchi (Deputy Director), Mr. Yuzuru Takahashi (Chief of Training), Mr. Terutoshi Yamashita (Professor), Mr. Ryosuke Kurosawa (Professor), Mr. Shoji Imafuku, Ms. Makiko Miyamoto (Administrative Staff) and Mr. Shunichi Komatsu (Administrative Staff) represented the Institute at the Bangladesh-UNAFEI Joint Seminar in Dhaka, Bangladesh from 14 to 18 March 1998.

Ms. Tomoko Akane (Professor) served as a visiting expert for the Sixth Regional Training Course on Effective Countermeasures against Drug Offenses and Advancement of Criminal Justice Administration in Bangkok, Thailand from 2 to 13 March 1998. She delivered a lecture entitled "Effective Countermeasures against Drug-Related Crime in Japan." Additionally, Ms. Akane visited various Thai criminal justice agencies during her stay.

Mr. Terutoshi Yamashita (Professor) represented UNAFEI as an observer at the Asia Regional Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime held in Makati City, Manila, Philippines from 22 to 25 March 1998. The Meeting was organized by the United Nations Office at Vienna and hosted by the Government of the Republic of the Philippines.

Mr. Toichi Fujiwara (Director) and Ms. Tomoko Akane (Professor) attended the Seventh Session of the United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice held in Vienna, Austria from 21 to 30 April 1998. During the plenary meeting, the Director delivered a statement regarding the recent activities of UNAFEI.

UNAFEI Home Page

Towards the goal of widening the scope of its target audience and disseminating quickly contemporary criminal justice information, UNAFEI is pleased to announce the opening of the UNAFEI Home Page on 1 July 1998. This site carries such information as training programme results and alumni listings. Additionally, the full texts of UNAFEI publications will be printed, including the Resource Material Series and the UNAFEI Newsletter. You are cordially invited to visit our home page at the following address:

<http://www.unafei.or.jp/>

UNAFEI E-mail Address

Please note that UNAFEI's e-mail address has changed to the following:

LDJ00272@nifty.ne.jp

MAIN STAFF OF UNAFEI

Faculty:

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Deputy Director	Mr. Masahiro Tauchi
Chief of Training Division and Professor	Mr. Hiroshi Iitsuka
Chief of Information and Library Service Division, Professor and 109th Course Programming Officer	Ms. Kayo Konagai
Chief of Research Division and Professor	Mr. Ryosuke Kurosawa
Professor and 109th Assistant Course Programming Officer	Mr. Shoji Imafuku
Professor	Ms. Tomoko Akane
Professor	Mr. Chikara Satoh
Professor	Mr. Shinya Watanabe
Linguistic Adviser	Ms. Ana M. Vander Woude
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Chief of Secretariat	Mr. Tadashi Ito
109th Course Assistant Programming Officer	Ms. Makiko Miyamoto
Kitchen:	
Chef	Mr. Tomohiko Takagi
Coordinator:	
JICA Coordinator	Ms. Yasuko Ono

«AS OF 4 JULY 1998»