



CSU Fresno
Dept. of Criminology
Newsletter LXVIII

November 2012



PERU

- New off campus B.S. program classes begin in February .
- The Criminology Dept. has three tenure track faculty positions for Fall 2013.
- Fresno Police Chief Jerry Dyer will hold a talk from 1800-1930 on 6 Nov in Rm 191 of the Peters Bldg.

Alberto Fujimori, ex-president of Peru, who has been incarcerated for corruption and human rights abuses after his return to Peru in 2005, has submitted his application for a presidential pardon and will be processed by the "comisión de indultos", the Peruvian Board of Pardons.

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Police in Lima posing for Dr. Schweizer

Fujimori is widely and correctly credited with his decisive action in substantially dismantling the shining path guerilla organization that terrorized Peru for

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FUJIMORI...

decades and which was formed by **Manuel Rubén Abimael Guzmán Reynoso** in the late 70's, and who was, you guessed it, a college professor (philosophy).



JAPAN

Members of Congress and U.S. senators have a dismal approval rating, and an approval rating above 80% is practically unheard of. Not so in Japan. Higashi Kokubaru, former governor of Miyazaki Prefecture in Japan, had a consistent public approval rating of 98%. Only the governor of Hiroshima came close with a rating of 95%.

Kokubaru was a comedian before entering politics and he was so popular in Miyazaki prefecture that fruit jelly, liquor and a whole host of other products sported his name and face to bring attention to the product and the prefecture. Banners at entrances to restaurants and many other products in shopping centers bore his face and name.



Banner at entrance to restaurant

His eternal smile on posters and banners made Miyazaki residents proud of their prefecture and their governor. Kokubaru

routinely mingled with and talked to average folks and was truly seen as one of them. Perhaps the secret to his success was looking at politics as a big joke.



There is also an American politician who got his face onto posters and signs elsewhere on Kyushu Island. In the town named OBAMA. While the term OBAMA is typically a name, it can also mean a small beach.



TOO MANY INMATES



NOT ENOUGH MONEY

The story of the Americas

A look at available statistics shows a wide range of costs per inmate in state prison systems of the United States, along with

growing numbers of inmates and insufficient funds to provide needed services to the inmate population. Medical and dental care for inmates has also been shown to be very costly and added to the already high cost of incarceration in a state like California, where in 2009 the yearly expenditure per inmate for such treatment was \$16,187.

http://s3.amazonaws.com/zanran_storage/www.lao.ca.gov/ContentPages/109054108.pdf#page=5

State	Inmates Year 2011	Average cost per inmate per year (2010-2011)	State	Inmates	Average cost per inmate per year (2010-2011)
Alabama	26758	17285	Montana	2513	30227
Alaska	5597	49800	Nebraska	4542	35950
Arizona	40458	24805	Nevada	13696	20656
Arkansas	13369	24391	New Hampshire	2389	34080
California	167276	47000	New Jersey	25822	54865
Colorado	19958	30374	New Mexico	6659	34000
Connecticut	18492	50262	New York	59237	60076
Delaware	6528	32967	North Carolina	40203	29965
Florida	101324	20553	North Dakota	1479	39271
Georgia	53704	21039	Ohio	50960	25814
Hawaii	5912	39420	Oklahoma	24549	18467
Idaho	7402	19545	Oregon	14014	30955
Illinois	45551	38268	Pennsylvania	48543	42339
Indiana	38417	14823	Rhode Island	3502	49133
Iowa	8384	32925	South Carolina	23578	15316
Kansas	8689	14603	South Dakota	3434	30105
Kentucky	21347	14603	Tennessee	27451	23662
Louisiana	39938	17486	Texas	154576	21390
Maine	2167	46404	Utah	6338	29349
Maryland	21786	38383	Vermont	2248	49502
Massachusetts	11312	46000	Virginia	29792	25129
Michigan	45096	28117	Washington	17050	46897
Minnesota	9557	41364	West Virginia	6385	26498
Mississippi	21067	12964	Wisconsin	23015	37994

Above data was obtained from dozens of reports, news articles and other internet sources and the accuracy of the numbers above cannot be guaranteed.

While the above costs are shocking, **Canada** is an even more extreme example, with the yearly cost per male inmate at \$113,974

and female inmates costing \$211,093 per year.

<http://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/res/cor/rep/2011-cerso-eng.aspx#b3>

PRISONS IN LATIN AMERICA...

If the picture in the US looks dismal, the situation in Latin America is catastrophic. Severe overcrowding, rapid growth in the prison population, government corruption, and a lack of funds has resulted in an erosion or the non-existence of rehabilitation, medical services, and a general inability of prisons systems to provide for the basic needs of inmates. Such conditions have led to prison riots, mass escapes, and an escalation of violence on the part of both inmates and prison staff.

Given the criticality of the situation, countries are assessing the nature of their prison population and found one issue they could immediately address. The growing number of foreign inmates in their institutions. The topic of foreign inmates being supported by tax payers and draining government resources is a "hot botton" issue not only in the United States, but also all over Latin America.

To solve this problem, countries all over Latin American and also the United States, have looked towards the exchange of foreign prisoners as one of many approaches to reduce their prison populations and therefore the cost of prison operations. In the United States, the citizenship status of inmates in federal institutions is relatively clear, but information on the number of foreign inmates in state prisons is non existent or imprecise at most. Institutions typically rely on the individual inmate to indicate their citizenship when being processed during intake and there is no efficient method of verifying their citizenship.

Federal prison data, however, shows a bleak picture and the foreign inmate population is projected to grow by 20% per year.

Denise Nation. Encyclopedia of Prisons and Correctional Facilities. Volume 1. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Reference, 2005.

According to some data, it appears that of the foreign inmates here in the US, the majority are from Mexico, followed by El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, Dominican Republic, Canada, Cuba, Brazil, Colombia, Jamaica, Ecuador, Haiti and the People's Republic of China.

In the April 1995 issue of „Corrections Compendium Volume: 20 (April 1995) P. 4-18, it was estimated that the (then) number of foreign inmates in the US was at 72,000, with a yearly cost to prisons of about one billion dollars. It is unclear, however, how many of those foreign inmates were living in the USA illegally.

FOREIGN PRISONER EXCHANGE

The USA has entered into prisoner exchange program through bilateral agreements with 12 foreign countries and signed multilateral agreements with the Council of Europe (COE) and the Organization of American States (OAS).

http://www.travel.state.gov/law/legal/treaty/treaty_1989.html

While these agreements affecting prisoners from 76 countries allow such inmates to apply for a return to their home country, only 1% of the 40,651 inmates in federal prison in 2010 were returned to their home country. This small number of prisoner exchanges was driven by one or more factors. Inmates were either not effectively

FOREIGN INMATES...

informed of the program, their criminal offense and sentence made them ineligible or unsuitable, or their home country, especially Mexico, had a very restrictive return policy and was otherwise reluctant to agree to their return. During the years 2005-2010, 97% of the 74,733 applications filed by inmates were rejected.

<http://www.justice.gov/oig/reports/2011/e1202.pdf>

FOREIGN INMATES ABROAD



United Arab Emirates (UAE)

Of all of the countries world- wide, the UAE has the highest percentage of foreign inmates (92.2%), followed by Monaco (83.3%), Andorra (81.7%), Saudi-Arabia (72%) and Switzerland (70.2%).

<http://chartsbin.com/view/8ns>

COST PER YEAR PER INMATE AND PERCENT OF FOREIGN INMATES			
COUNTRY	Estimate from year	Per inmate per year	2012 % Foreign inmates
Argentina	2012	46284	7,5%
Belize	2012	7000	9,8%
Bolivia	1999	26940	0,7%
Brazil	2012	12000	0,8%
Chile	2007	2424	3,4%
Costa Rica	2012	12600	26,0%
Ecuador*			7,2%
El Salvador	1999	1746	1,2%
Guatemala	2010	2022	3,5%
Guyana	2009	3996	1,8%
Honduras	2012	956	1,2%
Colombia	1999	5364	0,7%
Mexico	2012	2670	0,9%
Nicaragua	1999	956	2,9%
Panama	2011	1960	8,6%
Paraguay*			5,3%
Peru	1999	1284	2,5%
Suriname*			19,3
Uruguay*			2,7%
*data unavailable			

INFORMATION ON SELECT PRISON SYSTEMS IN LATIN AMERICA



Argentina

The expenditures for prisons in Argentina quadrupled between 2007 and 2012, with the cost per inmate in the federal institutions (Servicio Penitenciario Federal (SPF) increasing from \$11,902 to \$46,490. **Las cárceles federales gastan más de \$18 mil por mes por preso**

<http://www.elintransigente.com/notas/2012/8/5/carceles-federales-gastan-preso-141357.asp>



Chile

With 42,033 inmates, Chile spends \$2424 per year per inmate.

http://www.pazciudadana.cl/docs/pub_2011022_3113036.pdf

In July 2012, Chile began sending 1700 foreign inmates back to their home countries. The inmates were “pardoned” and deported with the caveat that they not return to Chile for at least ten years. Among the foreign inmates were 574 Bolivians, 404 Peruvians, and 39 Argentinans. This mass deportation was prompted by signs that the corrections system was near collapse due to high costs and overcrowded prisons.

Chile expulsa a más de mil reos extranjeros para aliviar cárceles

<http://www.losandes.com.ar/notas/2012/7/29/chile-expulsa-reos-extranjeros-para-aliviar-carceles-657512.asp>

Bolivan newspapers reported that just the return of 434 Bolivians alone will save Chile ten million dollars.

Chile se ahorra \$us 10 millones con la expulsión de 434 reos bolivianos

<http://www.fmbolivia.com.bo/noticia96275-chile-se-ahorra-us-10-millones-con-la-expulsion-de-434-reos-bolivianos.html>



Costa Rica

Costa Rica is not much different from other Latin American countries and prison officials have been quoted as being unconcerned about the flies, insufficient mattresses, and overcrowding. According to one article, the prison system has 1500 unfilled correctional officer positions and the officers’ poverty level is similar to that of the inmates.

Guardianes de cárceles padecen penurias como si fueran reos

<http://www.nacion.com/2012-07-22/Sucesos/guardianes-de-carceles-padecen-penurias-como-si-fueran-reos.aspx>

An additional problem in Costa Rica are the political repercussions when of the 26% (3,794) foreign inmates from 55 countries, the majority, or 2, 287 are from neighboring Nicaragua.

2,287 nicaragüenses presos en Costa Rica

<http://www.elnuevodiario.com.ni/sucesos/259139-2287-nicaragenses-presos-costa-rica>

PRISONS IN LATIN AMERICA...



Ecuador

In 2012 Ecuador repatriated 160 foreign prisoners and took back 30 Ecuadorians from other countries who are required to complete their sentence at home.

Ecuador tramita repatriación de 160 presos extranjeros

http://www.telegrafo.com.ec/index.php?option=com_zoo&task=item&item_id=25695&Itemid=17
<http://www.justicia.gob.ec/ecuador-cumple-con-acuerdos-internacionales-para-repatriar-a-extranjeros-sentenciados/>

Prisons in Ecuador also have a different problem with their institutions for women. About 13% of female inmates in the Quito prison became pregnant while incarcerated (no conjugal visits) and the number is a high 19% in the women's prison in Guayaquil. Some have even had multiple pregnancies while in prison.

La crisis del sistema penitenciario en Ecuador

<http://www.flacsoandes.org/dspace/bitstream/10469/2356/1/04.%20La%20crisis%20del%20sistema%20penitenciario%20en%20el%20Ecuador.%20Jorge%20Nu%C3%B1ez.pdf>



Honduras

Prisons in Honduras are close to collapse and more than half of its 13,000 inmates are still waiting to be tried. The prisons are overcrowded, rehabilitation and counseling programs are non-existent and corruption is rampant. As a result, the correctional staff

focuses its energies solely on the prevention of riots and escapes.

El drama de las cárceles en Honduras

http://www.revistatenea.es/revistaatenea/revista/articulos/GestionNoticias_7610_ESP.asp

Foreign inmates in Mexico D.F.



<http://www.df.gob.mx/index.php/reclusorios-del-distrito-federal>

The prisons of the federal district hold about 227 foreigners and the disturbing part is that many of these foreign inmates are organized crime members from Colombia. The government is concerned that these Colombians were able to enter the country and operate within Mexico with the help of corrupt government officials.

Cárceles del Distrito Federal, globalizadas

http://www.excelsior.com.mx/index.php?m=nota&seccion=comunidad&cat=10&id_nota=806256

World Foreign Prisoners percentage within the Prison Population

<http://chartsbin.com/view/8ns>

URUGUAY



A new and very modern prison was just inaugurated in the country. Climate controls in the cells ensure even and comfortable temperatures and the prison complex looks more like a resort than a prison. Photos of the institution can be accessed at:

<http://fedelosa.com/carceles-en-uruguay-carceles-en-el-mundo/>

PRISON CONDITIONS IN LATIN AMERICA...



VENEZUELA

About 70% of all inmates are still waiting for trial and facilities designed for 14,000 inmates now hold 50,000, which makes their prisons the most overcrowded in the Americas. These conditions have led to rising violence and made it difficult to manage the prisons. Because of this, president Chávez declared a state of emergency in October 2012.

Chávez decreta emergencia en infraestructura de cárceles venezolanas

http://noticias.latam.msn.com/ve/venezuela/articulo_afp.aspx?cp-documentid=254319465



INNOVATION IN BRAZIL

While the situation in Brazil is no different from most other Latin American countries, the Santa Rita do Sapucaí (MG) prison has pioneered a new approach to occupy inmates while helping the local community.



Police in Curitiba, Brazil

Inmates can volunteer to peddle on stationary bikes attached to electric generators and one day of peddling on 10 bicycles provides enough electric energy to illuminate a street during the night.

Pedal friendly inmates earn one day off their sentence for every sixteen hours of pedaling. One inmate also achieved a different benefit. He lost 18 pounds of body weight.

<http://www.polocriativo.com.br/blogcriativo/prisioneiros-usam-bicicleta-para-gerar-energia-eletrica/>

<http://www.gstriatum.com/pt/os-presos-no-brasil-pode-reduzir-a-sua-energia-geradora-sentenca/>

<http://www.hypeness.com.br/2012/07/prisioneiros-brasileiros-usam-bicicleta-para-gerar-energia-eletrica-e-reduzir-suas-penas/>

CRIMINOLOGY DEPT. NEWS

TALK BY

Chief Jerry DYER

of the Fresno Police Department

When: Tue 6 November; 1800-1930

Where: Peters Bldg, Rm 191

Chief Dyer will be speaking for about 45 minutes and take questions for another 45 minutes, time permitting. The talk is open to faculty and students.



Chief Dyer

**OFF CAMPUS B.S. DEGREE
COMPLETION PROGRAM**

If you aim to acquire a quality education rather than simply paying for a degree, this program is for you.

New classes start in February 2013

Any active or retired government employee with about two years of prior college coursework is eligible. This includes persons in the military or National Guard. For additional information contact Dr. H.O. Schweizer via email at:

haralds@csufresno.edu

CRIM 160T Essentials of Emergency Management and Homeland Security, taught by Dr. Clement. This course is on line except for two meetings on February 4 & March 25.

CRIM 160T (Desistance) Criminology Elective, taught by Dr. Hughes. Class meets Wednesdays on Feb 6, 13; Mar 20, 27 and Saturdays on Feb 13 and Mar 13.

CRIMINOLOGY FACULTY NEWS

Dr. Toni Dupont-Morales, the criminology department graduate coordinator, has been elected to succeed Dr. Schweizer as a faculty senator.



Dr. Dupont-Morales

CRIM 108 DIRECTED POLICING



To ensure that students enrolling in CRIM108 are eligible for and qualify for the program operated by the Fresno County Sheriff's Office, all students enrolling in CRIM 108 must first obtain a permission number from Dr. Schweizer. New students are not accepted during the spring semesters. Students who will be juniors in Fall 2013 and are interested in exploring the two year program should contact Dr. Schweizer via email: haralds@csufresno.edu

CRIMINOLOGY STUDENTS IN ACTION

Dr. Emma Hughes accompanied Fresno State POA chapter of the American Criminal Justice Association-Lambda Alpha Epsilon to the regional meeting in Las Vegas NV. One of the POA teams for the crime scene analysis competition won second place in the upper division level. It is the first time that POA has placed in this particular event at a major ACJA-LAE competition. Ten POA students took part overall, and teams came from as far away as Hawaii and Idaho.



The winning POA team from left to right: Carlos Vasquez, Ean Montoya and Samuel Blair

PRISON PHOTOS



Inside main building in Paraguay Prison



Inmates lining up to use the telephones



Area for inmates to meet with families



The prison wall viewed from inside

ALL PHOTOS TAKEN BY DR. SCHWEIZER



Hallway with Admin. Segregation Cells