

**CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM IN THE
HASHMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN**

**BY
KHOLOOD AHMED AL- ORAN**

**Submitted In Partial Fulfillment Of The Requirements
For The Degree Of
Master Of Science
In The
Criminal Justice
Program**

**YOUNGSTOWN STATE UNIVERSITY
December, 2000**

**CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM IN THE
HASHIMATE KINGDOM OF JORDAN**

Kholood Ahmed Al-Oran

I hereby release this thesis to the public. I understand this thesis will be housed at the Circulation Desk of the University Library and will be available for public access. I also authorize the University of other individuals to make copies of this thesis as needed for scholarly research.

Signature: *Kholood Ahmed*

Kholood Ahmed

12-7-2000

Student

Date:

Approvals:

Tammy A. King

Tammy A King

12/7/00

Thesis Advisor

Date:

C. Allen Pierce

C. Allen Pierce

12/11/2000

Committee Member

Date:

Eric S. See

E See

12/11/2000

Committee Member

Date:

Peter J. Kasvinsky, Dean of Graduate Studies

Peter J Kasvinsky

12/15/00

Date:

ABSTRACT

This study examines the Correctional System in the Hashmite Kingdom of Jordan. The Correctional System in Jordan is strictly institutional in nature. There are no community based correctional facilities or programs in Jordan for adult offenders. In the United States probation and parole are more common place then incarceration of offenders. The differences between the two nations are presented in this research. The type of offenders incarcerated in Jordan, the offenses they committed, and their length of sentencing are presented and evaluated in this research project. Data presented for this study were collected in Jordan. This research project ends with suggestions for improving the correctional system in that nation. Crime is one of the most serious social phenomena in society today especially in Jordan. Their population is very young and an increase in criminality is probable. Criminality leads to the exploitation of a nation's resources and energies. It delays society's progress and advancement. Crime is basically a reaction to various social ills, environmental ills, psychological ills, educational ills, and perhaps biological abnormalities. It is therefore very important to study individuals who commits crimes to help determine the reasons for their actions. Knowing the motives of a prisoner's behavior assist in carrying out correctional and rehabilitation objectives. These objectives included educating and correcting the behavior of the prisoners in addition to qualifying them to become useful members of society. Hence, reviewing the feasibility of programs available at correctional and rehabilitation centers, and introducing new ones, will enhance the process of prisoners' rehabilitation and healthy return to society where they will refrain from committing crimes again. This research project, through literature review and data analysis examines these issues.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

It is with profoundest pleasure and much gratitude that I extend my true appreciation to every person whom assisted me in compiling this study. Special thanks are hereby extended to Dr. Tammy A. King, Dr. C. Allen Pierce and Eric See without whose support and encouragement this study could have never been achieved. I am also indebted to the Directorate of Public Security for providing me with the necessary information required for the study with special thanks being extended to Dr. Usama Al Saleh for his valuable remarks that enriched this study. Finally I would like to express my very special and constant appreciation to all members of my family specially my parents who remained by my side supporting and encouraging me to complete the study. My sincerest gratitude goes to my husband and two sons Tarek and Hamzeh for granting me their extensive support and relentless patience throughout the study. Thanks always are to Almighty God for bestowing His blessings on me and granting me success in completing this study.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page Number

Abstract	ii
Acknowledgments	iii
Table of Contents	iv
Chapter I	1
Introduction	1
Statement of the problem	1
Purpose & significance of the study	3
Chapter II	4
The Hashemite Kingdom Of Jordan	5
The Correctional System In Jordan	13
Chapter III	60
Methodology (Introduction)	60
Data & Information	60
Chapter IV	62
Analysis & Findings	62
Chapter V	67
Conclusions & Recommendations	67
Bibliography	77

APPENDICES

Appendices	Page Number
Appendix 1 Correctional & Rehabilitation Centers in Jordan	80
Appendix 2 Distribution Table of Convicts Admitted to Correctional & Rehabilitation Centers According to Gender in 1998	81
Appendix 3 Distribution Table of Convicts Admitted to Correctional & Rehabilitation Centers According to Gender in 1997	82
Appendix 4 Distribution Table of Convicted Males Per Top Ten Crimes in 1998	83
Appendix 5 Distribution Table of Convicted Males Per Type of Crime During 1998	84
Appendix 6 Distribution Table of Male Convicts According to Age Group in 1998	92
Appendix 7 Distribution Table of Male Convicts According to Type of Punishment in 1998	93
Appendix 8/A Distribution Table of Male Convicts of Foreign (Arab) Nationalities During 1998	94
Appendix 8/B Distribution Table of Male Convicts of Foreign (Non-Arab) Nationalities During 1998	95
Appendix 9 Distribution Table of Male Convicts According to Offenses Committed Against Persons in 1998	96
Appendix 10 Distribution Table of Male Convicts Per Offences Involving Moral Turpitude During 1998	98

Appendices	Page Number
Appendix 11	99
Distribution Table of Male Convicts According to Offenses Against Property in 1998	
Appendix 12	101
Distribution Table of Male Convicts Per to Offenses Involving Drugs, Drunkenness and Begging During 1998	
Appendix 13	102
Distribution Table of Female Convicts According to the Top Ten Crimes in 1998	
Appendix 14	103
Distribution Table of Female Convicts Per Age Group in 1998	
Appendix 15	104
Distribution Table of Juvenile Male Convicts According to Type of Crime During 1998	
Appendix 16	106
Distribution Table of Juvenile Male Convicts According to the Punishment Duration in 1998	
Appendix 17	107
Human Subjects Research Approval Letter	

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Crime is social problem known to exist in every country, and prison is the place for correction and rehabilitation of the offender behavior to occur. Such that he/she will hopefully be guided to the proper thinking of reverting to the right path and repenting his maleficent past to return to the society as a useful person. Crime in Jordan is on the increase especially, among juveniles who constitute 40 percent of the population (Saoud, 1994). This increase occurred as a result of changing the policy formerly adopted by the Jordanian Government in dealing with crimes. These policies will be addressed later in the research. The importance of this research lies on studying prisoners' conditions as well as the reasons that pushed him/her into a life of crime. Evaluating what makes him/her regain confidence in themselves ,while taking care of their families. The goal of rehabilitation being to create a tranquil and stabile environment needed by him/her to review his past and rectify his wrong doings.

Further to being a place for correction and rehabilitation, the prison constitutes a tiny society where its conditions, culture, and customs directly affect prisoners as the case is in any other society. Crime is a casual state and the criminals are human beings in the first place who have been negatively influenced. Therefore, it is essential to perform a psychological study on every offender in order to make him/her understand and become aware of his/her motives with the intention of liberating him/her from the grip of crime and bringing him back to the normal life of virtue and happiness.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

This research is intended to study the prison conditions since they form an integral

part of the society where we live and because the system is full of defects and problems. The correctional and rehabilitation centers in Jordan are managed by the Directorate of Public Security, which applies all the policies, and principles, which are internationally recognized and enforced in correctional and rehabilitation centers around the world. The legal system prevailing in Jordan is derived from the Islamic Law and principles, which call for extension of moral support and encouragement to the prisoners to assist them to refrain from recommitting crime. However, the social status and educational standards play a key role in the prisoner's character and consequently his/her tendency towards repeating the offence (Turner, 2000).

This research is also intended to study the extent of the prisoner's contribution to the development of his/her society as well as his/her compliance with the laws, rules, and regulations. Also reviewed is the role society plays in dealing with criminality and its acceptance of the prisoner as a useful member of society when they are released from prison. Another objective of this research includes, inter alia verification of the feasibility of introducing other methods of rectification and reformation of the prisoner's behavior in view of the fact that most of the correctional and rehabilitation programs are conducted inside the correctional institutions. Would it be viable to adopt other methods such as Community-Based Corrections and to perform certain correctional and rehabilitation programs outside the prison walls? This question will be addressed in Chapter V.

On comparing the correctional and rehabilitation programs available in the U.S.A, with those implemented in Jordan, the researcher would recommend that certain programs such as "probation", "parole" and "community based corrections" should be applied in the Jordanian correctional and rehabilitation centers. The apprehension institutions and prisons

will be more committed to humane and scientific principles in their programs as well as their management and treatment of inmates possibly with the adoption of alternative correctional system.

PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

The major purpose of this research is to study the correctional and rehabilitation centers in Jordan to determine to the methods and programs applied in penitentiaries. The research seeks to identify the role of the government in introducing new methods to develop. The correctional and rehabilitation centers and what problems prevent application of such new methods will be discussed. Another purpose for this research is to seek to identify the existing programs used for rectification and rehabilitation of juveniles in Jordan and to establish why they are different from those adopted for adults. In addition, the research will discuss in detail how prisoners are dealt with from the date of sentencing to the date of leaving the prison. Finally, a brief study of the juveniles program offered in Jordan will be reviewed.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEWS

THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN

Not much research has been conducted about this concerning the correctional system in Jordan. In fact most of the studies available are about the prison conditions as well as the laws and regulations that are issued by the Directorate of Public Security and enforced inside the prison. They also discuss the extent of the prisoners' compliance with them. To put the prisons in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan into perspective, this study offers some historical background for these correctional institutions, as well as the rules and regulations enforced: Additionally general information concerning Jordan stating some of the studies that were conducted about the juvenile and adult correctional and rehabilitation centers will be reviewed.

Geographically, Jordan is located in the Middle East. It is bordered in the south east and south by Saudi Arabia, in the west by Palestine (Israel), and in the north by Syria. According to 2000 statistics, Jordan has an estimated population of 6.33 million people (96 % of the population are Sunnite Muslim). The area is 91,860 sq. Mm. (Turner, 2000).

Jordan's official Language is Arabic although English is widely understood among upper and middle classes populations and is taught in the schools as a second language. The capital of Jordan is Amman and it has the largest population of all other cities in Jordan. "Jordan has a modified Mediterranean type of climate with hot, dry summers and cool, damp winters. Daytime temperatures reach 38°C (100° F) in the summer and fall to 4° C (25°F)

in the winter” (Kurian, 1992 , 949).

Other Demographics (Department of Statistics, June 2000):

0 - 14 years of age	:	43 percent (Male 1,065,211, Female 954, 968)
15 - 64 years of age	:	54 percent (Male 1,265,116, Female 1,200,372)
65 years and over	:	3 percent (Male 67,852; Female 67,628)
Ethnic groups	:	Arabs 98 percent, Circassians 1 percent, and Armenians 1 percent.
Religious	:	Sunnite Muslims 96 percent, Christians 4 percent

Though Jordan is a Muslim country, its government is based on constitutional monarchy. The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan achieved its independence from Britain in 1946. Consequently King Abdullah Ibn Hussein, who was named emir in 1921, by the British colonial government, became Jordan’s first king and a new constitution was established in May 25, 1946. According to the Jordanian Constitution of 1952, Jordan is defined as an independent Arab country governed by a Hereditary Royal Parliamentation System. “Jordanians enjoy equal rights and duties under the law irrespective of race, language or religion” (Article (6) of the Jordanian Constitution of 1952). The major governing bodies consist of three levels as follows:

- The Legislative Authority is comprised of His Majesty the King and Al Umma Council (The People’s Council). H. M. “The King is the Head of the state and represents the supreme authority in the hierarchy of power and he has constitutional immunity against all liabilities and responsibilities” (Article 30 of the Constitution of 1952).

– Al Umma Council consists of the House of Notables and the House of Representatives.

*The House of Notables: The members of this House including the Chairman and are appointed by H.M. the King and number approximately forty they shall not exceed half that of the House of Representatives. (Article 63 of the Constitution Law of 1952). The office term for the members of the House of Notables shall be four years renewable. However, the office term for the Chairman shall be two years also renewable.

*The House of Representatives consists of persons elected by general secret voting directly by the people and it is composed of approximately eighty members. The office term of the House of Representatives is also four years. Nevertheless the King may extend said office term for a period of not less than one year and not more than two years. The House members elect the Chairman of the House of Representatives for a term of one year and he may be re-elected for a similar term.

*However the members of both Houses must be Jordanian citizens who have neither declared bankrupt, nor their properties sequestrated nor sentenced to imprisonment for a period in excess of one year nor shall they be lunatic or mentally deranged. The duties of the members of both Houses include review and pass of laws, rules, and regulations.

– The Executive Authority consists of H. M. the King and his Council of Ministers. The cabinet is formed of the Prime Minister and a certain number of ministers as required by the public interest. The cabinet is charged with the responsibility of running all internal and external affairs of the State. The jurisdictions of the Prime Minister and the Ministers are defined by regulations issued by the cabinet and ratified by the King.

- The Judicial Authority is an independent body as provided for under Article 97 of the Constitution of 1952 which reads “Judges shall have full independence with no sovereignty or influence on their power of sentencing other than the law”. There are three types of courts in Jordan:

1. Regular Courts
2. Religious Courts
3. Special Courts

The court sessions are usually open for the public unless otherwise decided by the court. They can be closed hearing if the interest of public order or in preservation of good manners, ethics and norms is compromised by an open hearing. The following is an outline of the function and purpose of each court system in Jordan:

(1) The Regular Courts. These include four levels as follows:

1. Magistrate’s Courts which are formed in every region under a Rule, approved by the cabinet and ratified by the King and the bench, is composed of one sole judge as Magistrate Judge. The Magistrate courts look into juristic cases, trade disputes, damage, and harm as well as lease and all contravention and misdemeanors where the maximum punishment does not exceed two years imprisonment (Magistrate Courts Law No. (15) of 1952).
2. Courts of First Instance-are constituted by a resolution of the Cabinet and approved by H. M. the King. The bench of a court of first instance are composed of a presiding Judge and Several Judges as the case may require. The court of first instances looks into the cases submitted to it under two capacities:

(a) In its basic capacity, it will be formed of one judge in the cases, which are beyond the jurisdiction of the Magistrate Courts.

(b) In its extraordinary capacity, with regard to judgments issued by the reconciliation courts and stipulated to be appealed before the courts of first instance and under this capacity it shall be formed of two judges. However, in the event of criminal cases the bench will be formed of the following:

- Three judges if the penalty is Death, Life With Hard Labor, Life Imprisonment, Imprisonment for a Limited Period, or Hard Labor for a period not less than fifteen years.

- Two judges in the other criminal cases.

3. Courts of Appeal benches-are formed of with a minimum of three judges and if any difference of opinion occurs, the decision will be taken by majority vote (Article 7 of the Regular Courts Formation Law No. (26) of 1952). They look into judgments issued by the courts of first instance or by any magistrate court.

4. The Supreme Court is established in Amman City and its bench is formed of a presiding Judge and several other judges as follows:

In Magistrate cases- a presiding judge and two other judges.

In other cases- a presiding judge and four other judges at least.

In cases involving a new legal point or containing complex legal implications or general significance, the bench will consist of presiding judge in addition to eight other judges (Article 9 of the Regular Courts Formation Law No. (26) of 1952). In the event of failure by the presiding judge to participate in

the bench of the Supreme Court it will be presided over by the highest-ranking judge in the court. The court issues its decisions by majority vote.

The Public Prosecutors:

The function of prosecuting before the Supreme Court is performed under the name “Attorney General”. Under the Court of Appeal they are called “State Attorney” and are called “Public Prosecutor” before both the courts of first instance and the magistrate court.

The State Attorney’s representatives are charged with the duty of lodging and following up of cases. They also represent the government in all cases raised by or/ against it save what is provided for in Article “15” of the Regular Courts Formation Law No. (26) of 1952. It states that “The Judicial Council shall be formed by appointing the Minister of Justice as Judge in the post of Civil State Attorney who is charged with the duty of representing the government in juristic cases as well as any other cases pertaining to the Treasury whether lodged by the government or raised against it.”

(2)The Religious Courts: These include the Sharia (Islamic Law) Courts and the councils of other religious cults. Sharia Courts look into matters of Muslims personal affairs as well as matters pertaining to Islamic endowments and the provisions of the Islamic law in issuing their judgments guiding them. Religious Cults Councils decide on the cases of non-Muslim religious cults, which are established in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and officially recognized by the government.

(3) The Special Courts: They practice their judicial jurisdiction according to the provisions of pertinent laws and they include courts such as The Police Court and the Military Court. Article “3” of the Jordanian Criminal Law reads:

No punishment unprovided for by the Law at the time of

commission of the crime shall be rendered and the crime shall be considered complete if the acts of executing it were completed irrespective of the time of occurrence of the consequences.

The Criminal Punishments for felony crimes are as following:

1. Execution: The convict shall be hanged by the neck till dead.
2. Life Hard Labor: It involves engaging the convict for life in strenuous works that are suitable to his/her health and age, inside or outside the prison.
3. Life Imprisonment: This requires the convict to be remanded to prison in the State for the period sentenced to him/her and he/she will be given special treatment and will not be forced to wear the prisoners' uniform. Furthermore, he/she shall not be forced to work inside or outside the prison without his/her consent.
4. Limited Term Hard Labor: The same terms and conditions as those of Life Hard Labor except the limited period.
5. Interim Imprisonment: The same terms and conditions of Life imprisonment except for limitation of the period (fifteen years maximum). The minimum duration of the Limited Term Hard Labor and the Interim Imprisonment is three years.

The Criminal Punishments for misdemeanors are the following:

1. Imprisonment: It is the act of keeping the convict in a prison in the State for the period sentenced to him/her ranging between one week and three years.
2. Fines: It is the act of forcing the convict to pay to the government treasury the amount stipulated in the sentence ranging from five Dinars up to two hundred Dinars.
3. Remand on Bail: no fine or imprisonment

The Protective Punishments for other criminal offences include:

1. Protective Custody: Detention for a period ranging between twenty four hours and one week. It will be implemented on convicts in places other than those allocated for convicts sentenced with criminal punishments or misdemeanants.
2. Fines ranging between two Dinars and ten Dinars. There are other punishments (Preventive measures) such as liberty restrictions, property sequestration, precautionary bail, business lockout and suspension of a corporate body from work.

The Criminal sentences will become invalid in incidences of death of the convict, forgiveness by the injured party, prescription, suspension of execution, and the general amnesty extended by the legislative authority. But it shall not prevent the issuance of a sentence in favor of the plaintiff on the civil obligations, nor shall it obstruct the execution of the pertinent judgement. H.M. the King according to the recommendation of the cabinet as supported by the details of its opinion, can extend special amnesty.

In order to carry out the law, many individuals play a role. In the following section, these individual roles will be discussed. The Public Prosecutors are charged with the duty of raising the cases of common right and following them up before the competent judicial authority. Jurisdiction is the place of commission of the crime or the home or place of arrest of the defendant.

The judicial law officers investigate the crimes, collect their related evidences, arrest the perpetrators and consequently hand them over to the courts of jurisdiction which are charged with the duty of trying them. The judicial apprehension is entrusted to the Public Prosecutor who is assisted by the local governors. They can be assisted by: the regional

directors, the director general of security, the regional commanders of police, guards to the public security officers of police, guards together with staff charged with criminal investigation, heads of police and guard stations and heads of marine and air patrols.

Article “81” of Law No. (9) of 1961 on the Criminal Trials Code reads, “Entry and searching of houses shall not be permitted unless the person whose house is required to be entered and searched is suspected of committing offence or of being an accomplice or accessory thereto or of possessing things related to the offence or of sheltering an accused”. The searching and inspection must be carried out in the presence of the accused or in the presence of the mayor of his village or his/her representative or in the presence of two of his/her relatives or two witnesses to be called by the public prosecutor. The accused may be searched if there is reasonable suspicion that he/she is concealing things that assist in revealing the truth. An authorized female must frisk a female. In all cases the searching of houses should be carried out only with of a search warrant except in case where it is suspected that a felony has been committed.

A lawyer representing the accused may appear before the public prosecutor when he/she hears the charges he/she has the right not to answer any question except in the presence of a lawyer. If he/she refuses, the investigation will be conducted without him/her except for offences, which are punishable by the Life Hard Labor and Death penalties in which case a lawyer must be present.

If the accused is arrested, the judicial officers must hear his/her testimony immediately prosecutor and refer him/her within forty eight hours to the public prosecutor. The public will in turn, decide whether to release him/her or order him/her to be apprehended. However, a request for release on bail may be submitted in misdemeanor cases

but it is not permissible with regard to crimes punishable by the Death or Life Hard Labor penalties.

In all cases, if the public prosecutor is convinced that the act does not constitute an offence or lacks enough evidence, the accused will be released. But if the act constitutes a criminal offence, misdemeanor or contravention, the public prosecutor will decide to send him/her to trial and his/her papers will be referred to the Attorney General to submit them to the court of jurisdiction. The decisions of the public prosecutor and the attorney general must include the plaintiff's name and surname, age, place of birth, home, and date of apprehension together with brief account of the offence that occurred.

The court sessions shall be public unless otherwise decided by the court bench in the interest of preservation of public order or manners and norms. In the event of failure by the accused to obtain a lawyer, the court bench, on questioning will ask the suspicious party if he/she wishes to cross-question witnesses. All questions and witnesses testimony must be written down in the minutes. The court bench will issue its judgement unanimously or by majority of votes.

THE CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM IN JORDAN

The idea of punishment originated concurrently with the inception of life. The divine address from the God of Heaven to Adam carries in its prefaces and conclusions the philosophy of life based on the concept of punishment and reward. When Adam committed his sin God issued its verdict on Adam to be removed from Eden and its plentiful luxuries and to be exiled to earth. Earth was the place of discomfort and suffering as punishment for his offence. Meanwhile, he was promised to be rewarded by returning to heaven if he rectifies his wrongdoing and follows the right path. Thus the Godly principle made it clear

that deprivation was not a goal, and of in itself, but it was a means of correction and rehabilitation.

It is at this point that the interpretation of the meaning of punishment became diverse. There are several opinions and theories including the Islamic law that denotes the meaning of deterrence to punishment. Others state that punishment was only intended to discipline the offenders in the same manner a father uses in disciplining his children.

Various reformatory movements appeared in society and a cultural renovation started which gradually lead man to a better society. In this improved society, man's dignity is preserved and his personal freedom is protected from injustice, tyranny, and autocracy. Consequently, he/she is made aware of his/her rights and duties. He/she is further ensured fair, and unbiased jurisprudence whose objective is the prevalence of right and assurance of human justice further to preventing infliction of torture and despite on him in the manner that injures his pride as an individual.

Alongside this humane trend, concerns about the future of the convicted offender began to prevail. This certainty that the criminal trial does not vacate human soul of its good qualities because of issuance of the sentence of imprisonment of the convict. On the other hand, with regard to the society, the individual who is segregated from it will definitely return to it because the freedom robbing punishment is temporary and can only provide segregation for a limited period which will definitely expire. Therefore it is for the benefit of the society to safeguard against such behavior and secure the interests of the citizens.

This is where the idea of exploring means and methods for correction and rehabilitation of convicts socially, morally and professionally and returning them to the society as good citizens originated. This common interest forced the governments to adopt

certain correction and rehabilitation programs. This concept has also been taken up by Jordan where the Directorate of Public Security, which is the authority overseeing the punitive institutions in Jordan, decided to replace the denominations in the old laws with others that are commensurate with the concept of correction and rehabilitation.

The year 1927 witnessed the establishment of the first ever building prepared as a prison in Amman (Al Mahatta) and before this date, certain buildings owned by the Arab Army institutions were being used for this purpose and the prisons management was entrusted to the Deputy Commander of the Arab Army for Security Affairs while the prison staff were members of the Arab Army troops (Al Salih, 1998, 1).

The Prisons Law of 1927 is considered the first law that officially organized the Public Security and the Prison Departments and identified their jurisdictions. Article two thereof stated that the Army and the Public Security Force should under this law, include what is known as the “Prisons Department”.

After the Public Security was separated from the Arab Army in 1956 and the new organization of the Directorate of Public Security was commenced and thereunder it was charged with the duty of overseeing the prisons. A new Law No. 38 of 1965 for Public Security was promulgated under which the Public Security was considered an independent body attached to the Ministry of Interior and consequently the Prisons Department became part of it.

The role of the Prisons Department was defined since its establishment as a department in the Directorate of Public Security after separation from the Army and it was restricted to technical supervision only. However, even within said limits its role did not surpass the preparation of entries and statistics pertaining to the inmates while the administrative supervision was entrusted to the directorates of police in whose areas of

jurisdiction where the prisons were located. Moreover, the prison employees were part of the staff of the police directorates, receiving orders from them with regard to running the affairs of the prison and performing their duties. However, the Prisons Law No. 23 of 1953 governed the affairs of prisons and prisoners and they are still so governed at present.

The issuance of this new law represents a stage of development, internationally and locally. As it was promulgated in response to the international trend of treatment of the wrongdoers at that time which stresses the significance of punishment and considers the prison as a tool to segregate the offender from the society with a view to protect him.

On the other hand, the law contained several articles on humane treatment such as those pertaining to the inmates health care and their classification further to other articles pertaining to mentally retarded inmates as well as visit organizing articles, etc.

Although, the law established some positive aspects in treating offence and offenders, yet it represented a certain era and failed to cope with the contemporary innovative trends, which concentrate on rehabilitation of the inmate and his protection and patronage in all respects to assist him in returning to society as a fully effective individual.

Thus the law proved to be inefficient and was surpassed by the status quo in the field of prison management specially the articles that permit physical punishment, food economization and unpaid labor. As the articles contravene the international treaties issued by the United Nations Organization and signed by Jordan such as the "Treaty for the Minimum Standard of Treatment of Prisoners" issued by the U.N in 1955 which provides for taking care of prisoners and providing the programs necessary for their rehabilitation, further to the "Treaty for Abolishment of Unpaid Labor" which was issued by the UN in 1964 and also the "Treaty for Prohibition of Tourcher" as issued in 1978 prohibiting food

economization and physical punishment (A Salih, 1998, 3).

In view of all this and in the mid-eighties the Directorate of Public Security adopted the Theory of Inmates Correction & Rehabilitation and constructed the necessary buildings required for this purpose and provided them with the essential equipment, this was necessary for the offering of various care programs to the inmate. Furthermore, the Correctional & Rehabilitation Centers Department was re-established as a Central Department. The fixed duties to perform technical and administrative supervision on its affiliated centers, and to break up the relation of the centers with the directorates of police after most of them were virtually cancelled. Bearing in mind that they were in excess of sixteen centers replaced by only six main centers (Including Na'oor center which was allocated for the Force staff). Nevertheless, although two new centers were added, the situation still requires more centers due to the increase in the number of inmates, and due to the natural rate of growth of the population. This is considered one of the highest in the world, in addition to the recurrent forcible immigration the last of which being the one caused by the Gulf War.

This development in the Correctional & Rehabilitation Centers was and still is a source of pride to Jordan, the matter that forced the Heads of the Arab delegations to praise the Jordanian unique experience in their conference which was held in Amman in 1989 and to advise the Arab countries to follow its example. However, until now the centers are being praised and admired by the visiting officials who come as Arab or foreign delegations (Al Salih, 1998).

The programs presented by the Correctional & Rehabilitation Centers are numerous and diverse including vocational training. Every center contains a complete medical

clinic as well as auxiliary medical teams in addition to mosque, library and sports playgrounds. The most significant vocational training programs are the ones available at Sowaga center, which is restricted to convicts only. Such programs can be generalized for this category of inmates, as their periods of stay in the center are definite.

The center includes vocational training programs in carpentry, smothery, tailoring and detergents manufacturing as well as printing and laundry works and computer training. Furthermore, there are highly productive botanical projects where the inmates receive their agricultural training as well as animal production projects for production of cheese and meat (Correction & Rehabilitation Program / Public Security, 1994).

The Directorate of Public Security applied the principle of correction and rehabilitation of inmates irrespective whether they are convicts or juristically or administratively detained persons and it has provided the necessary buildings and furnished them with all essential equipment. The researcher has observed that the Public Security Directorate spent a lot of funds and adopted well-studied reformatory programs in coordination with all other official authorities of the State.

The Correctional & Rehabilitation Centers received praise from the international and Arab bodies including the resolution issued by the “Fifth Arab Conference for the Chairman of Punitive Institutions in the Arab Countries”. This was held in 1989, and had invited Arab countries that would benefit from the pioneer Jordanian experience in the field of punitive institutions.

However, the work will remain incomplete unless all non-governmental efforts unite to complete it. This fact has been acknowledged by many advanced countries where the non-governmental sector is carrying out its duty as an arm of the public security body in fighting

crime.

In line with this trend, a group of citizens established the Jordanian Charitable Society for protection of inmates with the intention of assisting the Correction & Rehabilitation Centers Department in dealing with the inmates and solving their problems whether social, psychological, cultural, educational or occupational. As well as the other matters pertaining to the inmate at courts or with lawyers in addition to taking care of him after his discharge from the center. As the absence of such care may have an adverse impact on the protection and care extended to him during his stay in prison.

The objectives of the Society are as follows:

1. To fight crime and delinquency in society by participating in the rehabilitation of the inmate.
2. To take care of the inmates health as well as their psychological, spiritual, cultural, social and educational conditions.
3. To seek to rehabilitate the inmates during their stay in the centers and to enable them to lead a decent life after leaving the Correction & Rehabilitation centers, by training them on vocational works that suit their tendencies and abilities.
4. To be acquainted with their conditions after leaving the correctional and rehabilitation centers to ensure their obtainment of fair chances for an honorable life.
5. To assist any of their families which are in need.
6. To make the Jordanian society aware of the inmates needs as well as the necessity for assisting them to resume the normal life after their return to the society. (Al Salih, 1996, 3-5).

This charitable society was established according to the approval of the Ministry of

Development as issued under No. 1158 dated 15.11.1995. The society's revenues consist of membership subscriptions, which amount to twelve Dinars per annum for each individual. Donations and grant revenues from parties, endowments and any other resources approved by the administration are also included.

The society's works include various aspects as follows:

- 1. The inmate:** The most significant objectives of the society include fighting crime and delinquency in the society and irradiating their causes. The society contributes to the inmate's correction and rehabilitation effort by adopting his private personal matters, which he can not physically attend to due to his lack of freedom such as having recourse to courts and pursuing matters with lawyers.
- 2. The programs:** The society participates in taking care of the inmate's health, such as: psychological, social, religious, sporting, educational and occupational affairs, through the support extended by the programs. The society's motto for the first half of 1996 was "The Inmate's Health" while "The Education & Occupational Rehabilitation of Inmates" was its motto for the second half of the year.

Furthermore, in the field of health care, the society contacts the concerned institutions to obtain the necessary equipment and medicines. It also contacts philanthropist citizens of this country and non-governmental institutions to obtain the necessary financial support (Al Salih, 1996).

In the field of cultural care it provides the inmates with all necessary cultural needs as it completes the shortage in the means of information available in the correction and rehabilitation centers. In addition to providing T.V sets, newspapers and magazines further to arranging symposiums and seminars conducted by

specialized persons free of charges. Moreover, in the field of social and psychological care, the society assists in creating the suitable environment in the centers in order that the inmates can enjoy decent social life which preserves their values and humanity.

With regard to the field of religious care, the society continues to assist the inmates by all possible means such as, providing them with the Holy Quran in addition to various religious books and provides the places of worshiping inside the centers with suitable furniture further to inviting clerics to preach and lecture on religious topics.

Not to mention the special concern shown by the society during the holy month of Ramadan and Eid when it provides the inmates with additional quantities of food and sweets further to arranging objective parties to amuse them and reduce their suffering further to distributing valuable gifts to them to encourage them to memorize the Holy Quran.

In the field of sports and in line with its belief that a sound mind exists only in a sound body and as sports can do a lot of benefits to the inmate such as teaching him obedience and discipline in addition to enabling him to pass his leisure time in a useful manner, the society provides the correction and rehabilitation centers with the materials and equipment necessary for practicing this activity.

On the society's request the Ministry of Education agreed to permit the opening of new classes up to grade ten and to provide them with all the school necessities. In this field of Education & Training the society continues to open more classes spanning up to the end of the secondary stage. Moreover, it pledged to pay

the fees of the Secondary School Certificate Examination for inmates who wish to sit for examination, but are unable to pay the fees. Meanwhile it pursues the matters of inmates who join the universities with the Ministry of Higher Education with a view to secure approval for them to sit for the examinations.

On the other hand, the Vocational Training constitutes the corner stone of the correction and rehabilitation process and therefore the society is committed to providing the centers with the necessary machinery, equipment and raw materials while assisting in the marketing of the products through charity bazaars. As the vocational training proved to be very successful, the society is seeking to expand the construction of vocational training centers. (Al Salih, 1996).

3. **The Inmate Family:** The stay of the inmate away from home has a negative psychological, social and economic impact on his family and in this respect, the society is receiving requests from the inmates or their families and carries out field studies in preparation for provision of all kinds of assistance to the needy families of inmates to protect them from straying into vice and crime.
4. **Follow-up care:** The society continues to follow up with the inmate after leaving the correction and rehabilitation center. They offer him/her all possible assistance such as seeking to secure employment for him/her. Employment can enable him/her the opportunity to lead a decent life. The society operates throughout the Kingdom and looks forward to playing an international role.

In the mid-eighties the Correctional & Rehabilitation centers were reorganized and the old prisons were replaced by five new main centers in addition to Na'oor correctional center for policemen. This new trend was simultaneously

accompanied by the construction of new buildings accommodating the requirements, which were not included in the old ones regarding the buildings and services. These new buildings provided adequate social, psychological and health care to the inmates. Sports, religious programs, and various vocational training courses are offered as well.

However, these centers were geographically distributed as follows according to the Directorate of Public Security statistics of 1994:

- (A) The Correctional & Rehabilitation Center, Suwaqa This center was inaugurated on January 1, 1988 and the first batch of inmates were received at the center on January 10, 1988 when they were transferred from Al Mahatta and other prisons in the Kingdom to Suwaga. This center is located at (70 km) seventy to the south of Amman on a land plot covering a total area of (13,000 km) thirteen thousand Donums partly covered with fruit and shade trees in addition to green spaces. The facility occupies (50,000) fifty thousand square kilometers. The main buildings of the facility are the following: the external and internal administration, dormitories, a visitors building, a mosque, a theater and attached service buildings e.g. supermarket, library, restaurant and main kitchen. Adjacent to the occupational workshops are stores and a sports playground, as well as the officers and troops accommodation. Clubs and various other buildings (boilers, lighting units, garbage room, water purification station and surveillance towers) are located at the facility. The center can accommodate up to (2,450) two thousand four hundred and fifty male inmates. The center has the following rehabilitation facilities:

1. Carpentry & Decoration Workshop: The man power capacity of this

workshop can accommodate (100) one hundred inmates at the same time and it undertakes execution of tenders and enter into contracts with private companies further to execution of any urgent orders for the Public Security Authority.

2. Smothery & Metal Processing Workshop:- This workshop can accommodate thirty inmates at the same time and it has a production capacity of (400) four hundred metal cupboards and (300) three hundred metal frames for school desks.
3. Leather Workshop: This workshop has a production capacity of (1,000) one thousand pistol sacks and a similar number of belts further to manufacturing leather items for the Public Security Authority. The work force operating this workshop consists of up to twenty inmates at the same time.
4. Laundry shop: It can handle (300) three hundred bed-sheets and twelve kilograms of clothes per hour while accommodating fifteen inmates in every single shift.
5. Animal Production Project: This project deals with sheep breeding and dairy products with fifteen inmates as work force. The project also includes a section for cattle breeding where several cows are being looked after at present.
6. Botanical Production Project: Work was commenced in this project at the commencement of the project's construction. It contains about (5,000) five thousand fruitful trees. Almost (600) six hundred Donums of land outside the center were reclaimed and barley was grown thereon for sheep grazing.

7. Al Makhyatta Workshop: It has a production capacity of 100 shirts per day and it can accommodate (40) forty inmates. (Directorate of Public Security Publications/ Correctional & Rehabilitation Centers, 1998)
- (B) Al Juwaidah Correction & rehabilitation Center: This center was constructed to the south of Amman at a distance of 20 km. from the center of the city and it received the first batch of inmates on April 19, 1986. The whole center is allocated for detainees and it can accommodate (600) male inmates while (64) female inmates can be accommodated in a separate wing specially built for them. The built area of the center is (6,425) sq. m. on a total land area of (22,000) sq. Moreover, the center contains playgrounds, a mosque and a library in addition to wide halls for frisking. (Rehabilitation Programs, Directorate of Public Security).
- (C) Beyreen Correctional & Rehabilitation Center: Construction work was commenced in this center on January 1, 1985 and it was intended to replace Al Zarqa prison. However the building was finally taken over on July 20,1987. It was located on a land plot with an area of (29,800) sq. and its built area was (5,335) sq. Beyreen center was located at three (3) km. to the west of Al Zarqa city off the road leading to Byereen town. This center can accommodate (262) inmates with provisions for up to (300) inmates, if necessary and agricultural lands of which a large part was used for planting olive and forest trees surround it.

However in this center, as in other centers, the health, psychiatric and social services were made available further to playgrounds for sports activities and a mosque, as well as a brick factory and a bakery for training and employment of inmates (Rehabilitation Programs, Directorate of Public Security, 1994).

- (D) Gafgafa Correctional & Rehabilitation Center: This center is located in the North of the Kingdom between Erbid Province and Jarsh city. It began receiving inmates on July 7, 1987 and it occupies a land area of (27,500) sq. The building consists of three wings comprising a four-story administration wing in addition to the inmate's wing, which accommodates men in one section and women in the other section bearing in mind that the sections are completely independent. Furthermore, this center contains various utilities such as playgrounds, vocational classrooms and extensive spaces for sunbathing. The center also provides social, psychiatric and health services.
- (E) Ma'an Correctional & Rehabilitation Center: This center was constructed in 1985 in stead of the old Ma'an prison and the inmates of the old prison were transferred to the center on July 27,1985. It is pointed out that this center receives inmates from areas in the south of the Kingdom (Ma'an, Al Kark and Al Tafeelah) and it occupies a land area of 15,000 square kilometers. The facility's building occupies an area of 686 square kilometers and has accommodation capacity of 160 inmates; these are provided with all the aforementioned services.
- (F) Na'oor Correctional & Rehabilitation Center: As evident from its name, this center is located in Na'oor town at a distance of 17 kilometers from Amman on a land area of 5,576 square kilometers, while the facility covers 1,331 square kilometers. The center was inaugurated in March 1982 and it is different from the rest of the correctional centers in that it was wholly allocated for police and civil defense convicts and detainees. This center provides health, social and psychiatric services to the inmate and it contains all facilities necessary for correction and rehabilitation of the inmates.

The above mentioned six centers were all that was existing up to the mid-eighties and thereafter further six centers were added comprising:

- (G) Women Correctional & Rehabilitation Center at Juwaidah: It is located at the center of the Kingdom and it provides health, social and psychiatric services to the inmates. (It contains all facilities necessary for correction and rehabilitation of the inmates).
- (H) Al Hafeer Correctional & Rehabilitation Center for Recidivists: It is situated in the desert and it was commissioned on July 27, 1998 to accommodate 150 one hundred and fifty inmates. It is allocated for highly dangerous and misbehaved convicts.
- (I) Al Karak Correctional & Rehabilitation Center: This center lies in the south of the Kingdom where it provides all services further to the correction and rehabilitation programs. It was commissioned on December 17, 1998 to accommodate 94 male and eight female inmates.
- (J) The Sihab Correction & Rehabilitation Center for Traffic violations is situated at the center of the Kingdom.
- (K) The Public Security Staff Correction & Rehabilitation Center.
- (L) The Foreigners Correction & Rehabilitation Center: It is also located at the center of the Kingdom. (Directorate of Public Security, 1998)

There are four major sections in every correction and rehabilitation center in Jordan and they are directly under the responsibility of the manager. However, every section has several units forming a chain where no section can carry out its duty without the support of the other sections and units all working together with the objective of implementation of the punishment and provision of the services to the inmates. These sections are as follows:

1. Administration & Manpower Section

It is the section responsible for the military management of the staff and their affairs further to the Staff Inmates Accounts Unit. When any inmate reports from the Entries & Records unit the Accounts Unit will collect his money and enter it in a special register giving him an amount not exceeding ten Dinars only and he will then be referred back to the entries and records unit which will furnish him with an official letter addressed to the Head of the Surveillance & Inspection Unit requesting admission of the inmate to the center according to the memorandum sent with him.

2. Entries & Records Section

This section is charged with the duty of receiving the inmate on his arrival to the center and after reviewing the arrest warrant and interviewing the inmate, it will open a private file where all information about the inmate will be registered and thereafter the inmate will be sent to the Administration & Man Power Section after stating the date of admission and the date of release if he is sentenced.

3. The Surveillance & Inspection Section

The responsibilities of this section are diverse including receiving the inmate together with his arrest warrant and the letter addressed to it from the Head of the Administration & Man Power Section and will thereafter send him to the Dormitories Inspection Unit which, in turn, will collect the inmate's clothes and keep them in a special cupboard, giving him a special overall in addition to four blankets, one mattress, one pillow and one bed which are to be handed over on his release. The inmate is required to take care of this custody in cooperation with the representative of the Entries Unit. Then he will be classified and admitted to the defined room in

the concerned dormitory where he will be furnished with his bed number.

This section is also responsible for supervising the inmates and their compliance with to the instructions further to overseeing the nourishment, the supermarket and the cafeteria as well as cleanliness in addition to solving the inmates problems and monitoring the electronic control room and overseeing the radio and television programs transmission. It is further responsible for repairing any defect spontaneously and also for coordinating the duties of the individuals in each dormitory and each facility further to preserving their rights and insuring implementation of the sentences according to the law.

4. The Training & Rehabilitation Section

This section is responsible for the training and rehabilitation of the inmates in cooperation with the Control Section which is responsible for training new inmate cadres on various professions further to conducting religious lectures, as well as health and social care programs. It is also responsible for sports activities and cultural guidance in illiteracy classes in addition to conducting various cultural courses and securing the requirements of the internal services such as supplies for the supermarket, cafeteria and restaurant through the other sections.

The correction and rehabilitation centers in Jordan accommodate inmates consisting of every person who is imprisoned in execution of a judgement issued by a criminal or a special court or who is detained under legal custody pending deportation or trial and also every person referred to the center in execution of a legal action.

Article 14/1 of Prisons Law No. (23) of 1953 reads: “No person shall be

admitted to prison unless accompanied by a detention warrant, arrest warrant, apprehension order, a memorandum for execution of a punitive judgement or a procedural decision.” However, before admitting him to the center it is to be ascertained that the inmate is the person whose name is stated in the memorandum or the warrant, that it is duly signed by the concerned officer of the competent authority and that it meets all legal conditions in all respects. Thereafter, the inmate who is accompanied by a detention warrant or a judgement memorandum will be referred to the Entries & Records Section where a card will be prepared for him. There are two types of card used in this section comprising “Convict Card” and “Detainee Card” and all information about the inmate will be stated therein including:

1. Full name (consisting of four names)
2. Age
3. Profession
4. Detention or judgement period
5. Place of residence
6. Physical features of inmate
7. Legal description of offence
8. Place of execution of detention or judgement
9. Source of memorandum
10. Official seal and date

Then his name will be entered in the convicts register if he is a convict and in the register for detainees if he is a detainee according to the accompanying memorandum.

Inmates are received at the center as from 7 a.m. up to 4 p.m. during winter and up to 6 p.m. during summer time except for Fridays and official holidays when only the persons sent under exceptional circumstances are acceptable.

Through the acceptance and registration procedures the inmates are classified to categories of "Convict Inmates" and "Detainee Inmates" in order to be dealt with accordingly as follows:

Convict Inmates

The Convicts Unit of the Entries Section deals with these categories. The identity of the inmate will be verified according to his judgement memorandum and, he shall be provided with a blue card containing details of the offence, conviction period, date of commencement of the judgement, date of termination of judgement period and the date of termination of three quarters of the period (the date of termination of the inmate's conviction must be stated after deduction of three quarters of the period as provided for under the law). Further to the date of termination of the judgement period together with the penalties (i.e. the former detention period of the inmate on account of the same case under which he was convicted according to what is stated in the judgement memorandum if it had defined the former detention period, and add it to the inmate). The date of termination of the judgement together with the fine and fees (i.e. date of expiry of the judgement period plus the period of his detention in the event of failure to pay the fine and fees mentioned in the judgement memorandum as computed according to the rate of one day imprisonment for each two Dinars, but in case of payment of the fine and fees, the period will be reduced). The card will also contain the source of judgement, case No., inmate No., inmate name, mother's name and inmate's personal photographs as well as juridical precedents, physical features of

inmate, age, sex, nationality and place of birth as well as place of residence, profession, religion, marital status, number of dependants, educational status further to the correctional center from which he was transferred and the names and addresses of his next of kin. Furthermore, a private file shall be made for the inmate containing the foregoing information in addition to the inmate's health condition (This form shall be completed by the doctor of the center's clinic stating the diseases from which he was suffering before he was admitted to the center further to any diseases acquired by him in prison if he has any precedents), and the inmate's enemies inside and outside the prison further to any correction and rehabilitation as well as the education programs formerly joined by the inmate inside the prison.

Thereafter the inmate will be sent to the accountant to collect from him all his money and gold for safe keeping against a receipt to be given to him. Then he will be referred to the storekeeper to provide him with the fixed supplies together with the centers uniform and he shall be fully briefed on the prison and its regulations. The inmate will subsequently be sent to the Surveillance & Inspection Section where he will be closely frisked and then he will be admitted to the reception dormitory for a period of between forty eight hours and one week for purposes of check-up and classification. Then he will be sent to his room in the dormitory.

Inmate's Judgement Period

The inmate's judgement period shall be calculated as per the following method:

- Define the date of execution of the judgement memorandum through determining the detention date.
- Add the judgement period from date of detention.

- Automatically deduct quarter of the period for judgements in excess of one month as incentive for the inmate's good manners and behavior.
- Add the period to be served by the inmate in case of his failure to pay the fees and fine stated in the memorandum at the rate of one day for every two Dinars.
- In the event of Royal amnesty the fines will also be included.
- In drug offences the convicts will be released but the fines will be collected from them by the Drug & Imitation Fighting Department as said fines constitute civil indemnity to the treasury and they shall be collected under the Law of Collection of Government Funds according to Article (25) of the Drugs & Mind Affecting Materials Law.

Detainee Inmates

The Detainee Inmates Section shall deal with this category. The inmate's identity shall be checked to verify its congruence with the detention memorandum and a yellow card shall be prepared for him containing. The accusation, date of apprehension, source of apprehension, case No., authorities wanting the inmate after his release, reason of release (e.g. bail, acquittal, issuance of judgement. etc.), inmate's No., name of inmate, surname, mother's name, physical characteristics and distinguishing marks, age, sex, nationality, place of birth, place of residence, profession, religion, marital status, educational status, correction center from where he was transferred, number of dependents as well as the names and addresses of his next of kin. Furthermore, a private file containing the foregoing information will be made for the inmate.

Medical Examination Procedures:

After conclusion of entering the particulars pertaining to the inmate at the Entries

Section, the inmate will be referred for medical examination, which must be completed in a maximum period of forty-eight hours during which the inmate must not mix with the other inmates. Pending completion of said medical test and a medical file will be opened for the inmate under the supervision of the center's doctor.

In the event of discovering symptoms of an infectious disease in any inmate the following actions shall be taken:

1. The inmate will immediately be confined to a solitary room.
2. The doctor will conduct daily examination on said inmate until he recovers.
3. The inmate will be taken to hospital if he needs special medical care according to the doctor's opinion.

Inmates Classification & Separation:

Prisons in the Kingdom are divided into three types:

- A. Main Prison in Amman.
- B. Regional Prisons.
- C. Provincial Prisons.

The expression Prisoners Classification denotes "distribution of inmates among the various penitentiaries or their classification within the same penitentiaries for certain categories according to the diverse styles of treatment necessitated by the conditions of each category"(Article (2) of Prison Regulation No. 1 of 1955).

Segregation denotes separation of inmates categories to avoid the risks of contact among them as stated in the Eighth Rule of "The Rules of Minimum Standard of Treatment of Prisoners" which reads: "The various categories of prisoners shall be kept in independent institutions or in separate parts within the same institution and consideration must be given

to sex, age and criminal record as well as the legal reason for imprisonment and the adequate treatment methods required by each category”. The Segregation and classification in the correction and rehabilitation centers in Jordan is carried out in the following manner: - (Correction & Rehabilitation Centers Work Guide, 1994, 46-48).

1. Every inmate admitted to the correction center shall be referred to the reception dormitory for a period not less than a week for the purpose of application of the classification and segregation criteria.
2. A classification and segregation committee will be formed in every correction center under the chairmanship of the center’s Manager and the membership of the Head of the Entries Section, the Head of the Surveillance & Inspection Section as well as the doctor of the center’s clinic, the social specialist and the religious preacher in addition to the Head of the Vocational Rehabilitation Section to carry out the examinations and social studies on the inmate.
3. The following criteria are adopted in the classification and segregation of inmates at the correction centers.
 - (1) Separation of men from women: Article 19 of the Prison’s Law No. (23) of 1953 provided for “Separation of male prisoners from female prisoners such that viewing, contact or speech will be impossible among them”. Separation of men from women is not a sufficient criterion for achievement of the goal but women must be separated from each other such that each category i.e. recidivists, psychologically or mentally disturbed persons shall each be kept separate further to segregation according to type of offence and also to keep the convicts away from the detainees.

- (2) Separation according to age: This criterion stipulates separation of adults from juveniles to prevent infliction of adverse impact by the adults on the juveniles who must also be separated according to their age groups the first category being (12 to 15 years) and the second (15 to 18 years). Likewise, the adults must also be divided to two categories comprising the youth (18 to 30 years) and the old (30 years and above).
- (3) Separation of convicts from detainees: This deals with complete separation of inmates who are under protective custody (detainees) from those who are convicted and inmates remanded in connection with civil cases from those remanded in criminal offences.
- (4) Separation according to type of offence: Inmates are to be divided into categories as per the type of offence committed including crimes against property, crimes against the person, offences involving moral turpitude and offences against State Security.
- (5) Separation according to type and period of punishment: Persons condemned to death shall be separated from persons sentenced to hard labor or those punished with imprisonment and also to separate inmates sentenced to long period imprisonment from the other inmates.
- (6) Separation on basis of precedents: To separate inmates, who have adverse influence and criminal tendencies from other inmates, this procedure being based on criminal precedents.
- (7) Separation according to health condition: This criterion stipulates separation of inmates according to their health condition as some inmates may be

carriers of certain contagious diseases, the matter that requires them to be separated from the healthy inmates. Furthermore, ill inmates must also be separated according to the type of disease suffered by each category e.g. physical, mental or psychiatric.

Release Procedures:

Article (42) of Prisons Law states that all prisoners are to be discharged at noon on the day when they are supposed to be released taking in consideration that if the prisoner is Christian he will be released before Sunday and if he is Muslim he has to be released before Friday. Prisoners will be subjected to medical check-up prior to their release. Detainees will be released on expiry of their detention period or when bailed out by other persons. Furthermore, release of prisoners will be made in cases of public and private amnesty.

However, the Minister of Interior “has the power of releasing any prisoner sentenced to life hard work if he has spent twenty years of his imprisonment term and was well-behaved” (Article 41 of the Prisons Law No. (23) of 1953).

The released detainees will be handed over to the Police Directorate for completion of their procedures but with regard to convicts, a circular will be issued one month before their release addressed to the police directorates to ensure non-existence of any handing over request for them. In cases pertaining to drugs, currency imitation and passport forging, the released will be handed over to the Drug & Forgery Fighting Department while politicians and persons convicted in State Security cases or espionage will be returned to the competent police directorates which referred their cases.

Inmates Accommodation:

On accommodating the inmates, the precautions mentioned regarding inmate’s

classification and separation must be taken in consideration provided that the accommodation contains all essentials for proper and healthy life in addition to sleeping quarters and places for food, work, education and leisure activities. Juveniles who are below eighteen years of age must be separated from the other inmates in the accommodation and at work as well as in all activities and facilities.

Furthermore, the physical structure of the inmates must also be taken in consideration when accommodating them, such that inmates with well built bodies must not be kept in one room with others who have weak bodies.

Nourishment:

The daily and weekly food stuffs will be brought from the Supply Centers of the Jordanian Armed Forces according to the number of inmates as stated in a special form for ordering food items.

Cleanliness:

Cleanness has a significant role and therefore special instructions have been drafted in this respect involving several duties. The inmate has to take care of his personal cleanliness as of well as the room and dormitory where he lives.

Inmates contact with the outside world:

The inmate shall be enabled to contact the outside world through the following methods: visits, correspondence and information media. With regard to visits Article 32 of the Prisons Law No. (23) of 1953 of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan reads: "Every prisoner shall be entitled, according to arrangements made by the Director of the prison, to be paid a visit by his friends under the eyes and ears of a prison warden", and any prisoner who is infected with a serious disease shall be permitted to be visited by one of his relatives

or friends.

Furthermore, clerics shall be permitted to enter the prison and visit the prisoners who need their services. Prisoners of foreign nationalities are also permitted to be visited by the diplomatic and consular representatives of their countries. In all cases the visiting time will be from nine o'clock in the morning up to one o'clock in the afternoon of the same day and the visit must not exceed half an hour.

Correspondence: The procedures followed with regard to correspondence are the same as those mentioned under paragraph three of Article (32) of 1953 which permits the keeping of a special register for the correspondence of inmates at the center's administration where names of inmates who write to their families, friends or relatives shall registered together with the name and address of the addressee in addition to the date of the letter. However the letter will be reviewed by any official such as the dormitory officer, in coordination with the preventive security branch.

Information Media: The inmates are permitted to use, watch or listen to radio and T.V transmission and they are also permitted to read newspapers and magazines. The T.V programs will be transmitted through a closed circuit (Operated from the center's control room) while the transmission timings and matter will be fixed beforehand.

Inmates Rights & Duties:

Every inmate has the right to food, medical treatment and medicine further to cleanliness requisites, free access to his lawyer as well as education and uninterrupted studying further to the right to practice his religious ceremonies, meet his visitors and the right to work within the limits of his abilities and qualifications as well as the right to read newspapers and magazines, write letters, submit complaints and grievances to the center's

director and he shall also have the right to exercise sports and review the decision or sentence imposed on him while every pregnant inmate has the right to receive special treatment under supervision of a doctor from early pregnancy up to delivery bearing in mind to avoid mentioning the place of birth in the official records and the birth certificate if she gives birth to her child in the center.

Solitary detention: The solitary detention period must not exceed seven days every time and the inmate shall be deprived of the visiting right during the punishment period further to part of the period deducted from the penalty provided that the period of deprivation must not exceed fourteen days every time. The duties of the inmate include compliance with the rules and regulations and refraining from possessing any materials not allowed to be possessed by law further to cleaning himself and his bed. Furthermore, he must attend the daily call operation and wear the center's inmate - uniform and he must also refrain from violence (Correctional & Rehabilitation Centers Work Guide).

In the event of violation, the inmate will be subject to any of the following punishments:

- Loss of the part of the period deducted from the sentence within limits not exceeding seven days.
- Detention in a cell with or without punitive nourishment for a period not exceeding forty eight hours (Punitive nourishment denotes reduction of food supply for a limited period to the quantity that will just keep him alive provided that it shall not be penal servitude, or to force him to take reduced supply of food without exempting him from labor for a period not exceeding four days or put him in hand cuffs and fetters for a period not exceeding one month (Article 36 of the Prisons Law No. (23) of 1953).

- In the event of committing a grave offence or repeating it, the prisoner will be “detained in a cell with or without punitive nourishment for a period not exceeding fourteen days or he will be punished with reduced nourishment for a period not exceeding twenty eight days or he shall lose part of the period deducted from his sentence not exceeding twenty eight days (Physical Punishment)” (Article 37 of the Prisons Law No. 23 of 1953).
- Physical punishment is inflicted in cases of disobedience or use of force against any person and it will be imposed subsequent to investigation, oath taking and approval of the Minister of Defense. However, physical punishment shall be restricted to lashing, in one session, with a cane or any other tool approved by the Minister of Defense and the number of lashes shall not exceed twenty four (Article 39 of the Prisons Law No. (23) of 1953). However, the penalty of physical punishment shall not be applied on females or males sentenced to death or those whose age are in excess of forty-five years. The physical punishment shall be carried out under the supervision of a doctor after examining the prisoner to ascertain his physical fitness and the doctor can order suspension of execution of any remaining lashes if he is convinced that the prisoner’s health will not bear the remaining portion.

General Provisions:

There is no such category as minimum-security prisons but there is one maximum-security prison in Al Jafr allocated for recidivists.

- Foreigner’s centers are mainly detention centers intended to separate the foreign inmates in preparation for handing them over to their diplomatic missions.
- Al Sair centers accommodate detainees for a period of three months and thereafter,

on issuance of the sentence, they will be transferred to the ordinary centers.

- The maximum imprisonment period is (25) twenty-five years.
- The highest rate of crime is the financial offenses followed by drunkenness offences.
- Every prisoner can continue his university study if he happened to be a university student before entering prison.
- Executions are relatively rare and they are applied in extremely grave offences.
- Any prisoner sentenced to death shall, whenever possible, be separated from the other prisoners and he shall also be kept under continuous surveillance during day and night.
- Solitary confinement will be implemented in a room having a length of between 2 m. and 250 c. m, and a width of 90 c. m, and 1m. With a height not less than 2.5 m. the walls must be constructed of rocks and cement while the door must be latticed as the prison doors.
- Every prisoner kept in solitary confinement shall be prevented from contacting or talking to any person, possessing any materials, viewing TV or listening to radio. However, the doctor shall examine the inmate before being kept in solitary confinement to ensure his ability to psychologically and physically bear said punishment. Never-the-less clerics will be permitted to visit him if they are believed to have positive impact on his condition.
- Women shall be treated in prison in a manner similar to that of men with complete segregation between women and men. There are two such correctional and rehabilitation centers, one being at Al Juwaidah and the other at Gafgafa while the biggest correctional and rehabilitation center for women is now being constructed

in Amman.

- In the event that the inmate is pregnant she will be referred to the center's doctor whenever need arises and when she is due to give birth she will be referred to the hospital pending delivery and she will be released after final medical check up for her and the child.
- She will be permitted to keep the child for two years and if the child is legitimate his family will be contacted to collect him but if he is illegitimate, he shall be referred to Al Hussein Orphanage and the mother will be permitted to collect her child upon leaving prison.
- She will also be allowed to visit her child at any time until he reaches five years of age.

Correction & Rehabilitation Program:

The correctional and rehabilitation centers in Jordan contain four correctional and rehabilitation programs as follows:

1. Health Care.
 2. Religious Education
 3. Cultural & Educational Care
 4. Social Care
- Health Care: Law has granted the inmate the right to be provided with care and medical supervision by the Ministry of Health throughout the period of his stay in the center and such health care is provided under certain concepts and objectives such as stressing the right of the inmate to equal treatment like any citizen outside the prison and also to protect the inmates from any diseases to which they are

exposed during their periods of punishment in addition to the fact that it is a civilized
gustier.

The health care is carried out fewer than two programs comprising Preventive Care and
Treatment.

The preventive program starts inside the center where all requirements for proper and
healthy life of the inmate are made available in all facilities of the center, furthermore, the
sleeping cells or rooms shall not be occupied during night by more than two inmates each
and the cleaning of the inmates personal effects shall be the duty of the inmate. The
preventive program also include provision of healthy and clean meals further to facilitating
the practicing of physical exercises by the inmates through morning exercises and forming
of sports teams as well as construction of play grounds inside the center. On the other hand
a doctor will attend to pregnant women and when the delivery date approaches, the pregnant
female will be referred to hospital.

The treatment program involves performing medical examination on every inmate
within twenty fours from his admission to the center further to a final check up before his
release, all this being in addition to provision of the necessary medicines and in cases
requiring outside treatment, the inmate will be referred to a government hospital.

However, in the event of a contagious disease being discovered, the following procedures
shall be followed:

1. The infected inmate will immediately be quarantined in a solitary room specially
prepared for this purpose.
2. The room as well as the inmate and his clothes shall all be sterilized.
3. Daily monitoring must be performed on the inmate by the doctor.

4. If the condition worsens, the sick person shall be referred to hospital.
5. In case of discovery of several cases feared to spread epidemically the whole center shall be quarantined and close observation and check ups shall be performed further to strictly prohibiting visits to the inmates as well as transference to and from the center and to immediately isolate any suspected cases.

Religious Education:

The idea of religious awareness and education constitutes the nucleus of inmate's correction and rehabilitation process. Article 32/4 of the Prisons Law No. (23) of 1953 provided for "permitting clerics to enter the prisons at suitable times in order to visit prisoners who need their services and they shall be permitted to perform the religious rituals at the times and places to be defined by the Director".

The clerics shall conduct the religious preaching and guidance through stressing the worshiping processes including prayer and fasting further to explaining the books of the teachings of the Prophet (Peace Be Upon Him) and to urge the prisoners to adopt good manners. Clerics of non-Muslim cults shall be permitted to give their religious lectures within the appropriate limits that suit the inmates according to the rules and regulations of general preaching and guidance of inmates in coordination with the Director of the center. However the visiting days are to be defined.

Cultural & Educational Care:

In view of the importance of this program in rectifying and refining the inmate's behavior, the correction and rehabilitation centers have adopted several methods for achievement of this purpose including:

1. Illiteracy Programs which involve the teaching of the primary school curriculum

- from Grade One to Grade Six and as encouragement to outstanding inmates the center permits them to give lessons under supervision of qualified educationalists.
2. The High School Program is intended to assist inmates who wish to sit for both branches of the High School Certificate Examination by providing them with the textbooks free of charge further to exempting them from the fees. The total number of such inmates who virtually sat for the examination in 1991/1992 amounted to nineteen inmates.
 3. University Education: The inmates shall be permitted to pursue their university education if they were originally involved in such study before joining the correction and rehabilitation center and they shall be provided with the necessary books and references to enable them sit for their examinations at the various faculties while being guarded.
 4. Library, Newspaper & Magazine Services: A library has been built in every center and provided with books and periodicals in all respects of knowledge and the inmates are permitted to spend some time reading in the library and they are also permitted to borrow their favorite books.
 5. Lectures & Seminars: From time to time several cultural and educational seminars are conducted at every center in a lecture hall wide enough to accommodate one hundred and twenty inmates.
 6. Radio & T.V: There is daily radio and television transmissions to enable the inmate follow up the local news.

Social Care:

An office for social service will be established in every center under the supervision of the Ministry of Social Development and the office shall be wide enough to accommodate more than two hundred inmates and it will be run by at least one male and one female sociologist. This office assist in receiving and classifying inmates further to looking into inmates problems and propose a treatment program for each one of them. It also seeks to engage the inmate's time in useful activities and to connect the inmate with the outside world further to preparing the released inmates for fitting in the society. The social service office will make contacts with the departments of social development as well as the societies that are concerned with looking after the families of inmates in order to cooperate with their representatives in drafting a plan for the inmate prior to his release, further to estimating the suitable financial and rehabilitation assistance for him or to assist him in finding a suitable work.

- Vocational Training of Inmates: Vocational training programs are available in the correctional and rehabilitation centers and they are significantly depended on for rehabilitating the inmates and serving the society. Plans have been drawn up for expanding the training and work opportunities for the inmates in the manner which is commensurate with their abilities, taking the following in consideration:

1. To draw up a plan that takes in consideration the inmate period of imprisonment, age, educational standard and proficiency in practicing any profession.
2. To keep constant contact with the concerned official authorities in order to obtain their assistance and plans in the field of vocational training.
3. To extend financial support to the centers, expand work therein and open

new workshops in every center.

The vocational workshops in correction and rehabilitation centers are divided as follows:

1. The Suwaga Correctional & Rehabilitation Center:

It includes the following workshops:

- a. Carpentry & Decoration.
- b. Leather Products.
- c. Laundry.
- d. Tailoring.

2. Al Jadeedah Correctional & Rehabilitation Center:

There are no vocational training, in the true sense of the word, available in this center as it is allocated for detainees only save few courses for tricot works conducted at the women's prison. It is worth mentioning here that only four out of the center's capacity of sixty-four inmates are granted chances for training (The Directorate of Public Security, 1994).

3. Bereen Correctional & Rehabilitation Center:

A brick-factory is constructed there.

4. Gafgafa Correctional & Rehabilitation Center:

A loom, tricot atelier and carpentry workshops are available in this center.

The information published in this study is all that have been made available to the researcher by the Directorate of Public Security bearing in mind that new extensions have been constructed in almost all centers and new workshops have been established in every center.

Article 28/1 of the Prisons Law No. (23) of 1953 reads "Every prisoner who is sentenced to imprisonment with labor may be forced to work inside or outside any prison

and in any place within the Kingdom and he may employed in any work defined". On reviewing the principles for minimum standard of treatment of prisoners as endorsed by the UN convention held in Geneva, Switzerland in 1955, we notice that Article (71) provides for the following:

1. Work in prisons must not have a torturing and pain-causing nature.
2. All convicted prisoners must be forced to work taking in consideration their physical and mental fitness as assessed by a doctor.
3. Sufficient work of a useful nature that keeps prisoners busy and catches their interest throughout the hours of a normal workday must be made available.
4. As far as possible, the work made available must be of a type that helps the prisoner maintain his ability to earn his living in an honorable manner and develops his said ability.
5. The vocational training must be provided in occupations that are useful to prisoners who can benefit from it specially those with young ages.
6. Prisoners must be permitted to select the type of work they like to perform within the limits commensurate with the proper basis of professional selection as well as with the requirements of the institution and the order in it.

Literature Review Continued

Subsequent to the foregoing introduction on the history of the correctional and rehabilitation centers in Jordan which is, in fact, information published by the Directorate of Public Security, a search was made for former studies carried out on this subject. It was found that many studies were made in the past on correctional and rehabilitation centers in Jordan as most of the studies were about prisons situations, regulations and instructions

issued in this respect.

These researches included a study compiled by the researchers Hussain Al Rawashdah and Abdulla Al Naser about the society of prisons in Jordan in 1992. This research deals with studying a prison and closely studying the various types of behavior of the persons living within its walls. The study was conducted on Gafgafa correction and rehabilitation center in the north of the Kingdom. Work was commenced on said center on 15.3.1983 and the inmates were admitted to it in 1987.

The researchers explained in this study that said center consisted of three wings comprising administration wing, inmates wing and occupations wing. It was pointed out that the number of inmates at the time of preparation of the study was (531) person.

The inmates wing “consisted of six dormitories out of which four were two-storey dormitories and each one contained one internal courtyard in addition to a general external courtyard located in the center containing a mosque, library, study rooms, supermarket, cafeteria and a laundry room. The women’s hostel consists of six rooms with an open space in the center and its total capacity is (62) sixty two beds” (Al Rawashdah, Al Naser, 1992, 53).

The researchers pointed out that as soon as the prisoner enters into the prison he would be confronted with a New World with values completely different from those he was used to. The study explained further that the inmates obtain their requirements through labor and visits. Moreover, the researchers noticed that the inmate spent about eleven hours at least either inside his dormitory or at the internal or external courtyards (Al Rawashdah, Al Naser, 1992) and that only a small number of inmates visited the library. It is worth mentioning that the study stated that the crime rate was highest among persons below (36)

thirty-six years of age. "The criminal statistics issued by the Criminal Investigations Department for 1991 showed the age group of (18-27) years committed most of the following offences: - Murder (53%), Manslaughter (60.7%), Attempted Murder (49.6%), Burglary (47.1%), Car Theft (73.6%). Deceit (42.1%), Offences involving moral turpitude (55.6%), shooting fire arms (54%) and Suicide (63.6%)" (Al Rawashdeh, Al Naser, 1992, 62). The researchers conducted several questionnaires involving various questions such as age group, social status, educational standard, offence recurrence, reason for committing the offence, rate of offenders awareness of the rules and regulations in the prison and the extent of their compliance therewith, the prisoners views on the daily services, the extent of relation between the prisoners and the wardens, method of spending leisure time, means of recreation, prisoners relations with each other and the monthly income obtainable in the prison.

The researchers obtained the following results from their questionnaire that was randomly distributed among a specimen of 36 persons: - The social circumstances of prisons were positive for most of the prisoners as revealed by the following responses:

- Prisoners' reaction with regard to their participation in contravening the prison regulations (71.4%) negative.
- Prisoners' responses as to whether the treatment of the officials to them constituted an incentive for them to violate the regulations were (29.4%) answered with No. While (35.3%) said sometimes.
- Prisoner's opinion on the officials - (62.9%) described them as cooperative.
- Prisoner's relations with each other in the prison - (30.6%) stated that they were positive.

- A considerable percentage (94.3%) of prisoners demanded inclusion of means of entertainment in the prisons.
- 91.4 percent wish more services (e.g. coffee and shop) to be provided.
- 88.6 percent wish to form a society in the prison.
- Only 11 percent of the prisoners send letters fearing that they will be read by the officials (Al Rawashdah, Al Naser, 1992, 122-124)

The two researchers, Al Rawashdah and Al Naser derived the following conclusions:

1. There is direct relation connecting the social circumstances and the services with the prisoner's behavior.
2. Existence of a significant number of prisoners who are ignorant of the prison rules and regulations.
3. There is a necessity for segregating the prisoners, especially at bedtime according to offences as well as age and physical similarities among prisoners.
4. Work must be made available for the prisoners to pass their spare time and avoid boredom.
5. Some prisoners need more medical and psychiatric check-ups.
6. Detainees remanded in petty crimes must be separated from other prisoners to prevent spreading of criminal tendencies among them.
7. Constant and condensed illiteracy fighting programs must be adopted in addition to expanding the scope of education
8. Means of entertainment must be made available and prisoners must, at least, be permitted to listen to the radio. (Al Rawashdah, Al Naser, 1992, 124)

The Jordanian society is youthful and therefore juveniles commit most offences. The

1997 statistics revealed that “44% of the population are below fifteen years of age, 53% are in the age group of (15-64 years) and that 3% are 65 years and above” (Turner, 2000, 1955). Thus most studies and researches carried out were pertaining to juveniles.

In 1994 researcher Lubna Abdul Rahman Nayef Al Sa’oud carried out a study on recidivism-reducing most successful Juvenile correctional and rehabilitation center in Jordan. The study included a specimen of juveniles at Mohamed Bin Al Gasim centers in Arbed and it partly dealt with the juveniles relation with the wardens and derived the following conclusions: - (69.39%) were of the opinion that they were being treated in a gentle manner while (12.24%) believed that they were being treated in a relatively cruel manner. The study further revealed that the prisoners who had stayed for more than six months in the center enjoyed lenient treatment more than the others (this category constituted 70.59%). The study concluded also that (51.4%) of the prisoners feel at ease with certain wardens while those who do not feel at ease with other wardens constituted (32.9%). (Al Sa’oud, 1994).

However, researcher Nasreen Abdullah Abdul Gader Al Bahri performed another study, 1995 under the title “The Institutional Care of Delinquent Juveniles in Jordan”. The researcher discussed the role of the sociologist in irradiating the adverse opinions about these institutions from the juvenile’s minds and in reducing their acute feeling of uneasiness. The study revealed the necessity for interviews to be carried out, from time, to time by the sociologist with the juveniles to adapt them to the institution and prepare them to treat their colleagues in a good manner further to creating an amicable and positive attitude between him and the foreigners to enhance their response to the correctional and rehabilitation programs. It was revealed also that there was incomplete understanding of the importance

of the interviewing process at said care institutions as (54.8%) of the total number of juveniles in the institutions covered by the study were not being interviewed by sociologists, the matter that deprive the juveniles from continuous direction and direct supervision.

With regard to guidance to the juveniles families, the sociologists performed studies on the social relations in said families with a view to treat any disintegration and disturbance, if any and to treat certain juveniles inside their homes if it was ascertained that their families were responsible for their delinquency as (43.6%) of the total number of juveniles in the institutions covered by the study complained from the sociologists failure to visit their families, the matter which can be considered negligence.

The field study further revealed that the portion of care pertaining to visit by families to their juvenile children in the institutions was not as supposed to be. The percentage of juveniles whose families were being received in the sociologist's office in the care institutions was very low, (33%), the matter that indicates the extent of the sociologists negligence of the importance of such direct contact between them and the juveniles families (Al Bahri, 1995).

The Juvenile System in Jordan

The social Services System in Jordan covers various aspects including correction and rehabilitation in prison for adults and visiting the families of convicts outside the prisons to study their social and economic conditions in order to extend the necessary services to them whether in kind or in the form of money.

The social services (correction & rehabilitation) system for delinquent juveniles is based on taking care of the juvenile and preparing him to accept the surrounding environment further to preparing the family and social environment to accept him to prevent

his return to the delinquent behavior. This service is implemented through the following programs:

1. Institutional Care To Juveniles

This service is extended in two forms the first being the preventive Institutions where homeless juveniles are kept to protect them from delinquency and the second being the institutions where juvenile detainees or those convicted by courts are kept.

2. Follow-up Care Program

The pertinent institutions seek to rehabilitate the released juvenile and assist him in working in the society outside the prison. "The institutions specialized in juvenile care and which are affiliated to the Ministry of Social Development are eight in number and the juveniles in the remedial institutions in 1996 totaled (467) according to the annual report of the Ministry of Social Development while the number of juveniles in the preventive institutions reached (116) of whom (11) eleven were females.

Juveniles admitted to treatment institutions were (4675) males while the number of those released therefrom reached (4609) male juveniles. The juveniles admitted to preventive institutions were (164) in number of whom (66) sixty-six were females while those released were (170) male juveniles". (Al Garaibah, 1998,30).

The studies published by the Jordanian Ministry of Social Development showed that the most significant reason for delinquency was the juvenile's ignorance of his deed (64%), bad acquaintance (27%), improper bringing up (14%) while poverty and joblessness constituted (8%). The other reasons for delinquency were attributed to either the big size of the family or to family's lack of harmony or to addiction. (Al Garaibah, 1998).

According to Article 3 of the Jordanian Juveniles Law No. (23) of 1968, “the juvenile is every person whether male or female who reached seven years of age but did not reach eighteen. “Furthermore the law distinguished between three age stages of the juvenile as follows:

The Boy: Every person who reached seven years of age but did not reach twelve and the legislator provided certain measures for his protection and care in the event of his delinquency.

The Adolescent: Every person who reached twelve years of age but did not reach fifteen and the legislator decided imposition of light punishments on him if he adopts any delinquent behavior.

The Youth: Every person who reached fifteen years of age but not reach eighteen and the legislator decided adoption of the same measures for him as those decided for the adolescent save the extent of light punishment which is reduced and accordingly his criminal responsibility is believed to be greater than that of the adolescent.

The first penitentiary for juvenile care in Jordan was constructed in 1934 in Beit Lahm city and in 1952 the Apprehension & Confinement Home was established in Nablees while the Apprehension & Confinement Home at Jabal Al Ashrafia in Amman was established in 1956 and today it is occupied by the Al Hussein Social Foundation for Orphaned Children (Al Bahri, 1995, 32).

In the field of girl’s care, the first home in Jordan was established in 1957 at Beit Jala and it is still existing. Then the girl’s penitentiary in Suwaileh was established in 1973 and at present there is a special department for social defense and it is considered part of the Departments of the Ministry of Social Development. This department controls seven

different institutions two of them are in the capital, two in Arbid Province, two in Al Zarqa Province and one institution in Maan Province. (Al Bahri, 1995).

The juvenile-care institutions in Jordan can be divided into three types as follows: -

1. Detainee's Institutions

They receive juveniles who are detained under a decision from the judiciary to be issued by a judge pending issuance of the judgement.

2. Convicts Institutions

These are allocated for juveniles who are sentenced and the juvenile is supposed to spend his judgement period therein where he will be provided with social services in addition to vocational training to enable him master certain occupations.

3. Social Care Institutions (Preventive)

These institutions receive delinquent juveniles who are referred by the juvenile's judge or by the social development departments.

All said institutions adopt the open-door policy which seek to keep the juvenile connected with the outside society as far as possible and to try to solve his problems and provide the necessary work opportunities for him. In these institutions juveniles are classified according to their ages, accusations or recurrence of offence. Meanwhile said institutions avoid mixing the two sexes in one place and they divide the juveniles into several groups and families providing them with social, educational, health, psychiatric and vocational programs in a well-balanced and coordinated manner.

Under the Jordanian Juvenile Law No. 23 of 1968 the legislator treated juveniles in a manner different from adults with a view to assist them. These differences include: -

1. Provision of persons who are specially trained in treatment of juveniles to handle

them during the stage of juridical apprehension.

2. Refrain from hand cuffing and feting the juvenile save in certain exceptional cases where the juvenile tends to be rebellious and violent.
 3. Refer the detained juvenile to a juvenile educational home or any other specialized institution to take care of him pending issuance of the judgement.
 4. Juvenile cases are treated as summary matters “Article (5) of the Juveniles Law of 1968”.
 5. Conviction of a juvenile in any offence is not considered a priority “Article (6) of the Juveniles Law.
 6. Establishment of a special court for juveniles or a reconciliation court in the capacity of a juvenile court presided over by one sole judge.
 7. Secrecy of court proceedings where no person except behavior supervisors or the juvenile parents or his guardian or lawyer or a person directly connected with the case, shall be permitted to attend (Article (10) of the Juveniles Law).
 8. Prohibit the publishing of the juvenile’s personal photographs or the mentioning of his name in newspapers and magazines.
 9. The court must obtain a comprehensive report on the circumstances of the delinquent juvenile before declaring the remedial procedure or punishment to be imposed on him.
 10. On passing its sentence the court must, in every case, ascertain availability of a suitable family to take care of the juvenile and order him to be released if said family undertakes to look after him and prevent him from committing any offence again.
- No juvenile shall be referred to court if he is below seven years of age and no

juvenile shall be sentenced to death or hard labor. If he commits an offence punishable by death penalty, he shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a period of 6-12 years but if commits a felony requiring the penalty of Life hard Labor, he shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a period of 5-10 years. Moreover, if he commits a felony punishable with interim labor or imprisonment, he shall be imprisoned for a period ranging from two to five years (Article 18/3 of the Juveniles Law No. 23 of 1968).

In all cases, the judge shall have the right to change the judgement and refer the juvenile to a correction institution under the supervision of a behavior supervisor if his offence is not grave and if one of his family or a relative undertakes to take care of him.

It is noticed that the adults correctional and rehabilitation programs are conducted inside prisons under supervision of center directors and that said programs provide vocational and professional workshops offering educational, cultural, religious or social courses. But in the case of juveniles and in view of existence of three types of institutions which are either preventive or for post conviction stage or for vagabonds, the general principle is the correction and rehabilitation of the juvenile and to connect him with his family, if available, further to providing him with suitable work opportunities by giving him vocational training in addition to reducing the penalty to a minimum as the objective is to correct and rehabilitate the juvenile and not to punish him.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

INTRODUCTION

The objective of this research was to conduct a comprehensive study on the correctional and rehabilitation centers in Jordan. It included identifying the centers and explaining how they operate and how they deal with prisoners whether convicts or detainees from the moment of admission into the center until release. Also, the study focused on identifying differences in the treatment of adult prisoners and juveniles. Reasons why an internal policy is adopted in the correction of adult prisoners, while an open-door policy is applied with regard to juveniles, is discussed. Finally, the study will focus on methods of correction and rehabilitation that can be offered outside of the penitentiaries such as community based corrections, probation, parole, and others. To accomplish these goals, the methodology used is discussed.

Data & Information:

The main source of data and information was from the Directorate of Public Security, which is the authority responsible for the correction and rehabilitation centers. Considerable information has been collected and the laws, rules, and regulations concerning the centers for both adults and juveniles were studied. Information was also collected from secondary sources, such as former studies and research projects carried out on the subject of this study. Dr. Usama Al Salih, the Director General in charge of the correctional and rehabilitation centers in Jordan, was interviewed informally. He provided the researcher all information available to him, in addition to answering various questions asked by the researcher.

Having collected the necessary information, several correctional and rehabilitation

centers in Jordan were visited. Analyzes was conducted of the conclusions derived by former studies. Another area of importance was the evaluation of how a prisoner is treated from the moment of admission to the center up to the date of his/her release.

The researcher also acquainted herself with the rehabilitative programs available in the prison. Discussion on whether the programs conform to international standards and whether there can be other programs offered outside the prison wall was discussed. Finally, what is the prisoner's opinion about current programs is presented from the secondary analysis.

Based on secondary data collected by the Director General, previous research, observations, and informal discussions, the researcher will present a detailed study on her assessment of prisons and prisoners. In addition to the conclusions and recommendations of the former studies, additional conclusions and recommendations will be made. The researcher will also state the obstructions that prevent adoption of other external programs such as community based services.

Specific secondary data used in this study is presented in several appendices. All the data and information collected are presented in the next chapters.

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

Introduction:

The findings of this study depends describe the correctional and rehabilitation centers in Jordan specially the programs available inside the prison including: educational, cultural, religious programs, and vocational workshops. Included in these findings is an explanation of what these programs do and reasons why the programs are found in the penitentiaries (prisons). An explanation of the reasons why no other correction and rehabilitation programs exist outside the prison. The main sources made available by the Directorate of Public Security about the correctional and rehabilitation centers are the main focus of this study since the Directorate of Public Security is the authority responsible for managing the centers. The data sources for the results to this study are limited. Most again are provided by the Directorate of Public Security and some social studies research prepared by sociologists about the prisoners and their circumstances are used for this descriptive study.

According to the work-guide of the Jordanian correction and rehabilitation centers, Appendix 1 provides a description of the twelve centers accommodating convicts as well as juridical and administrative detainees. There are twelve other non-governmental centers with various convicts and detainees. At any time, one or more of them could be completely vacant.

The highest number of inmates are housed in the Sowaga Correctional & Rehabilitation Center. Of the 2,170 inmates, 1,991 are convicts, 155 are juridical detainees, and 24 are administrative detainees. The lowest numbers are in Al Jafr Correctional &

Rehabilitation Center where no inmates were currently housed. The number of inmates in Jordan exceeded the number of beds available in all the occupied centers. The fixed number of beds in Juwaidah is 724 while the total number of inmates was 1,307. This is an excess of 583 inmates. Such excess is due to admitting inmates to centers that have greater numbers of correctional and rehabilitation programs. These facilities with more vocational and professional workshops are Suwaga, Juwaidah and Gafgafa (see Appendix 1).

Inmates in the correctional and rehabilitation centers in 1997 totaled 9,890 (see Appendix 2). The number increased to 14,115 convicts in 1998 (see Appendix 3). An increase of 29.93 percent from 1997 to 1998. Crime in Jordan is on the increase (Directorate of Public Security Statistics, 1998). The top ten most frequently committed crimes in Jordan in 1998 were: drunkenness (n = 2,604), uncovered checks (n = 2,555), theft (n = 1,319), conceal from constrains residence (n = 892), suspicious circumstances (n = 892), suspicious circumstances (n = 876), refuse to pay debt (n = 835), carry and own sharp weapons (n = 350), to oppose against crimes law (n = 276), bodily harm (n = 244) and drugs (n = 206). See Appendix 4 for additional information.

In addition to the top ten committed offenses, in Appendix 5, 149 additional crimes and the number of people who committed those acts, are listed. The offences committed by male convicts admitted to correctional and rehabilitation centers during 1998, entailed 159 types of offences committed by 13,763 convicts. As for age, the distribution of male convicts admitted to the correctional and rehabilitation centers in 1998, were the following ages: 18-27 years olds, the youth category, totaled 6,295 representing 45.74 percent of all incarcerated people (this constituted the highest percentage), The age group 28-37 years olds made up 31.39 percent, and the lowest rate, 8.3percent was the age group of 48 years and

above (Directorate of Public Security, 1998, 14).

When crimes are classified by contravention, misdemeanors, and felonies, it becomes apparent that few felonies are committed in Jordan (see Appendix 7). The distribution of convicts admitted to the centers, according to punishment during 1998, indicates that the number of males convicted for misdemeanor offenses was 12,139 convicts accounting for 88.2 percent of incarcerated individuals. Inmates convicted of contravention represents 8.2 percent and the lowest percentage was 3.6 percent for persons convicted of felonies. Felony offenders receive the severest punishments.

With regard to sentencing length, the male offenders sentenced to the correctional and rehabilitation centers in 1998, for a punishment period of one week up to less than one year totaled 10,246 convicts accounting for 74.45 percent of all those incarcerated. For a punishment period of one to three years, the rate of those incarcerated was 13.75 percent followed by the punishment period of 24 hours - one week representing 8.2 percent. Sixteen (16) persons were sentenced to death during 1998 (Directorate of Public Security Statistics, 1998, 37).

The correctional and rehabilitation centers for foreigners (see Appendix 8A for Arab nationalities and Appendix 8B for non-Arab nationalities) show that the male convicts of foreign origins admitted to the centers in 1998 amounted to 902 for a conviction rate of 6.55 percent. The total male convicts in centers for foreigners totaled 876 of Arab origin constituting 97.14 percent and 26 convicts of non-Arab origins constituting 2.86 percent of the total foreign male convicts. It is worth mentioning that convicts of Egyptian nationality admitted to the centers totaled 413 persons at a rate of 45.79 percent thus constituting the highest percentage among the foreigners of Arab origins. Convicts of Pakistani nationality

were eight constituting 0.88 percent which is the highest rate among the foreigners of non-Arab nationalities.

In Appendix 9 the distribution of male offenders admitted to the correctional and rehabilitation centers for offences against the person in 1998 totaled 1,035 inmates. The most frequently committed offense against persons was the offence of bodily harm. Approximately 22 percent (n = 224) offenders committed that act. The next most frequently convicted offense for crimes against a person is the offense of property trespass (19.03%).

Another classification of crimes in Jordan are those of moral turpitude. Male convicts admitted to the correctional and rehabilitation centers under these offences during 1998 reached 461 persons accounting for 3.35percent of the total male convicts. Rape (to tear off privacy) was the most frequently committed offense in these offense types (n = 173, 37.53%). The second most frequently reported crime of moral turpitude was immoral acts (n = 62, 13.45%). See Appendix 10 for a listing of all the offenses involving moral turpitude.

In 1998 under offences against property 5,325 males were convicted for these offences (38.69%). The most frequent crime in this category is issuing uncovered checks (n = 2,555, 47.98%). Theft was the second most frequent offense (n = 1,319, 24.77%). See Appendix 11 for a listing of all the offenses classified as offenses against property. The final category of offenses in Jordan are drugs, drunkenness and begging offences. In 1998 there where 3,006 (21.84%) males incarcerated for these acts. Drunkenness topped the list with 2,604 convicts (86.63%). Drug offence was second (n = 206, 6.85%). See Appendix 12 for a listing of all the offenses classified as drugs, drunkenness, and begging offenses.

In the previous data, information concerning males was presented. When data are

reviewed concerning females admitted to the correctional and rehabilitation centers in 1998, the top ten crimes committed by women is quite different than those committed by males. Female convicts (n = 296) were most likely of being convicted of the offense of suspicious circumstances (n = 42, 14.18%). The second most frequent offense committed by women in Jordan was the offense of uncovered check (n = 37, 12.49%). See Appendix 13 for a listing of all the top ten offenses committed by women in 1998. The age of these women is outlined in Appendix 14. The largest age group was 18-27 years old (n = 148, 49.99%), followed by the age group 28-37 years old (34.47%).

The final group of offenders evaluated were male juveniles. Fifty-five male (n = 55) juveniles were incarcerated for committing 26 different crime types. Drunkenness was the most frequent offense committed by juveniles (n = 6, 10.91%). See Appendix 15 and 16 for more information on the crime types committed by juveniles in Jordan and the length of sentences they serve.

Summary:

Having discussed the most important data, which show the magnitude of crime in Jordan dealing with adult and juvenile convicts, in the next chapter, conclusions, problems which confronted the researcher, and recommendations will be present. In this chapter, Jordan's correctional population was described.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATIONS

Crime in Jordan is an ever-increasing problem (Appendix 2 and 3) and it will not be solved automatically. In fact the solving of said problem is an educational duty that requires participation of the whole society. As crime is one of the most serious social phenomena that threaten the tenacity of the society and exploit its abilities and resources further to obstructing its progress, it is, therefore, necessary to study the matter closely to arrive at definite solutions to deal with this problem.

The Directorate of public security which is charged with the responsibility of overseeing the correctional and rehabilitation centers adopted certain policies to achieve its objectives of prisoners correction and rehabilitation to enable them to become useful members in the society. It is to be observed that the prisons have developed and became different from their former condition. However, the Directorate of Public Security endeavors to adopt all fair rules and principles to realize educational and correctional objectives for the prisoner's community.

Jordan is considered one of the fast developing countries with regard to population as the rate of the annual natural growth of population reached (3.6%) and the total birth rate of the Jordanian woman is about seven children on the average. Furthermore, the Jordanian society is a youthful community in the sense that more than half the population are below (15) fifteen years of age and about (20%) are below five and that is the reason why juvenile offences constitute (14.3%) of the total offences committed Kingdom-wide and the greater contribution in juvenile offences is made by the age group of (12-15 years) (Shanag, 1991, 470-471).

From the study made on twelve correctional and rehabilitation centers in Jordan (Appendix1), it can be observed that the biggest centers are Suwaga, Al Juwaidah and Gafgafa where the greater number of the correctional and rehabilitation programs are available specially the vocational workshops.

Evidently the method followed at the correction and rehabilitation centers with regard to adults is the internal policy which requires that the correctional and rehabilitation processes be conducted inside the prisons using religious and educational programs and at the same time seeking to train the inmates on vocational occupations that will assist them in finding jobs outside the prison.

As mentioned before, adoption of programs of internal correction and rehabilitation of the prisoners is the prevailing policy, nevertheless certain remarks are pointed out here as follows:

1. Lack of sufficient programs in all correctional and rehabilitation centers.
2. The only authority establishing vocational workshops and providing the materials necessary for them is the Directorate of Public Security and it is also the authority bearing all expenses and costs.
3. The products are mostly marketed to the Force staff and to the consumer society of the Directorate of Public Security.
4. On reviewing the objectives of the workshops and facilities of the correctional and rehabilitation centers it was found that said workshops and facilities were used by inmates only to cover the expenses of the correctional and rehabilitation centers further to providing some requirements of the Public Security staff within the capacities available.

5. There are no programs or services of the society which the inmates can be used to execute outside the prison, as most of them are internal.

With regard to the juridical and administrative procedures it was observed that coordination among the penitentiaries is confronted with several problems due to existence of various authorities responsible for the punitive system such as police, courts and correctional centers. Such problems include the following: -

1. Existence of several convicts and persons under juridical or administrative detention makes coordination among said cases difficult.
2. The administrative detention which is restricted to immoral matters and it is imposed to protect the parties involved in such cases from facing assault or due to insistence on continuing the criminal behavior and aggression as in cases of repeated theft, drunkenness and disturbance of public peace. In this respect it is observed that there are several punishments for such cases as a person who is administratively detained more than once will become used to being imprisoned and released repeatedly specially when providing the required bail, the matter which deprive the administrative detention concept from its main objective which is to protect the society, bearing in mind that detaining such person for an indefinite period will harm him and makes him lose confidence in himself and consequently tend to commit illicit acts. Furthermore, the mingling of the administrative detainee with other professional criminals will cause penetration of criminal attitude deep into him. The fact that the administrative detainee is not subject to the correctional and rehabilitation programs even if he is detained for a long period makes him even more

dangerous to the society. The grumbling of inmates will increase the center's obligations and may disturb the progress of its normal works in addition to burdening the budget of the Directorate of Public Security with high expenses for provision of food and services to said inmates.

3. Juridical detainees also face various difficulties such as the detention warrants sometimes do not coincide with the inmates name further to failure to state the accusation in the warrant and the detention warrants mostly fail to arrive in due course as they are delivered by hand.
4. On the other hand convicts also face several difficulties such as the judgement memorandums sometimes fail to state the inmate's name and the accusation often not stated in a clear manner. Sometimes sentences for of week imprisonment are sent from distant regions and when they arrive at the center, a period of only two or three days will be remaining.
5. The inmate's post-release problems specially the society's reaction and the lack of follow up care.
6. The available studies indicate that the prisoners suffer from long leisure periods as a result of non-existence of suitable programs to amuse them. The correctional and rehabilitation programs for juveniles depend on the open door policy for rehabilitation and training of juveniles on certain professions and occupations to enable them fit in the society under the supervision of the Department of Social Development.

However, the correctional and rehabilitation programs proved to be insufficient specially that the rate of offences committed by the juveniles is relatively high as compared

with those committed by the adults. Thus there various obstacles confronting the correction and rehabilitation of the juveniles including: -

1. The texts of laws, especially the Juvenile Law No. (23) of 1968 contains vague articles such as Article (3) that states that no juvenile must be hand cuffed or feted except in cases where he shows rebellion and violence. What is the criteria and extent of violence and rebellion? (Al Hasa, 1994, 37).
2. The investigation duty is entrusted to police and public security staff only without taking in consideration the juvenile's psychological and educational formation.
3. Inspire of the fact that juvenile law stipulated establishment of a juvenile court but no such special court has yet been established and there is no judge specialized in juvenile affairs.
4. The court decision is mostly not congruent with the report of the Behavior Supervisor. (Al Hasa, 1994).
5. Although juvenile cases are considered urgent, yet juveniles are kept under detention for long periods in the correction home pending issuance of judgement. Such detention period may sometimes extend to tens of weeks, bearing in mind that the judgement period is often less than the detention period (Al Hasa, 1994).
6. The process of keeping the juvenile under the observation and guidance of the Behavior Supervisor for a fixed period in his natural environment where he used to live with his family, is facing various problems such as incompetence of the behavior supervisors who fail to conduct a psychological study on the juvenile or carry out proper diagnosis of his case. Moreover, the overburdening of the supervisor with a workload that requires him to deal with numerous cases at the same time.

7. Most of the programs made available to the juveniles are limited to training them on professions and occupations to assist them after leaving the penitentiary and no new programs (e.g. community service..etc). Are introduced.
8. A further problem in this respect is the fact that the correctional and rehabilitation centers are established in residential areas where the population is not welcoming their existence due to lack of awareness of the role of such institutions. In spite of having taken cognizance of the findings of the former researchers as well as the former studies and statistics on the role of the correctional and rehabilitation centers in Jordan in rectifying adult inmates (convicts and detainees) as well as juveniles, yet this research was confronted with various difficulties including:
 - a. Non-availability of sufficient references and information on the correction and rehabilitation centers, specially written information, bearing in mind that most of the information included herein are verbally furnished by officials of said centers.
 - b. Most former studies are about the social services extended to the inmates and also about the prisoners and juvenile's social circumstances.
 - c. There is no special head quarters for the correctional and rehabilitation centers and the Director of Public Security manages the prisons.
 - d. The researcher has noticed that the staff working in said centers is of a military nature and that said centers lack specialized civil staff.
 - e. The Jordanian Society looks upon crime, and particularly the

offenders, in a very adverse manner and in most cases reject them and refuse to deal with them, the matter that forces the offenders to recourse to crime.

- f. The financial difficulties constitute the major reason for lack of other correctional and rehabilitation programs outside the prisons. Moreover, there are no authorities other than the Directorate of Public Security sufficient loans to finance the establishment of new correctional and rehabilitation programs.
- g. Non-availability of understanding and well-trained human force to work in said correctional and rehabilitation centers.
- h. The understanding of the center employees coincides with that of the society i.e. lack of confidence and hope in the prisoner.
- i. Crimes in Jordan are mostly offences against property due to existence of economic and financial problems facing certain individuals.
- j. The juvenile problems are of an educational nature as most offenders suffer from family disintegration and lack of necessary guardianship and supervision further to financial problems as well as non-availability of sports clubs, which can accommodate the juveniles instead of letting them, wander in the streets.

According to the foregoing and the former conclusions available about the correctional and rehabilitation centers, the researcher submits the following recommendations:

- The society needs comprehensive awareness campaigns on dealing with crime and offenders in order to give them a second opportunity to integrate in the society. The Ministry of Information can organize this campaign through showing programs and awareness publications about the role of the correctional and rehabilitation centers in rectifying the inmates.
- The researcher recommends establishment of new specialization's in colleges and universities to teach the new correctional and rehabilitation systems which are being applied in other countries of the world in addition to lecturing the staff of said centers about the significance of the new and old programs in the correctional and rehabilitation process.
- Selection and training of staff working in said centers according to scientific and specialized principles to enable them carry out their duty in the best manner possible. Furthermore, the concept of prison guard must be changed to one of prison reformer.
- A separate authority may be established to operate independently from the Directorate of Public Security to manage said prisons specially the correctional and rehabilitation programs.
- New programs must be permitted to be proposed by the citizens in order to invest a greater number of inmates in projects useful for the society.
- A correctional and rehabilitation external program must be permitted to be implemented outside the prison under the supervision of supervisors who are specialized in said type of programs in the interest of the society and the individual citizen.
- The Jordanian society lacks laborers to serve the society in several fields such as

agriculture, building of schools as well as gardening. Etc. In view of the financial difficulties, employment of inmates who are normally given low salaries will benefit the society and at the same time occupy the leisure time of the inmates who remain idle inside the prison for most of the time.

- The researcher recommends separation of detainees from convicts and to minimize the detention period and include the detainees in the correctional and rehabilitation activities if they are to stay in the centers for long periods.
- Specialized administrative authorities must be established to register complete information about detainees and convicts and to see to it that the details in the detention and judgement warrants are correct.
- The researcher recommends that the juvenile law be revised to become more definite in its texts and also with regard to methods of dealing with the juveniles.
- A specialized juridical authority, which is aware of the juvenile's mentality, must be established to deal with juveniles in addition to a special juvenile court to be presided over by a specialized juvenile judge.
- Juveniles must be completely separated from adults including the geographical site.
- Other correctional and rehabilitation programs must be established to include the juveniles therein.
- The core of the juveniles problem i.e. supervision and guardianship by the citizens, must be solved in addition to establishment of as big a number as possible of sports and cultural clubs further to public gardens and parks to insure youth avoidance of crime and evil friends and acquaintances.

In conclusion, the researcher is of the opinion that the subject of this research

specially availability of diverse correctional and rehabilitation programs further to other programs such as community service, can not be achieved unless the society changes its understanding and attitude about the offenders in addition to establishment of new bodies that assist said centers by providing them with financial and specialized human resources.

It is the researcher's belief that if all above mentioned recommendations are implemented diligently in collaboration with the concerned authorities, they will provide the society with various benefits and resources. Furthermore it has been established that crime is a social problem and the offender who commits the crime is a sick person requiring treatment and assistance.

However, what is more important is to provide the correctional and rehabilitation centers with specialized psychiatrists to assist the inmates and apply the appropriate treatment programs on them, as offenders are mostly sick persons who need treatment as in drug and drunkenness cases. The existence of educated persons who are trained on dealing with inmates at correctional and rehabilitation centers and well acquainted with the contemporary programs applied in advanced countries of the world, will definitely insure success of said programs and reduce crime in Jordan.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Ahmed, Khalefa. (1969). *Mogadema Fe Derast Allsolook Alejrami*. Cairo: Egypt.
- Al Bahri, Nasreen Abdullah Abdulgader. (1995). *The Institutional Care Of Delinquent Juveniles In Jordan*. Amman: Jordan University.
- Al Garaibah, Faker Mohamad Awth. (1998). *Communications And Social Service*. Amman: Jordan University.
- Al Harahshe, Kwther. (1994). *Family Problems And The Juvenile In Jordan*. Amman: Balqa University.
- Al Hasa, Ahmed. (1994). *The Methods In Jordan For Preventing Juveniles Delinquency*. Amman: Jordan's Social Services.
- Al Mehasen, Hamed Waleed. (1998). *Study About Juvenile Delinquency In Jordan And Family Broken*. Amman: Jordan University.
- Al Sa'oud Lubna. (1994). *The Affect Of The Correctional System In Jordan Play On Juvenile*. Amman: Jordan University.
- Al Saleh, Usama. (1998). *Judicial And Administration Procedures For Convicts And Social Service*. Amman: Directorate Of Public Security.
- Al Saleh, Usama. (1996). *The Jordanian Charitable Society For Protection Of Inmates Of Correctional And Rehabilitation Center's*. Amman: Directorate Of Public Security.
- Al Zo'abi, Ahmed Tyseer. (1997). *The Collection For The Laws And Regulations*. Amman: Legal Department For The Public Security.
- Carlson, Garrett. (1999). *Prison And Jail Administration*. Maryland: An Aspen Publication.

- Champion, Dean J. (1993). *Research Methods For Criminal Justice And Criminology*. New Jersey: Prentice- Hall, Inc.
- CIA. *The World Factbook*. Washington, D.C. 1999.
- Correction And Rehabilitation Programs*. (1994). Amman: Directorate Of Public Security.
- Halasa, Abee. (1971). *Usus Al- Tashri's Wa- Al- Nizam Al- Qadai*. Amman: The Institution For Arabic Studies.
- Killane, Farooq. (1966). *Al- Mahakim Al- Khassah Fl Al- Urdan*. Biroot: Lebanon.
- Klein, R. Andrew. (1997). *Alternative Sentencing, Intermediate Sanctions And Probation*. (2ed). Cincinnati: Anderson Publishing Co.
- Kurian, George. Thomas. (1992). *Encyclopedia Of The Third World*. (4th ed). Volume II. New York: Facts On File.
- Ma'mon, Salama. (1981). *Aelm All- Ejram. Dar All- Nahta Al- Arabia*: Cairo.
- Najem, Mohamed. (1998). *Crime And Punishment*. Amman: Jordan University.
- Publication Manual Of The American Psychological Association*. (3rd ed.). (1988). Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.
- Rawashdah, Hussein. Naser, Abdalah. (1992). *Prison Society In Jordan*. Amman: Rahama College.
- The Rules And Regulations In The Correctional And Rehabilitation Institutions In Jordan*. (1994) Amman: The Directorate Of Public Security.
- Shanag, Abdel Hafeeth Mohamed Hamed. (1991). *Juvenile's Delinquency In Jordan*. Tunis: Tunis University.
- Statistics Tables For The Directorate Of Public Security*. (1998). Amman: Directorate Of Public Security.

Turner, Barry. (2000). The Statesman's Yearbook, The Politics, Cultures, And Economics
Of The World. London: Sara Liayd.

COURT CASES CITED:

The Civil Trails Code Law Of 1988 No. (24).

The Criminal Trails Code Law Of 1961 No. (9).

The Hashemite Kingdom Of Jordan. Department Of Statistics. June 2000.

The General Amnesty Law Of 1992 No. (36).

The Jordanian Criminal Law Of 1960 No. (16).

The Jordanian Constitution Law Of 1952.

The Juveniles Law Of 1968 No. (23).

The Magistrate Courts Law Of 1952 No. (15).

The Prison Law Of 1953 No. (23).

The Prisons Regulation Of 1955 No. (1).

The Regular Courts Formation Law Of 1952 No. (26).

The Single Jordanian Criminal Law Of 1953 No. (53).

APPENDIX TABLE 1

Correctional And Rehabilitation Institution In Jordan.

Institution	Total Bed	Convict	Detainee(a)	Detainee(b)	Total	Surplus	Shortage
Swaqa	2450	1991	155	24	2170	-	280
Al- Jwide	724	15	1058	234	1304	583	-
Gfgfa	700	408	568	32	1008	308	-
Bereen	346	155	365	37	557	211	-
Ma'an	200	93	67	2	162	-	38
Al- Balqa	130	15	120	11	146	16	-
Al- Jafer	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
Al- Karak	94	24	45	3	72	-	22
Na'aor	84	31	80	-	111	27	-
Women Ins	450	55	65	79	199	-	251
Foreign Ins	82	-	-	70	70	-	12
Traffic Offen	50	-	15	-	15	-	35
<u>Total</u>	<u>5460</u>	<u>2778</u>	<u>2596</u>	<u>494</u>	<u>5879</u>	<u>1145</u>	<u>638</u>

Note.

Detainee(a) According To Judge Sentence (Juristically).

Detainee(b) According To Administration Reason (Administratively).

Note. The Data in Table 1 Are From Statistics to the Public Security. 01-27-2000.
Amman: Jordan.

APPENDIX TABLE 2

Convicts Admitted To Correctional And Rehabilitation Institution According To Gender In 1998.

<u>Gender</u>	<u>Convict</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Convicted Male	13763	97.50%
Convicted Juvenile Male	55	00.39%
Convicted Female	296	2.10%
Convicted Juvenile Female	1	00.01%
Total	14115	100%

Note. The Data In Table 2 Are From The Statistics To The Public Security, 1998.
Amman: Jordan.

APPENDIX TABLE 3

Convicts Admitted To Correctional And Rehabilitation Institution According To

Gender In 1997.

<u>Gender</u>	<u>Convict</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Convicted Male	98.6	99.15%
Convicted Juvenile Male	17	00.17%
Convicted Female	64	00.65%
Convicted Juvenile Female	3	00.03%
Total	9890	100%

Note. The Data In Table 3 Are From The Statistics To The Public Security, 1998.
Amman: Jordan.

APPENDIX TABLE 4**Convicted Males As Per To The Top Ten Crimes In 1998.**

Number	Crime	Convict	Percentage
1	Drunkenness	2604	18.84%
2	Uncovered Checks	2555	18.57%
3	Theft	1319	09.59%
4	To conceal from constrains residence	892	06.49%
5	Suspicious circumstances	876	06.39%
6	Refuse to pay debt	835	06.08%
7	Carry and own sharp weapon	350	02.53%
8	To oppose against crimes law	276	02.02%
9	Bodily harm	224	01.63%
10	Drugs	206	01.51%
<u>Special Total</u>		10137	73.65%
<u>General Total</u>		13763	100.00%

**Note. The Data In Table 4 Are From The Statistics To The Public Security, 1998.
Amman: Jordan.**

APPENDIX TABLE 5

Convicted Males As Per Type Of Crime During 1998.

Number	Crime	Convict	Percentage
1	First degree murder	24	0.174%
2	Second degree murder	30	0.219%
3	Third degree murder	2	0.015%
4	Murder	53	0.385%
5	Associate to murder	4	0.029%
6	To begin a murder	51	0.370%
7	To intermeddle in a murder	6	0.044%
8	To incite a murder	2	0.015%
9	To cause a death	17	0.124%
10	Fight	45	0.327%
11	Bodily harm	224	1.627%
12	Serious injury	21	0.153%
13	To cause injury	18	0.131%
14	Cure retarding	12	0.087%
15	Hit by car	33	0.240%
16	Accident	7	0.051%
17	To traverse territory of house	197	1.431%
18	Threaten	144	1.046%
19	To despise	96	0.697%
20	Steal a vision	4	0.029%

TABLE 5 CONTINUED

<u>Number</u>	<u>Crime</u>	<u>Convict</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
21	To meddle with people	13	0.094%
22	Hit	26	0.189%
23	To incite a hit	3	0.022%
24	To prevent freedom	3	0.022%
25	Tyranny	28	0.203%
26	To begin Tyranny	17	0.124%
27	To tear off privacy	173	1.257%
28	To begin with tear off	16	0.116%
29	Defame the honor	2	0.015%
30	Kidnap	5	0.036%
31	To incite wickedness	9	0.065%
32	Moral turpitude	34	0.247%
33	Immoral act	62	0.450%
34	Involve with girls	60	0.437%
35	Wickedness	10	0.074%
36	Open house for wickedness	16	0.116%
37	Own material against morality	29	0.211%
38	Theft	1319	9.584%
39	Associate to theft	29	0.211%
40	To begin theft	78	0.567%
41	To intermeddle in theft	3	0.022%

TABLE 5 CONTINUED

Number	Crime	Convict	Percentage
42	Sell & buy material stolen	13	0.094%
43	Own stolen things	2	0.015%
44	Robbery	26	0.189%
45	Pickpocket	8	0.058%
46	To sly	119	0.865%
47	To offend faithfulness	128	0.930%
48	To deceive	24	0.174%
49	To deceive scales	12	0.087%
50	Refuse to pay debt	835	6.067%
51	Uncovered Check	2555	18.564%
52	Destroy public property	17	0.124%
53	Destroy people property	74	0.538%
54	Use other property	23	0.167%
55	Blackmail	1	0.007%
56	Accident by car	47	0.341%
57	Hide foundling	2	0.015%
58	Participate in felony	10	0.074%
59	Forge	49	0.356%
60	To counterfeit money	6	0.044%
61	Own counterfeit	43	0.312%
62	Forge document	2	0.015%

TABLE 5 CONTINUED

Number	Crime	Convict	Percentage
63	Destroy document	5	0.036%
64	Forge passport	3	0.022%
65	Destroy passport	2	0.015%
66	Force signature	3	0.022%
67	To oppose against crimes law	276	2.005%
68	To conceal from constrains residence	892	6.481%
69	To oppose against prison law	2	0.015%
70	Escape from custody	17	0.124%
71	To oppose against health law	16	0.116%
72	To oppose against skills law	5	0.036%
73	To oppose against work's law	13	0.094%
74	To oppose against agriculture's law	12	0.087%
75	To oppose against tree's law	20	0.146%
76	To oppose against store's law	50	0.364%
77	To oppose against exchange's law	3	0.022%
78	To oppose against tax's law	1	0.007%
79	To oppose against foreigner's law	5	0.036%
80	To oppose against water's law	1	0.007%
81	To oppose against passport's law	2	0.015%
82	Give false information	32	0.233%
83	Give false document	39	0.283%

TABLE 5 CONTINUED

Number	Crime	Convict	Percentage
84	False witness	12	0.087%
85	Destroy court room	31	0.225%
86	To fabricate	6	0.044%
87	Make trouble	19	0.138%
88		7	0.051%
89	Run from Accident	4	0.029%
90	To dig through cemetery	13	0.094%
91	Trade treasury	1	0.007%
92	Suspicious circumstances	876	6.365%
93	Disturbance of public peace	33	0.240%
94	Flee	2	0.015%
95	Cross bounded	157	1.134%
96	Illegal entry	43	0.312%
97	Swear untruth	3	0.022%
98	Disturb justice	2	0.015%
99	Bribe	10	0.074%
100	Abduction	11	0.080%
101	Use his position in job	7	0.051%
102	Neglect his job	5	0.036%
103	Run from army	14	0.102%

TABLE 5 CONTINUED

Number	Crime	Convict	Percentage
104	Disturb employees	28	0.203%
105	Disturb police officers	173	1.257%
106	Use other names	36	0.261%
107	Destroy stamps	2	0.015%
108	Export illegal material	1	0.007%
109	Use drugs	17	0.124%
110	Trade drugs	2	0.015%
111	Plant Marijuana	1	0.007%
112	Plant Hashish	1	0.007%
113	Sedative	4	0.029%
114	Own sedative materials	44	0.319%
115	Trade dangerous bills	1	0.007%
116	Smell drugs	41	0.298%
117	Drugs	206	1.497%
118	Drunkenness	2604	18.920%
119	Gambling	25	0.182%
120	Homeless	4	0.029%
121	Begging	56	0.407%
122	Revile religion (Prophets)	15	0.109%
123	Violence	2	0.015%
124	Treason	2	0.015%

TABLE 5 CONTINUED

Number	Crime	Convict	Percentage
125	Have secret information	2	0.015%
126	Join illegal organization	28	0.203%
127	Illegal groups	1	0.007%
128	Refuse to obey army orders	1	0.007%
129	To oppose against transportation's law	142	1.032%
130	Drive without license	73	0.530%
131	Drunk drivers	63	0.458%
132	Carry & own sharp weapon	350	2.544%
133	Carry & own guns	55	0.399%
134	Trade guns	23	0.167%
135	Fire guns	2	0.015%
136	Own pumps	7	0.015%
137	Make fire	15	0.109%
138	Start fire	1	0.007%
139	Practice medicine without license	1	0.007%
140	Bad words against God	55	0.399%
141	Not respect (Ramadan)	34	0.312%
142	To despise religion	9	0.065%
143	Jugglery	2	0.015%

TABLE 5 CONTINUED

Number	Crime	Convict	Percentage
144	Adultery	15	0.109%
145	Fornication	5	0.036%
146	Rape girl under 18	16	0.116%
147	Rape	2	0.015%
148	To corrupt marriage	7	0.051%
149	Illegal marriage	4	0.029%
TOTAL		13763	100.00%

Note. The Data In Table 5 Are From The Statistics To The Public Security, 1998.
Amman: Jordan.

APPENDIX TABLE 6

Male Convicts According To The Age Group In 1998

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Male Convicts</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
18- 27 year	6295	45.74%
28- 37 year	4320	31.39%
38- 47 year	2005	14.57%
48- and over	1143	08.30%
Total	13763	100.00%

Note. The Data In Table 6 Are From The Statistics To The Public Security, 1998.
Amman: Jordan.

APPENDIX TABLE 7

Male Convicts According To The Type Of Punishment In 1998.

<u>Type Of Punishment</u>	<u>Male Convicts</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Contravention	1129	08.20
Misdemeanor	12139	88.20%
Felony	495	03.60%
<u>Total</u>	<u>13763</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

**Note. The Data In Table 7 Are From The Statistics To The Public Security, 1998.
Amman: Jordan.**

APPENDIX TABLE 8/A

Male Convicts Of Foreign (A) Nationalities During 1998.

<u>Number</u>	<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Male Convicts</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
1	Iraqi	245	27.16%
2	Egyptian	413	45.79%
3	Saudi	47	05.21%
4	Sudan	25	02.78%
5	Syrian	86	09.54%
6	Kuwait	3	00.33%
7	Lebanon	4	00.44%
8	Yemen	10	01.12%
9	Morocco	2	00.22%
10	Palestine	36	04.00%
11	Tunisia	1	00.11%
12	Bahrain	1	00.11%
13	Algeria	3	00.33%
Special Total		876	97.14%

Note.

A Foreign Are For Arabic Nationality (Not Jordanian).

The Data In Table 8/A Are From The Statistics To The Public Security, 1998.

Amman: Jordan.

APPENDIX TABLE 8/B

Male Convicts Of Foreign (a) Nationalities During 1998.

<u>Number</u>	<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Male Convicts</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
14	Indo	5	00.55%
15	Pakistani	8	00.88%
16	Turkey	7	00.77%
17	Israel	2	00.22%
18	Sri Lanka	1	00.11%
19	Bangladesh	2	00.22%
20	Philippines	1	00.11%
Special Total		26	02.86%
General Total		902	100.00%

Note.

A Foreign Are For Non Arabic Nationality.

The Data In Table 8/B Are From The Statistics To The Public Security, 1998.
Amman: Jordan.

APPENDIX TABLE 9

Male Convicts According To Offenses Committed Against The Person In 1998.

<u>Number</u>	<u>Crime</u>	<u>Convict</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
1	First degree murder	24	2.32%
2	Second degree murder	30	2.90%
3	Third degree murder	2	0.19%
4	Murder	53	5.12%
5	Associate to murder	4	0.39%
6	To begin a murder	51	4.93%
7	To intermeddle in murder	6	0.58%
8	To incite a murder	2	0.19%
9	To cause a death	17	1.64%
10	Fight	45	4.35%
11	Bodily harm	224	21.64%
12	Serious hurt	21	2.03%
13	To cause a hurt	18	1.74%
14	occur retarding	12	1.16%
15	Hit by car	33	3.19%
16	Accident	7	0.68%
17	Property trespass	197	19.03%
18	Threaten	144	13.91%
19	To despise	96	9.27%
20	Steal a vision	4	0.39%

TABLE 9 CONTINUED

Number	Crime	Convict	Percentage
21	To meddle with people	13	1.26%
22	Hit	26	2.51%
23	To incite a hit	3	0.29%
24	To prevent freedom	3	0.29%
Total		1035	100.00%

Note.

**The Data In Table 9 Are From The Statistics To The Public Security, 1998.
Amman: Jordan.**

APPENDIX TABLE 10**Male Convicts As Per Offences Involving Moral Turpitude During 1998.**

Number	Crime	Convict	Percentage
1	Tyranny	28	6.07%
2	To begin tyranny	17	3.69%
3	To tear off privacy	173	37.53%
4	To begin with tear off	16	3.47%
5	Defame the honor	2	0.43%
6	Kidnap	5	1.08%
7	To incite wickedness	9	1.95%
8	Moral turpitude	34	7.38%
9	Immoral act	62	13.45%
10	Involve with girls	60	13.02%
11	Wickedness	10	2.17%
12	Open house for wickedness	16	3.47%
13	Own materials against morality	29	6.29%
Total		461	100.00%

Note.

**The Data In Table 10 Are From The Statistics To The Public Security, 1998.
Amman: Jordan.**

APPENDIX TABLE 11

Male Convicts According To Offenses Against Property In 1998.

<u>Number</u>	<u>Crime</u>	<u>Convict</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
1	Normal Theft	1319	24.77%
2	Associate to theft	29	0.54%
3	To begin theft	78	1.46%
4	To intermeddle in theft	3	0.06%
5	Sell & buy material stolen	13	0.24%
6	Own stolen things	2	0.04%
7	Robbery	26	0.49%
8	Pickpocket	8	0.15%
9	To sly	119	2.23%
10	To offend faithfulness	128	2.41%
11	To deceive	24	0.45%
12	To deceive scales	12	0.23%
13	Refuse to pay debt	835	15.68%
14	Uncovered Check	2555	47.98%
15	Destroy public property	17	0.32%
16	Destroy people's property	74	1.39%
17	Use people's thing	23	0.43%
18	Blackmail	1	0.02%
19	Accident by car	47	0.88%
20	Hide foundling	2	0.04%

TABLE 11 CONTINUED

<u>Number</u>	<u>Crime</u>	<u>Convict</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
21	Participate in felony	10	0.19%
Total		5325	100.00%

Note.

The Data In Table 11 Are From The Statistics To The Public Security, 1998.
Amman: Jordan.

APPENDIX TABLE 12

Male Convicts As Per To Offenses Involving Drugs, Drunkenness And Begging During 1998.

Number	Crime	Convict	Percentage
1	Use drugs	17	0.57%
2	Trade drugs	2	0.07%
3	Plant Marijuana	1	0.03%
4	Plant Hashish	1	0.03%
5	Sedative	4	0.14%
6	Own sedative materials	44	1.46%
7	Trade dangerous bill	1	0.03%
8	Smell drugs	41	1.36%
9	Drugs	206	6.85%
10	Drunkenness	2604	86.63%
11	Gambling	25	0.83%
12	Homeless	4	0.14%
13	Begging	56	1.86%
Total		3006	100.00%

Note.

The Data In Table 12 Are From The Statistics To The Public Security, 1998.

Amman: Jordan

APPENDIX TABLE 13

Female Convicts According To The Top Ten Crimes In 1998.

<u>Number</u>	<u>Crime</u>	<u>Convict</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
1	Suspicious circumstances	42	14.18%
2	Uncovered Check	37	12.49%
3	Begging	31	10.46%
4	Theft	28	9.45%
5	To conceal from constrains residence	24	8.11%
6	To oppose against crimes law	22	7.43%
7	Drunkenness	17	5.74%
8	Adultery	12	4.05%
9	Refuse to pay debt	11	3.72%
10	Wickedness	11	3.72%
Special Total		235	79.35%
General Total		296	100.00%

Note.

The Data In Table 13 Are From The Statistics To The Public Security, 1998.

Amman: Jordan.

APPENDIX TABLE 14

Female Convicts As Per The Age Group In 1998.

<u>Number</u>	<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Female Convicts</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
1	18- 27 year	148	49.99%
2	28- 37 year	102	34.47%
3	38- 47 year	29	9.80%
4	48- and over	17	5.74%
Total		296	100.00%

Note.

The Data In Table 14 Are From The Statistics To The Public Security, 1998.
Amman: Jordan.

APPENDIX TABLE 15

Juvenile Male Convicts According To The Type Of Crime During 1998.

Number	Crime	Convict	Percentage
1	First Degree Murder	2	3.64%
2	Second Degree Murder	3	5.43%
3	Murder	2	3.64%
4	Associate to murder	2	3.64%
5	To begin a murder	2	3.64%
6	To incite a murder	1	1.82%
7	Bodily hurt	1	1.82%
8	Property trespass	2	3.64%
9	Rape	1	1.82%
10	To tear off privacy	5	9.09%
11	To begin with tear off	1	1.82%
12	Theft	3	5.43%
13	Associate to theft	1	1.82%
14	Refuse to pay debt	2	3.64%
15	Uncovered Check	2	3.64%
16	Destroy public property	1	1.82%
17	Destroy people's property	2	3.64%
18	Use people's thing	1	1.82%
19	To conceal from constrains residence	1	1.82%
20	To oppose against tree's law	1	1.82%

TABLE 15 CONTINUED

<u>Number</u>	<u>Crime</u>	<u>Convict</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
21	Suspicious circumstances	4	7.27%
22	Cross bounded	4	7.27%
23	Disturb police officers	2	3.64%
24	Drunkness	6	10.91%
25	Begging	1	1.82%
26	Criminal corporation	2	3.64%
	Total	55	100.00%

Note.

**The Data In Table 15 Are From The Statistics To The Public Security, 1998.
Amman: Jordan.**

APPENDIX TABLE 16

Juvenile Male Convicts According To The Punishment Duration In 1998.

<u>Sentence</u>	<u>Convict</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
24 hour- less than week	4	7.27%
week- less than a year	30	54.54%
1- 3 years	13	23.64%
4- 6 years	2	3.64%
7- 9 years	0	0.00%
10- 12 years	5	9.09%
13- 15 years	1	1.82%
16- 18 years	0	0.00%
19 years	0	0.00%
20 years	0	0.00%
For Life	0	0.00%
Executed	0	0.00%
Total	55	100.00%

Note.

The Data In Table 16 Are From The Statistics To The Public Security, 1998.
Amman: Jordan.



Youngstown State University / One University Plaza / Youngstown, Ohio 44555-0001

June 21, 2000

Dr. Tammy A. King, Assistant Professor
Department of Criminal Justice
Khalood Sami Ahmed, Graduate Student
Department of Criminal Justice
UNIVERSITY

RE: HSRC Protocol #129-2000

Dear Dr. King and Mr. Ahmed:

The Human Subjects Research Committee has reviewed your Protocol, "Correctional System in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan," (HSRC #129-2000), and determined that it is exempt from full committee review based on a DHHS Category 4 exemption.

Any changes in your research activity should be promptly reported to the Human Subjects Research Committee and may not be initiated without HSRC approval except where necessary to eliminate hazard to human subjects. Any unanticipated problems involving risks to subjects should also be promptly reported to the Human Subjects Research Committee.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Eric Lewandowski".

Eric Lewandowski
Administrative Co-chair
Human Subjects Research Committee

ECL/cc