

UNITED NATIONS
ECONOMIC
AND
SOCIAL COUNCIL



Distr.
GENERAL

E/CN.5/457
8 December 1970

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

COMMISSION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
Twenty-second session
1-19 March 1971
Item 5 of the provisional agenda

CRIMINALITY AND SOCIAL CHANGE

Report of the Advisory Committee of Experts on the Prevention
of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders on its fourth session

Note by the Secretary-General

The report of the Advisory Committee of Experts on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders on its fourth session, held at Kyoto, Japan, from 27 to 31 August 1970, containing its recommendations for the future work programme of the United Nations in the field of social defence is submitted to the Commission for Social Development for its consideration.

CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraphs</u>
I. ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION	1 - 9
II. THE FUTURE WORK PROGRAMME OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE FIELD OF SOCIAL DEFENCE	10 - 34
A. Social defence policies in relation to development planning	10 - 18
1. Special courses	12 - 15
2. Research	16
3. Meetings	17
4. Communication	18
B. Participation of the public in the prevention and control of crime and delinquency	19 - 22
C. Standard minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners in the light of recent developments in the correctional field	23 - 24
D. Organization of research for policy development in social defence	25 - 34
III. DECLARATION OF THE FOURTH UNITED NATIONS CONGRESS ON THE PREVENTION OF CRIME AND THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS	35 - 36
IV. OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES	37 - 42
A. Interregional advisers	39
B. Regional social defence institutes	40 - 42
V. UNITED NATIONS MACHINERY IN SOCIAL DEFENCE	43 - 50
A. Consultative Group on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders	44
B. Advisory Committee of Experts on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders	45
C. United Nations Social Defence Research Institute at Rome	46
D. <u>International Review of Criminal Policy</u>	47
E. Co-operation with non-governmental organizations . .	48 - 50

Annexes

- I. Agenda
- II. List of participants

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I. ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION

1. The Advisory Committee of Experts on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders held its fourth session at the International Conference Hall, Kyoto, Japan, from 27 to 31 August 1970. The main task of the Advisory Committee was to review the conclusions of the fourth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders in terms of their implications for future work in the field of social defence and, more specifically, to consider the work programme of the United Nations in the field of social defence during the period 1971 to 1975 which was to be submitted to the Commission for Social Development at its twenty-second session.
2. The list of members of the Advisory Committee and other participants who attended the session is contained in annex II.
3. At its opening meeting, the Advisory Committee elected Mr. Myrl Alexander, Chairman, and Mr. Norval Morris, Rapporteur.
4. Seven closed meetings were held.
5. The Advisory Committee adopted the agenda at its first meeting (see annex I).
6. In his opening statement, the representative of the Secretary-General stressed the importance of the deliberations of the Advisory Committee, which were aimed at following up the recommendations of the fourth United Nations Congress and at reviewing the present United Nations machinery in the field of social defence. He also noted that some fields of activity in the domain of social development had not been given priority for many years owing to lack of resources and for other reasons. Social defence was one of them. Encouraged, however, by the statement of the Under-Secretary-General at the opening meeting of the fourth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, as well as the recommendations of the Congress, he saw brighter prospects for social defence in the future. The task of the Advisory Committee, he stressed, was to highlight the issues properly as well as to lay down some practical suggestions for the work programme of the United Nations in the field of social defence for the next five years.
7. The Advisory Committee was of the view that the Congress had been excellently planned, with substantive issues of importance to social defence thoughtfully and usefully discussed. It expressed its appreciation to all who had helped in

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the success of the fourth United Nations Congress, particularly the Ministry of Justice of the Government of Japan and the Japanese Organizing Committee. It noted with approval the inclusion of an item entitled "Criminality and social change" on the provisional agenda of the twenty-second session of the Commission for Social Development. At that session, it was hoped, recommendations for further action would be forwarded to the Economic and Social Council and later, as appropriate, to the General Assembly. It was also hoped that the increased attention to the problems of social defence within the United Nations structure augured well for increased support in the future for efforts to seek their solution.

8. The Advisory Committee noted with particular satisfaction the observation made by the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs in a statement at the Congress that the United Nations would devote more energy and more resources to the elucidation of the problems of social defence, which he recognized as being of major importance to the future of society and to the humanitarian ideals which inspire the United Nations. Nationally, regionally and internationally, he had suggested bolder and better co-ordinated action and greatly intensified research efforts needed to be supported.

9. The Advisory Committee received the draft reports of the four sections from the Congress and commended in general the recommendations for action made in them. Specific items, summarized hereunder, were chosen for the Advisory Committee's closer consideration.

II. THE FUTURE WORK PROGRAMME OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE FIELD OF SOCIAL DEFENCE

A. Social defence policies in relation to development planning

10. The Committee considered a textual problem in the report of section I on this topic and urged those responsible for finalizing its text to ensure the inclusion in it of the idea that it is important for planners to take into account social and cultural as well as other needs in planning for economic and industrial development so that delinquency and crime might cease to be unavoidable by-products of development.

11. The four specific suggestions that were advanced in the last paragraph of the report of section I on this topic were discussed and the following views emerged.

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1. Special courses

12. Four types of courses and seminars were recommended:

(a) Courses and seminars to alert general economic and social planners to the social defence issues in their work. It was suggested that preparations for these should be begun by involving the interregional advisers in several of the courses on planning which were to be offered to senior planners at the United Nations regional institutes for social and economic planning so that, in those courses at least, one staff member would be stressing the effects that industrial, agricultural, health, and educational plans would have on crime and delinquency and what should be done about them;

(b) Courses for social defence specialists to orient them towards the more general issues of economic and social planning. It was recommended that the United Nations Social Defence Research Institute (UNSDRI) at home, the National Centre for Social and Criminological Research at Cairo, the United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders at Tokyo, and such regional United Nations institutes as might be established in the future include this topic in their courses, where appropriate;

(c) Courses for social defence personnel in sectoral planning in social defence so that developments within one criminal justice system between police, courts and corrections might be balanced effectively;

(d) Seminars bringing together general planners and social defence planners for mutual discussion of their work.

13. The inclusion of the following topics in some of the above-mentioned courses was suggested:

- (a) History and problems of social planning and of social defence planning;
- (b) Social defence and human rights;
- (c) Youth movements in the light of social defence;
- (d) Administration and practice of social defence policies;
- (e) Policies and measures of social defence in corrections.

14. Universities were seen as important institutions in the study of new social problems emerging from social and economic development and as collaborators in training courses. It was felt that they could be an effective link between the

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Government and the private sector; they could provide training in those matters for people from other countries, particularly the developing ones, and they could prepare training manuals or assist in their preparation.

15. The ideas which emerged from the Congress for courses, seminars and the production of training manuals were strongly supported by the Advisory Committee. It was recognized, of course, that financial support was a pre-condition for those training efforts and it was hoped that such training would receive sufficient priority in national and international planning. It was recommended, further, that a firm base for these efforts be laid by some students of the existing processes of planning in a few countries. It was also suggested that a few experts should be brought together to study (a) what is, in fact, happening in social and economic planning in one or two countries, (b) the extent to which social defence issues are being considered, and (c) the manner in which such studies should be taken into account. Such national studies would provide basic information for the above-mentioned courses and might also contribute significantly to the practical utility of the proposed training manuals.

2. Research

16. It was thought appropriate that research to develop pertinent planning models should be left in the first instance to universities. It was suggested, however, that the United Nations social defence programme should be more ready, here as elsewhere, to use its substantial prestige in approaching university research centres with requests for their unremunerated collaboration in specific research projects. This resource, some members of the Committee suggested, had been inadequately tapped in the past.

3. Meetings

17. The holding of national, regional and interregional meetings, as recommended in the report of section I of the Congress, was approved. At such meetings, the sensitivity of social and economic planners to social defence issues would be developed and the policies and practices of the past would be considered with a view to their improvement in the future. Attention was given to the problem of evaluation of planning which would be discussed at such meetings, and it was

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recognized that there would be difficulties in making that type of evaluation. All agreed that its importance matched its difficulty. One member suggested an international meeting to discuss the methodology of evaluation, to define the criteria of success of balanced social and economic planning with particular reference to issues of social defence, and to alert countries as to the methods that might not be feasible in their national planning work. Again, it was suggested, universities provided a resource for that type of study.

4. Communication

18. All agreed on the importance of increased international communication on the inclusion of social defence issues in national planning. Funds should be found for a substantially increased frequency of publication of the International Review of Criminal Policy, keeping in mind the possibility of regional subissues of the Review being devoted to problems of planning in specific regions.

B. Participation of the public in the prevention and control of crime and delinquency

19. There was unanimous endorsement by the Advisory Committee of the six suggestions for international action in the concluding paragraphs of the report of section II which included recommendations for more regional meetings, seminars and conferences, workshops and study groups, survey projects, dissemination of information etc. Discussion was devoted also to the importance of the role that the non-governmental organizations had played in the consideration of all four topics discussed at the Congress, but particularly of the question of public participation in social defence where, in effect, the non-governmental organizations represent community group participation in, and collaboration with, the governmental representatives at the Congress. The importance was stressed of strengthening those ties between the United Nations social defence programme and the non-governmental organizations in this field, for instance, through increased exchange of information on plans and projects.

20. In the view of the Advisory Committee, the first steps in carrying out the suggestions of section II for international action would be the following:

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(a) Endorsement of the proposed seminar in Venezuela on community group involvement in the primary prevention of crime and delinquency;

(b) Endorsement of the proposed interregional seminar at Budapest, where the important experience of Eastern and Western European countries with public participation in social defence could be brought into sharper focus for the benefit of those regions as well as for others;

(c) Endorsement of the proposed workshop on public participation in the prevention and control of criminality, intended to be held soon in India under the sponsorship of the Central Institute of Research and Training in Public Co-operation and the Indian Council for Social Welfare and support by the presence of an interregional adviser at it.

21. The role of the institutes at Cairo, Rome and Tokyo in stimulating public participation in social defence was discussed, attention being devoted to the several studies which these institutes had already pursued on aspects of this topic in the regions they serve, and on the compelling need for them to know the region they serve if they are to be effective in their teaching and research missions. The gathering of data and information on public participation in social defence programmes, as on other topics, is intimately related both to the teaching and research functions of the institutes. Proposals in that regard from the institutes at Cairo and Tokyo were reported to the Committee and welcomed by it. The Advisory Committee repeatedly stressed the urgent need to establish similar institutes to pursue these research and training functions, particularly in the Latin-American region and in Africa south of the Sahara.

22. It was also recognized that a need existed to establish, possibly in Eastern Europe, a regional institute to bridge the gaps of communication, research and training within the larger European area.

C. Standard minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners in the light of recent developments in the correctional field

23. Considerable discussion was devoted by the Advisory Committee to the conclusions set out in the report of section III of the Congress. Following it, the Advisory Committee recommended that:

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(a) The United Nations seek the endorsement of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners in their present form by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session in 1971. The recommendation for such an endorsement by the General Assembly should be brought to the attention of the Commission for Social Development as soon as possible and, through that Commission, to the Economic and Social Council;

(b) A working group be appointed promptly, as suggested by the Congress, to undertake an international evaluation of adherence to the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, to advise on strengthening national reporting on the rules, to consider the regrouping of the rules and the methods to be pursued in such a regrouping, to consider pressures which might be brought to bear to achieve a wider adherence to the rules and, as soon as practicable, to report on those matters to the Advisory Committee of Experts on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders for further pursuit of that question by the relevant organs of the United Nations.

24. Suggestions were offered as to the composition of the working group. It was recommended that the working group be a sub-committee of three, or possibly four, appointed from among the members of the Advisory Committee. The group, together with a consultant appointed by the United Nations, should plan the most efficient approach to the task defined by the Congress. As needed, it could co-opt others, outside the Advisory Committee, to assist it. The Advisory Committee felt it desirable that funds should be made available both for the consultant and for short-term consultants on special problems as they emerged. It was assumed that sufficient financial outlay would be provided to support whatever meetings of the working group were necessary.

D. Organization of research for policy development
in social defence

25. In considering this topic, section IV had tried to avoid the danger of being either too academic or too general. It had been a difficult report to draw up and it contained a series of amendments. These amendments had not, however, affected the substance of the conclusions which, in brief, were the following:

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(a) When empirical science is thought to be useful to those who formulate or implement policy, research workers should be called upon to assist them;

(b) Pure research should not be neglected in the preoccupation with the practical utility of research;

(c) Joint seminars, workshops and conferences are desirable to dispel the mutual distrust between administrators and researchers;

(d) Governments should establish research and planning bureaux and institutes to gather facts and carry out research;

(e) Systems of criminal statistics based on the decisions of all public agencies dealing with crime or offenders should be established to provide the data required for planning;

(f) Universities and United Nations bodies, such as regional and research institutes, should provide research and training fellowships and research training courses, seminars and workshops to help furnish more research workers, especially for developing areas.

26. The Committee devoted considerable discussion to the effective international dissemination of the results of research studies. It was suggested that sufficient resources should be made available to the United Nations social defence programme so that it could begin to serve a "clearing house" function, making available to Member States and members of the United Nations family of organizations, possibly through the International Review of Criminal Policy or by other means, information on the increasing number of useful research studies which were rarely known outside the boundaries of the country in which they were carried out. At the very least, it seemed desirable to the Advisory Committee that a list of sources where bibliographical material could be found should be made available through the International Review of Criminal Policy.

27. Another procedure suggested for increasing knowledge of published studies was for countries to invite experts from other countries to visit their national research institutes and participate in seminars and conferences so that international communication on research would be increased. Again, at the very least, it seemed desirable that there should be wider international dissemination of information concerning continuing or proposed research so that there would be the opportunity for scholars and experts from other countries to attend seminars and conferences.

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28. It was suggested that the United Nations itself should assume a more vigorous role in promoting national research and in encouraging cross-national comparative studies. Quite apart from financial assistance for these tasks, or the provision of expert consultants, the prestige and co-ordinating position of the United Nations could be used towards those ends.

29. It was not widely realized that the United Nations Fellowship Programme might be used for the purpose of training research workers. If developing countries decided to give such training sufficient priority under their "country programmes", they could lay the foundations of a reservoir of trained personnel necessary for their data-gathering and research systems.

30. Serious consideration was given to a proposal that one means of emphasizing the significance of research would be to convene an international meeting of ministers of justice to stress the need to integrate the products of research in their national planning. Discussion dwelt on whether there should be regional meetings or whether an effort should be made to cover a larger geographical area. The question was raised, however, as to whether ministers of justice would be the appropriate invitees, or whether the invitation should go to those ministers in each country most closely concerned with social defence problems. It was recognized that such a high-level meeting would be difficult to organize and would not be inexpensive; it was decided, therefore, that the final decision on that question should be left to the Economic and Social Council. A further possibility considered was that of suggesting to a country that it might be interested to act as host for such a meeting. It was decided that the Secretariat should be requested to study the possibility of holding such a meeting or meetings of country representatives at the ministerial level, and either to pursue that idea, taking appropriate action, or to bring it back to the Advisory Committee for consideration at a later meeting.

31. Several members discussed the desirability of the United Nations institutes and affiliated institutes conducting courses for young administrators in order to sensitize them to problems of research and its significance in their work. Generally, the institutes had to play a role in the training of researchers and in that task they might look to the interregional advisers for assistance.

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32. The representative of the United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and the President of the Congress pointed out that many countries in the Asian region were facing difficulties in forming a true picture of crime in their own country. They reported that the institute was considering a research project through which, by the use of questionnaires, a study team, and the services of alumni of the institute, it was hoped to lay the foundation for simple crime data-gathering systems for those countries in that region which required and sought that type of assistance. Properly supported, it was their view that the institute could play a useful research role of that nature, which would blend well with its primary training mission.

33. The Committee was gratified to hear from the representatives of UNICEF, the ILO and WHO of the increasingly close collaboration in the area of social defence now established between those bodies and the United Nations. The Committee noted with appreciation the important steps that had been taken by WHO by providing a consultant, as well as by sponsoring two meetings of forensic psychiatrists at the United Nations Social Defence Research Institute at Rome. The hope was expressed that such a high degree of collaboration might also be achieved with other specialized agencies. Particular attention was drawn to the important role that might appropriately be played by UNESCO in the projected development of criminological research institutes and in strengthened training programmes.

34. It would appear that the increasing attention that was being given throughout the world to the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders was tending towards closer, more supportive, more collaborative efforts. Those developments were enthusiastically welcomed; they were seen as an important breakthrough to more effective research collaboration between international bodies in social defence. Plans were discussed for further collaboration of WHO with UNSDRI; for the possibility of collaborative research on aspects of juvenile delinquency in Asia between UNICEF and the United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders; and for a variety of expanding concerns of the ILO, particularly in relation to the problem of unemployment and criminality.

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III. DECLARATION OF THE FOURTH UNITED NATIONS CONGRESS ON THE PREVENTION OF CRIME AND THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

35. The Advisory Committee was informed of the steps proposed by the United Nations to give the widest possible circulation and publicity to the Declaration of the Fourth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders. These included special measures on the part of the Secretary-General, such as a note to States Members of the United Nations and to members of the United Nations family of organizations, conveying the contents of the Declaration and asking them to publicize it; and discussion of the Declaration at the meetings of the Commission for Social Development, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly etc. The Committee warmly welcomed these plans.

36. Several members of the Advisory Committee also recognized the fact that, in relation to their diverse positions in their own countries, they could assist in publicizing the Declaration and indicated their intention to do so, using for that purpose those professional associations and journals with which they co-operated. The attention of the Committee was drawn to the need for a more precise translation of the Declaration in Russian, especially in regard to the term "violence of protest", which in its first variant in Russian was wrongly translated as "force of protest".

IV. OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES

37. The United Nations gave the Advisory Committee an over-all view of its operational activities in the field of social defence. It was stressed that the financial resources available for work in that field depended in large measure on the priorities that countries themselves gave to their requests for technical assistance under the United Nations Development Programme. In that regard, the two interregional advisers would not only call on social defence people in their visits to countries but would also contact national planners, including those in the ministries responsible for technical assistance, with a view to stressing the need for them to give adequate priority to social defence technical assistance requests. In response to strong representations concerning the importance of having "a man on the spot", when countries were elaborating their national plans, the Advisory Committee urged that every effort should be made to persuade the regional

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economic commissions to allocate at least one post to social defence, having perhaps particular concern for children and youth.

38. It was also recognized that the non-governmental organizations at the country level could play a substantial role in achieving higher priority for social defence in national planning. It was stressed that those who were to advocate such changes in national priorities and discuss them with planning agencies had to have some comprehension of the cost-benefit basis of such national planning, had to understand the processes and language of planning, and would have to make a strong case for social defence aspects playing a proper part in national development planning if socially adverse and avoidable consequences were not to flow from economic development. Their hand would be strengthened by evaluative studies of the social consequences of existing plans and the United Nations should endeavour to encourage such studies.

A. Interregional advisers

39. The Advisory Committee expressed its satisfaction with the appointment of the interregional advisers for social defence and recommended the continuation of their employment beyond the current two-year period. Their work would take time to have an impact, and they and the United Nations would need to plan for a longer, certain course. Although their main preoccupation was with developing countries, their services should also be made available where appropriate to developed countries seeking their assistance, particularly in so far as collaborative relations between international bodies or institutions and the work of the United Nations in the social defence field might be formed or strengthened by such assistance.

B. Regional social defence institutes

40. The Advisory Committee was encouraged to learn that the Government of Venezuela had indicated its willingness for Venezuela to be the host country for a second regional social defence institute. Discussions on that prospect were well advanced and in late 1970 an interregional adviser was to visit Venezuela to develop these plans. The Advisory Committee stressed the importance, particularly in the early days of such an institute, of the provision of fellowships for trainees outside the "country programmes". Regional institutes could face their

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early developmental days only with such a possibility of firm planning for trainees.

41. The Committee was advised that discussions were proceeding with two potential host countries to establish a regional social defence institute in Africa, south of the Sahara. Members of the Committee reaffirmed the strong sentiment of the Congress favouring the establishment of such an institute and commended the Secretariat on its initiative in the matter. Again, in their view, it would be necessary in the early days to provide fellowships for such an institute outside the normal arrangements under the United Nations Development Programme.

42. The Advisory Committee was informed of the training plans for the National Center for Social and Criminological Research at Cairo. The institute had preserved a close relationship with the United Nations Secretariat working in the field of social defence. The Committee noted the effective programme of the institute, and expressed its strong approval of it. The Committee also expressed its appreciation of the institute's wise use of the United Nations Social Defence Trust Fund that had been allocated to assist it in its work.

V. UNITED NATIONS MACHINERY IN SOCIAL DEFENCE

43. The Committee was advised of the over-all structure of the United Nations machinery in the field of social defence. The Committee was impressed by the range of activities that were being pursued and the relative paucity of the staff on whom this heavy burden fell. In particular, the Committee expressed its satisfaction with the preparatory work that had been done for the Fourth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and stressed the importance of those quinquennial congresses. The Committee made recommendations on six aspects of the United Nations machinery in social defence, namely:

(a) The Consultative Group on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders;

(b) The Advisory Committee of Experts on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,

(c) The United Nations Social Defence Research Institute at Rome;

(d) The International Review of Criminal Policy;

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- (e) Co-operation with non-governmental organizations;
- (f) Staff.

A. Consultative Group on the Prevention of Crime
and the Treatment of Offenders

44. It was the view of the Advisory Committee that there had been too great an overlap between the topics discussed at the last meeting of the Consultative Group on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and at the Congress. The Committee was of the opinion that the meetings of the Consultative Group should be continued, but recommended that after 1975 there be a reassessment of the value of meetings of the Consultative Group in relation to the work of the quinquennial congresses. The Committee gave some attention to the question of possible alternative names for the Consultative Group, but produced no acceptable alternative and left the solution of the question to the United Nations.

B. Advisory Committee of Experts on the Prevention
of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

45. Recognizing that there would probably be substantial modifications in the future membership of the Advisory Committee, the view was nevertheless expressed that the work of the Advisory Committee could be of more value to the United Nations programme if sufficient funds were provided for more meetings, for the convening of small working groups and sub-committees and, generally, if it were made possible for the Advisory Committee and sub-groups of its members to play a larger supporting role in the United Nations work programme. It was felt that the Advisory Committee itself should be structured to provide adequate geographical representation and representation of relevant disciplines, so that it could function both as a sounding board for policy considerations and also as a support for the staff implementing the programme.

C. United Nations Social Defence Research Institute at Rome

46. The Committee was advised of the change in plans for the United Nations Social Defence Institute (UNSDRI) at Rome and that the Institute would be the home base of the two interregional advisers. Some members of the Advisory Committee

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expressed regret at the presence of the word "research" in the title of UNSDRI, but made no suggestions for any renaming; they did suggest, however, that UNSDRI would be wise to give primary attention to technical advice, particularly to the developing countries, rather than to see itself as an institution for basic research. It should, of course, be deeply involved in research in the sense of collecting research information and data and making it widely available. The Advisory Committee was particularly pleased to learn that UNSDRI was likely to be the beneficiary of more adequate financial support than it had enjoyed in its three formative years.

D. International Review of Criminal Policy

47. Several times during the meeting references were made to increased demands that should be made on the International Review of Criminal Policy. The Committee reiterated its view of the significant role that the journal should play and strongly recommended that, hereafter, it be published twice yearly, that it be more adequately funded, and that it certainly required a full-time editor if it were to have any hope of fulfilling the demands that would be made of it.

E. Co-operation with non-governmental organizations

48. Just as the International Review of Criminal Policy required a staff member who had the Review as his primary concern, so would it be necessary, in the view of the Advisory Committee, to have a member of the Secretariat whose main duties would be the handling of the relationship between the non-governmental organizations and the United Nations in the field of social defence. As the discussion in the Congress on public participation had sharply revealed, those organized community groups had attained greater significance in the prevention and control of crime; they figured prominently in the background and structure of the United Nations social defence programme, and they merited the full-time attention of at least one staff member.

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49. All members of the Advisory Committee were aware that the Fourth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and the recommendations flowing from it had imposed sharply increased demands upon the staff of the United Nations. Specifically, the Advisory Committee noted the staff's strong capabilities that had been revealed to the social defence community in the organizing and United Nations support of the Fourth Congress. If the prevention and treatment of crime and delinquency were to receive the attention they deserved at the international level, the Advisory Committee felt that it was clearly necessary that the staff of the United Nations in the field of social defence should be substantially strengthened. The increasing concern with social defence throughout the world must be matched by an allocation of increased United Nations resources in that area.

50. The text of the report of the Advisory Committee of Experts on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders was adopted unanimously.

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ANNEXES

Annex I

AGENDA

1. Election of officers
2. Introductory statement by the representative of the Secretary-General
3. Adoption of the agenda
4. The future work programme of the United Nations in the field of social defence
5. United Nations machinery for action in the field of social defence, including the future role of the Advisory Committee
6. Adoption of the report

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Annex II

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

A. Members of the Advisory Committee of Experts on the Prevention
of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

Myrl Alexander, Director, Center for Studies of Crime and Delinquency, University
of Southern Illinois, Carbondale, Ill., United States of America

Yoshitsugu Baba, Former Prosecutor-General, Japan, President of the Fourth
United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of
Offenders, Kyoto, Japan

Torsten Eriksson, Director-General, National Swedish Correctional Administration,
Stockholm, Sweden

Duncan Fairn, Training Officer, Lord Chandellor's Office, House of Lords,
London, United Kingdom

Ahmed Khalifa, President, Executive Board, National Centre for Social and
Criminological Research, Cairo, United Arab Republic

Norval Morris, Professor of Law and Criminology, the Law School, University of
Chicago, Chicago, Ill., United States of America

José Arthur Alves da Cruz Rics, Head of the Institute of Social and Economic
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K.A. Naqvi, Professor, Delhi School of Economics, University of Delhi, New Delhi,
India

Boris Alekseevich Victorov, Deputy-Minister of the Interior of the Union of
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B. Observers

United Nations bodies

United Nations Children's Fund

Yehia Darwish

Specialized agencies

International Labour Organization

Mrs. T. Nakanishi

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

B. Observers (continued)

World Health Organization

Dr. Boris A. Lebedev

Non-governmental organizations

Category II

International Association of Youth Magistrates; International Catholic
Child Bureau

Jan M.D.H. Niland

International Law Association; Society for Comparative Legislation

Paul Cornil

International Society for Criminology

Denis Szabo

International Society of Social Defence

Tadashi Morishita

International Union for Child Welfare

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Other bodies

International Penal and Penitentiary Foundation

Torsten Eriksson

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Ivan Antonovich

Interregional adviser on social defence

Edward Galway

United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the
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Atshushi Nagashima
