

UNITED NATIONS  
ECONOMIC  
AND  
SOCIAL COUNCIL



Distr.  
GENERAL  
E/CN.5/371  
1 February 1963  
Original: ENGLISH

SOCIAL COMMISSION\*

REPORT OF THE AD HOC ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON THE  
PREVENTION OF CRIME AND THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

7 - 16 JANUARY 1963

Table of Contents

	<u>Paragraphs</u>
I. Introduction .....	1 - 13
II. Capital punishment .....	14 - 34
III. Organization of the third United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders .....	35 - 69
IV. Organization of the second meeting of the United Nations Consultative Group on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders .....	70 - 77
V. Implementation of certain projects of the social defence work programme, including future plans for the <u>International Review of Criminal Policy</u> .....	78 - 85
VI. Miscellaneous .....	86 - 102
VII. Adoption of the Report .....	103
ANNEX A. Agenda of the Committee	
ANNEX B. Biographical data concerning the members of the Committee	
ANNEX C. List of participating inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations	
ANNEX D. List of the working documents of the Committee	

\* To be considered at the sixteenth session

GE.62-1253

417

## I. Introduction

1. By resolution 415(V) of 1 December 1950, the General Assembly provided for a small international Ad Hoc Advisory Committee of Experts  
"to advise the Secretary-General and the Social Commission in devising and formulating programmes for study on an international basis and policies for international action in the field of crime and the treatment of offenders".  
The Committee was convened in accordance with this provision in 1953, 1955, 1958 and 1960.<sup>1/</sup>
2. At its thirteenth session held in May 1961, the Social Commission adopted a programme of work in the field of social-defence which included the convening of the Ad Hoc Advisory Committee of Experts in 1963.<sup>2/</sup>
3. This programme of work was subsequently adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-second session by resolution 830 L (XXII).<sup>3/</sup>
4. At its twenty-ninth session, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 747 (XXIX) entitled "Procedure for the study of the question of capital punishment", in which it expressed the view that the Council should be provided with a factual review of the various aspects of the question of capital punishment and requested the Secretary-General to prepare such a review, consulting, as he deemed appropriate, the Ad Hoc Advisory Committee of Experts on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders set up under General Assembly resolution 415(V). The Secretary-General decided to avail himself of this possibility and included capital punishment on the agenda of the 1963 Ad Hoc Advisory Committee of Experts.
5. The session of the Ad Hoc Advisory Committee of Experts on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders opened at the Palais des Nations, Geneva, on 7 January 1963 and closed on 16 January 1963.

---

<sup>1/</sup> See documents E/CN.5/258, E/CN.5/319, E/CN.5/329 and E/CN.5/345. Two other similar Committees of Experts were convened by the United Nations, one in 1949 under Economic and Social Council resolution 155 (VII) and one in 1950 under Economic and Social Council resolution 243 F (IX).

<sup>2/</sup> Social Commission: Report of the Thirteenth Session, Economic and Social Council, Official Records, Thirty-second session, Supplement No.12, document E/3489.

<sup>3/</sup> Economic and Social Council, Official Records, Thirty-second session, Resolutions, Supplement No.1, document E/3555.

6. The Committee was composed of the following members:<sup>4/</sup>
- |                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| Mr. Murad bin Ahmad,         | Commissioner of Prisons,<br>Taiping, Federation of Malaya.                                |
| Mr. James V. Bennett,        | Director,<br>Federal Bureau of Prisons,<br>Department of Justice, Washington D.C., U.S.A. |
| Mr. Torsten Eriksson,        | Director-General of the National Swedish<br>Prisons Board,<br>Stockholm, Sweden.          |
| Mr. J. Carlos Garcia Basalo, | Inspector-General of Penal Institutions,<br>Buenos Aires, Argentina.                      |
| Mr. Edward R. Moore,         | Assistant Attorney-General,<br>Monrovia, Liberia.   |
| Mr. A.W. Peterson,           | Chairman of the Prison Commission for<br>England and Wales,<br>London, United Kingdom.    |
| Mr. Hafez Abdel-Madi Sabek,  | ex-President of the Supreme Court,<br>Cairo, United Arab Republic.                        |
| Mr. L.N. Svirnov,            | Chairman of the Supreme Court of the RSFSR,<br>Moscow, USSR.                              |
7. Mr. Norval Morris, Director of the Asia and Far East Institute on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, participated in the session as consultant on capital punishment, since Mr. Marc Ancel, the author of the report on capital punishment, was unable to be present during the discussion of this item.
8. The International Labour Organisation was represented by Mrs. E. Johnstone and Mr. M.H. Khan, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization by Mr. Pierre François, and the World Health Organization by Dr. Maria Pfister.
9. The following members of the United Nations Secretariat participated in one or more of the meetings:
- |                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| Mr. Georges Palthey,         | Deputy Director of the European Office.  |
| Mr. John Zarras,             | Chief, Office of Social Affairs, Geneva. |
| Mr. Edward Galway,           | Chief, Section of Social Defence.        |
| Miss Marie-Christine Hellin, | Section of Social Defence.               |
| Miss Hélène Pfander,         | Section of Social Defence.               |
| Miss Rosa del Olmo,          | Section of Social Defence.               |
| Mr. Franco Ferracuti,        | Headquarters Social Defence Unit.        |

---

<sup>4/</sup> Biographical data are given in Annex A.

10. Representatives of inter-governmental organizations, of the International Penal and Penitentiary Foundation and of non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council attended the session at the invitation of the Secretary-General.<sup>5/</sup>

11. Mr. Georges Palthey, Deputy Director of the European Office, inaugurated the session; Mr. Torsten Eriksson was elected Chairman; Messrs. L.N. Svirnov and J. Carlos Garcia Basalo, Vice-Chairmen; and Mr. Edward R. Moore, Rapporteur. Mr. Galway served as the representative of the Secretary-General during the meeting, and Miss Hellin served as Secretary of the Committee.

12. The Committee approved the provisional agenda submitted by the Secretariat.<sup>6/</sup>

13. The Committee held fifteen meetings at which it considered the documentation concerning the various items on its agenda.<sup>7/</sup> Mr. John Zaras, Chief, Office of Social Affairs, addressed the closing meeting.

---

<sup>5/</sup> See Annex C

<sup>6/</sup> See Annex A

<sup>7/</sup> See Annex D

## II. CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

14. The representative of the Secretary-General gave a brief review of the background of the study on capital punishment, which had been called for by General Assembly resolution 1396(XIV) and which was now being submitted to the Ad Hoc Advisory Committee of Experts in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 747(XLIX) which set out the procedure for the study and offered the Secretary-General the option of consulting the Ad Hoc Advisory Committee.
15. This study, prepared at the request of the Secretary-General by Mr. Marc Ancel, Conseiller à la Cour de Cassation and Director of the Criminal Science Section of the Institute of Comparative Law of Paris, was now before the Committee for its comments and suggestions. The representative of the Secretary-General suggested that the Committee might wish to identify the trends which emerge from this study on such matters as the categories of offences for which the death penalty is applicable under the law and the actual practice with respect to these offences. It might wish to conclude whether knowledge about the deterrent effects of the death penalty was sufficient to take a stand for or against its abolition. The Committee might wish to give attention to possible recommendations to be made to governments by the Economic and Social Council as to an evaluation or a re-evaluation of their policy on capital punishment. It might even decide to draw up a number of guide-lines for this purpose. Finally, if there were not consensus among Committee members on some aspects of this matter, it would be useful to the Economic and Social Council and to the member countries of the United Nations, to know on which points divergent opinions existed at present.
16. The Committee respectfully commended the United Nations for its interest in this problem and expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General for having been consulted on it. The Committee was unanimous in its praise for the skill and diligence with which Mr. Ancel had synthesized material on some 65 countries and territories and expressed its gratitude for the mass of valuable information presented in the report.
- A. Policy and practice concerning capital punishment
17. The following six points concerning capital punishment policy and practice were singled out as being of especial significance:

- (i) the trend to limit categories of offences for which capital punishment is imposed;
- (ii) the trend to limit categories of offenders subject to capital punishment;
- (iii) the practice of limiting the imposition of capital punishment because of extenuating circumstances;
- (iv) the trend to limit publicity concerning the details of execution;
- (v) the relationship between the law and actual practice concerning capital punishment; and
- (vi) substitute or alternative penalties.

(i) The trend to limit categories of offences for which capital punishment is imposed

18. The Committee observed that in most countries the policy concerning capital punishment continued to vary markedly as between civil and military courts; the position in military courts was not dealt with in Mr. Ancel's report and the Committee decided not to make any observations regarding military courts without more detailed information. The Committee noted from Mr. Ancel's report, which matched its own knowledge and experience, that if one looked at the whole problem of capital punishment in a historical perspective it became clear that there was a world-wide tendency towards a considerable reduction of the number and categories of offences for which capital punishment might be imposed. This was of major importance in the assessment of capital punishment policy.

19. The Committee also noted that there remained in the statutes of a number of countries a variety of capital offences which were anomalous both because of the highly exceptional nature of the offence and the evident obsolescence of the law.

20. The machinery by which alternative penalties are substituted as the incidence of capital punishment is reduced varies from country to country. A basic distinction can be drawn between those legal systems which allow a discretion to the court to impose another penalty, as an alternative to the death penalty, in all cases in which the offender is liable to the death penalty, and those in which the court is obliged to pronounce sentence of death if the offender is convicted of a capital offence, but where an alternative penalty may later be substituted by the executive. It is, however, clear that the object of either method is the same; that is, to provide the highly desirable possibility to substitute another penalty for that of death, in cases where there are special considerations relating to the circumstances of the offence or the personality of the offender justifying such a decision.

21. The Committee commented favourably on the practice of requiring the court to explain in writing, in instances where the death penalty had been discretionary, the reasons for having imposed a capital sentence.

(ii) The trend to limit categories of offenders subject to capital punishment

22. Increasingly, particular types of offenders convicted of crimes punishable capitally were exempted from execution. This process had taken various forms, such as:

- (a) the exclusion by statute of certain categories of offenders, e.g. young people below a certain age, pregnant women;
- (b) the exclusion, as a matter of practice as distinct from legal rules, of other classes of offenders, e.g. all women, persons above a certain age.

23. In some countries the development of legislation concerning diminished responsibility had also had the effect of reducing the number of offenders subject to capital punishment.

24. The Committee also noted that, through-out the world, a deeper insight into criminal responsibility had developed and, as a result, the number of those convicted, where the death penalty applies, had been reduced.

(iii) The practice of limiting the imposition of capital punishment because of extenuating circumstances

25. The Committee also called attention to provisions for substituting an alternative penalty in particular cases, for reasons which are special to the circumstances of the particular crime or the personality of the offender. Examples of such reasons are:

- (a) the presence of extenuating circumstances, which may include the motive for the crime;
- (b) the existence of mental disturbance at the time of the crime which does not amount in law to insanity.

(iv) The trend to limit publicity concerning the details of execution

26. The Committee noted with approval the tendency throughout the world both to exclude members of the public and press from executions and to prohibit the publication of details of execution.

(v) The relationship between the law and actual practice concerning capital punishment

27. The Committee stressed that, in considering the practice relating to capital punishment throughout the world, it is important to have regard not only to the legal position as stated in the criminal law, but to the extent to which sentences of

capital punishment are in fact enforced. In some countries de facto exemptions from execution go much further than appears on the face of the law and may generally be identified as the precursors of legislative changes.

(vi) Substitute or alternative penalties

28. The Committee devoted considerable attention to the question of a substitute penalty, viewing it as a most important problem. It was recognized that extended imprisonment constitutes the generally accepted legal alternative to capital punishment, and that the period of such imprisonment should not be so long that the offender would lose hope of ultimately rejoining the outside community. The Committee was firmly of the opinion that the conditions of such imprisonment should not be different from, or more arduous than, those which obtain for other types of prisoners in each country, so that the full facilities of the penal system can be made available for their treatment and that such prisoners can be classified and treated by the prison authorities in accordance with their custodial and training needs. It was further agreed that there should be periodic review of the cases of all such prisoners after they have served whatever is regarded in each country as the necessary minimum penalty for their particular crime. It was also agreed that when the prisoner is released he should, at least for a considerable period, be subject to supervision and possible reimprisonment if this should prove to be necessary.

D. The question of the deterrent effect of capital punishment

29. The Committee noted that modern studies on the deterrent effect of capital punishment are limited and inconclusive. It was the view of the Committee that such studies should be encouraged and that when pursued they should be conducted with a sufficient degree of research sophistication, taking into account demographic changes in the community, all other relevant social changes, as well as the pattern of crimes of violence in general. Such studies are of particular significance when in any given country changes in the law or practice relating to capital punishment are being introduced.

30. The Committee recognized that public opinion is an important factor in every country in reaching decisions on abolishing, limiting or re-introducing capital punishment, and expressed the view that it was desirable that, when any such research or official enquiries were being conducted, attention should be paid to the need to inform the public on all phases of the problem.



31. The Committee thought it might be of assistance to the Economic and Social Council if it summarized the main headings of the arguments for and against capital punishment to assist the Economic and Social Council in its deliberations. The arguments most frequently advanced in favour of capital punishment are: capital punishment is a uniquely effective deterrent and thus better protects the community; man's innate sense of justice sees this punishment as bearing a just relationship to certain heinous types of crime; there is no satisfactory alternative to capital punishment; public opinion strongly favours its retention. Those favouring abolition reject the truth or force of the above contentions and further argue that: it is morally wrong for the State, in the name of the Law, deliberately to take life; miscarriages of justice occur and, if this sanction is applied, cannot be rectified; capital punishment is potentially subject to misuse; capital punishment runs counter to the modern penological aim of rehabilitating the individual offender. In turn, the retentionists repudiate these major abolitionist arguments.

32. The Committee noted that abolitionist policy represents the major trend among experts and other practitioners in this field, and that even those who do not support abolitionist policy tend to take an increasingly restrictive view of the use of capital punishment.

#### C. Proposals for action by the Economic and Social Council

33. The Committee decided to indicate to the Economic and Social Council certain steps to be taken with respect to this matter in the future which the Council might find appropriate to recommend to governments:

- (a) governments, particularly those contemplating a change in the law or practice concerning capital punishment, should be urged to conduct research into the efficacy of capital punishment as a deterrent to crime in their country. In doing so, it should be noted that such research requires considerable sophistication in statistical and research methodology and that governments lacking the required expertise would be wise to call upon outside technical aid for such projects and that the Technical Assistance Programme of the United Nations would be one source for this. One effect of such studies is to concentrate public opinion in a country on this question, thus achieving a desirable and important educative effect;

- (b) governments should review the types of crime to which capital punishment is in fact applied and should remove this punishment from the Criminal Law concerning any crime to which it is in fact not applied nor intended to be applied;
- (c) governments might be advised to re-examine the facilities they provide for the medical and social investigation of the case of every offender liable to capital punishment. It was the view of the Committee that in every such case a full medical, psychological and social examination of the offender is of the utmost importance;
- (d) governments should ensure the most careful legal procedures and the greatest possible safeguards for the accused in capital cases in countries where the death penalty obtains. Thus the accused should have adequate legal representation, sufficient funds to gather evidence on his behalf, as well as ready access to courts of appeal as a matter of right. Where the court has a discretion in imposing this sanction, it should be required to state in writing the reasons for imposing capital punishment; and
- (e) governments should be urged to study the Ancel report as well as the comments of the Ad Hoc Advisory Committee of Experts on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and should be requested to inform the Secretary-General, after an appropriate interval, of any new developments with respect to the law and practice in their countries concerning the death penalty.

34. Finally, the Committee suggested that the Economic and Social Council might consider it appropriate to request the United Nations Consultative Group on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders to study the new developments reported under (e) above and the new contributions of the criminal sciences in the matter at a future session of the Consultative Group, possibly in 1967 or 1968.

### III. ORGANIZATION OF THE THIRD UNITED NATIONS CONGRESS ON THE PREVENTION OF CRIME AND THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

35. The representative of the Secretary-General, in introducing the discussion on the Congress, stressed the growing size of the United Nations Congresses on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders. Using the same criteria for participation as in the past, the size of the Stockholm Congress would probably reach 1,200. Either new methods for handling the Congress topics would have to be evolved or participation would have to be severely limited. Since the latter might be both impractical and undesirable, the main change would probably have to be in the direction of de-emphasizing substantive recommendations to be drafted and adopted by the Congress itself. Especially in view of the newly created world-wide United Nations Consultative Group, it might be advisable to emphasize the function of the Congress as a large forum for the exchange of new information on policy and practice in the social defence field. While sheer size was not a goal in itself it was important to establish as universal a participation as possible in such matters as geographical coverage, professional disciplines, and executive functions.

36. On the question of topics to be chosen certain criteria needed to be born in mind: a balance between the adult and juvenile fields, a balance between topics of particular interest to the more sophisticated countries and to the newly emerging countries, the timeliness and urgency of the topic and its relation to the work programme and priorities of the United Nations in this field. While the overall theme of prevention had been established, this was to be viewed flexibly so as to include consideration both of activities of a broader social character and of special measures designed to prevent criminality.

37. The guidance of the Group was also sought on a number of other aspects of the Congress, such as the nature and extent of the documentation, the proposed enlarged role for non-governmental organizations, special small meetings for particular professional groups, and with respect to topics of a specific technical interest, and the character of any exhibition to be arranged.

38. The Chairman of the meeting, speaking on behalf of the host Government, described the general physical and administrative arrangements already envisaged by the Swedish Government for the 1965 Congress.

39. The Committee adopted a provisional list of 20 topics drawn from the Experts' preparatory statements (E/CN.5/AC.11/R.3 to 10), Secretariat proposals, (E/CN.5/AC.11/R.2), or put forward in the course of the meetings:

1. Detention pending trial of adults and juveniles
2. Special preventive and treatment measures for young adults
3. The role of the public in the prevention of crime
4. Adult probation
5. The role of medical services in the prevention of crime and other social maladjustment
6. Methodology of research in the treatment and prevention of crime
7. Pilot and experimental projects in the adult treatment field
8. Social change and the prevention of criminality
9. Concrete measures intended to prevent anti-social behaviour and certain types of delinquency
10. Selection, training and status of correctional workers within and outside institutions
11. Development of a consistent and concerted criminal policy
12. Institutional planning and architecture
13. Community resources for the re-integration of released prisoners
14. National and local research and training institutes
15. Legal protection for those charged with a criminal offence
16. Prevention of criminality by abnormal offenders and their treatment
17. Role of education and especially school education in the prevention of juvenile delinquency
18. Role of the family in the prevention of juvenile delinquency
19. Role of vocational guidance, training and placement services in the prevention of criminality among youth
20. Organization for the effective prevention and treatment of crime.

40. As a result of a second review of proposals for the Congress agenda, almost all topics on the provisional list were subsumed under more comprehensive headings. Seven major topics, logically related to the single overall theme of crime prevention, were formulated and divided between two basic Congress subthemes as follows:

Subtheme A. Prevention in the pre-delinquent stage

1. Social change and the prevention of criminality (item 8 above)
2. The role of the public, the family, education and occupational opportunity in the prevention of delinquency (combining items 17, 18, 19 above)
3. Community preventive programmes, including medical, social and police services (combining items 3, 5, 9 above).

Subtheme B. Prevention of recidivism

4. Measures to control criminogenic factors conducive to recidivism, including especially detention pending trial and inequality in the administration of justice (combining items 1 and 11 above)
5. Adult probation and other non-institutional measures (combining items 4, 7, 13 above)
6. Special preventive and treatment measures for young adults (item 2 above)
7. Prevention of criminality by abnormal offenders and their treatment (item 16 above).

41. It was the intention of the Committee that both juvenile and other delinquency would be dealt with in the major general topics even though subtheme A. was largely to be concerned with the preventive problems in regard to juveniles and young adults.

42. It was understood that in the intervening two and a half years before the Congress certain changes might be required in the titles of the Congress topics and in the scope of their coverage. It was also understood that, within the time allocated to the seven topics, separate attention would be given to various sub-items. The urgency of competent personnel and training needs was to be borne in mind in the presentation of all subjects. Major attention would be given throughout to significant innovations with respect to all the topics under discussion.

43. It was concluded that the complex problems of research could not be adequately discussed in the large meetings of the Congress, but instead lecturers representing various disciplines should present information on research developments and techniques of major significance in the world to-day. If desired, a limited special meeting of those particularly interested in research could be organized. In a general way, it was envisaged that the composition of each discussion panel of the Congress should, if possible, include a research person.

44. A provisional schedule of meetings was drawn up as follows: On Monday, 9 August 1965, a.m., an opening lecture would be given by a Swedish personality; in the afternoon there would be a lecture or a panel presentation in plenary on research and research methodology, followed by time for questions and answers. In this connexion, the representative of the Secretary-General informed the Committee of the willingness of Miss Julia Henderson, Director of the Bureau of Social Affairs, to address the opening session of the Congress and the Committee expressed its appreciation of this.

45. During the five days of 10, 11, 12, 16 and 17 August, two panel discussions would be held simultaneously, followed by general discussions. The time needed for each topic was considered to be:

Subtheme A. 1 - one day	Subtheme B. 4 - one day
2 - two days	5 - two days
3 - two days	6 - one day
	7 - one day

When the precise programme was being arranged it might be thought appropriate to provide for lectures by certain distinguished criminologists, possibly in evening sessions to which the public could be invited.

46. Friday, 13 August, would be reserved for visits to institutions as organized by the host Government.

47. On Wednesday, 18 August, the rapporteurs on the seven topics of the agenda would report back to the final plenary meeting of the Congress.

48. The Committee advised that the Congress should not adopt conclusions or recommendations on the substantive topics listed above. In case the Congress were called upon to take a decision on any matter, the voting rules should be the same as at the Second United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.

#### Collaboration by specialized agencies

49. The representative of the International Labour Organisation indicated that her Organisation was disposed to contribute to the Congress programme on such matters as vocational training and placement services and the problem of unemployed youth in relation to the prevention of delinquency (topic A.2).

50. The representative of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization affirmed the willingness of his Organization to collaborate actively, in connexion with topic A.2, on the role of education, especially school education, and of the parents in the prevention of delinquency. UNESCO was prepared to take on a role of liaison and co-ordination for the preparation of documents between the organizations particularly interested and competent in this matter. It would also be in a position to provide experts for the debates.
51. The World Health Organization representative indicated that the World Health Organization might concern itself particularly with the question of medical service in the prevention of delinquency and contribute also to the discussions on treatment measures.
52. It was recalled by the Secretariat that the collaboration established for many years past between the Section of Social Defence and the interested non-governmental organizations under the relevant Economic and Social Council resolutions went far beyond the usual consultative status arrangements, and that ever since 1958, within the Secretariat, a more intensive effort had been made to associate these non-governmental organizations as closely as possible with the United Nations work programme in this field. This was specifically called for in Economic and Social Council resolution 731 F (XXVIII) of 1959.
53. The proposal had been made by the Secretariat that some non-governmental organizations might wish to take on special responsibilities for a particular topic, inter alia by providing the basic documentation required for it. In turn, they would be invited to provide the chairman, the rapporteur and panel members for meeting on such topics in consultation with the Secretariat. Several organizations expressed their desire to undertake such a contribution to the work of the Congress.
54. Thus, the Howard League indicated its interest in providing panel members on the question of research and research methodology.
55. A joint contribution on behalf of the International Penal and Penitentiary Foundation, the International Society for Criminology, the International Association of Penal Law and the International Society of Social Defence was offered with respect to the topic of the prevention of criminality by abnormal offenders and their treatment (B.7).

56. The International Union for Child Welfare, while reserving consultations with possibly three or four other non-governmental organizations active in the juvenile field, offered to accept similar joint responsibility with respect to the agenda topic on the role of the public, the family, education and occupational opportunity in the prevention of delinquency (A.2).

57. All of these possibilities were considered by the experts with great appreciation. The enlarged role of non-governmental organizations in the United Nations Congresses was highly welcome; this notwithstanding, the United Nations Secretariat would necessarily maintain the central role and would need to examine with the non-governmental organizations concerned the plans for documentation, preparation and publication, the staffing of the Congress sessions, etc., prior to making final commitments.

#### Documentation

58. In view of the considerable cost, effort and time required for the preparation of comprehensive documents of a survey character covering the whole world, and of the experience made in the two previous Congresses that very few participants had been able to study such voluminous documentation carefully in advance, the Committee proposed that no documents of this kind should be issued by the Secretariat for the 1965 Congress. Basic United Nations documentation should be limited to brief statements of about 15 pages each on the different topics of the agenda, setting the stage for the debates by giving the elements of the problem, indicating the preoccupations of various countries on the matter and defining the major issues involved. These statements might best be published in a single document, in English, French, Spanish and Russian editions, four months in advance of the Congress.

59. To this single United Nations booklet of about 100 pages would be added whatever separate publications or documents the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations would contribute on one or the other aspect of the Congress programme.

60. Regarding the final documentation on the Congress, the Committee learned with pleasure of an offer made by the Excerpta Criminologica Foundation, to undertake the publication of the Congress proceedings and suggested that the Secretariat explore the matter further. In this connexion, it was urged that the Congress report should be published as soon as possible and not later than one year after the meeting.



### Participation in the Congress

61. As regards the size of the Congress, it was held that there was no way of effectively limiting the number of participants except by rather unwelcome measures of selection among equally qualified individuals to be taken by a United Nations credentials committee or national nominating committees. The criteria for registration established previously would continue to be applied by the Secretariat, but it might well be expected, as a consequence of the increased number of States Members of the United Nations, that there would be around 1,200 participants. A registration deadline could not be strictly enforced in practice; past experience showed that many highly welcome participants were able to apply only during the last weeks before the Congress and it was contended that no seriously interested person should be discouraged from attending.

62. It was suggested that information concerning the Congress should be published rather early in technical periodicals in order to give priority to the specialists, and that suitable travel arrangements should be made so that the 7th International Congress of Criminology, to be held at Montreal the week following the Stockholm Congress, would not detract interest from the United Nations Congress.

### Exhibition and film showings

63. While the Chairman, as spokesman for the host Government, considered that the experience of the 1955 and 1960 Congresses might not warrant the enormous effort and cost involved for all concerned in the organization of an exhibition, he affirmed that such a display from various countries could be arranged in the Congress building itself if there were any general desire for it. The Swedish authorities tended to give preference instead to as many film showings as possible, which could be organized in the evenings in the Congress hall.

64. The Committee favoured film showings of a documentary character, not excluding thereby artistic films on subjects of crime prevention and treatment, if they were of a high general level.

65. The Committee advocated, moreover, the organization of an exhibition making it clear, however, that displays of uniforms, prison-made goods, etc., presented no genuine interest and that the material to be sent should essentially centre around the construction of new institutions of non-traditional design.

66. The Secretariat saw no objection to displays being made by commercial firms or private organizations, either within the framework of the national exhibit of the country concerned or independently. It favoured especially a well-organized display of recent publications from the whole world and the possibility of placing orders with a Swedish publishing house in this connexion. It was also suggested that official reports and periodicals should be made available, as they were generally of limited circulation and little known.

67. The idea of an exhibition along these lines was accepted by the Chairman, on behalf of the Swedish Organizing Committee.

Miscellaneous

68. It was proposed that the function of general rapporteur for the Congress should be abolished, since the role of the person so designated had been largely formal in the two previous Congresses.

69. In connexion with the regional meetings planned for 1963 and 1964 by the Secretariat in Latin America, the Middle East and Asia (E/CN.5/LC.11/R.2, para.10), in part in preparation for the Congress, the Committee endorsed a suggestion made by its member from the African region that the Secretariat should explore the possibilities of organizing a comparable meeting prior to the 1965 Congress for the countries south of the Sahara, which had peculiar problems of their own in the field of social defence and would thus be afforded an opportunity, among other things, to prepare some kind of a common contribution from that region to the programme of the Congress.

IV. ORGANIZATION OF THE SECOND MEETING OF THE UNITED NATIONS  
CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON THE PREVENTION OF CRIME  
AND THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

70. The representative of the Secretary-General reviewed the plans the Secretariat had made for a meeting of the United Nations Consultative Group to be held in 1963 in view of the biennial character of its meetings, called for by General Assembly resolution 435(V). Early in 1962 the Secretary-General had set dates, established an agenda and arranged for the documentation. He had, however, noted that at the 1961 meeting of the Consultative Group a preference had been expressed for one meeting every five years with one or two meetings of a planning group during that period. Although the final decision on the planning group proposed by the Consultative Group was still under consideration, the Secretary-General had structured both the agenda and the membership of the Ad Hoc Advisory Committee of Experts as closely as possible to the proposed planning group. The present Committee was meeting in 1963 and it seemed unlikely that this Committee would find it feasible to plan an international meeting to take place in the same calendar year. On the other hand, it was undesirable to have the next Consultative Group in 1964 both because the Secretariat would be busy with the preparations for the 1965 Congress and because three regional meetings were already scheduled for the 1963-1964 period. The Secretary-General had therefore concluded that the suggestion made by the Consultative Group itself to meet only once every five years might appropriately be introduced without further delay. Accordingly, when he had been asked early in December 1962 to indicate to the Economic and Social Council any already scheduled 1963 meetings which he thought might not, or need not, be scheduled to take place in 1963, he had included the Consultative Group in that category. Unfortunately the timing was such that he could not consult the Ad Hoc Advisory Committee beforehand. In light of the Secretary-General's proposals, the Economic and Social Council dropped the meeting from the 1963 calendar late in December 1962. However, the question was still on this Committee's agenda and the Secretary-General would reconsider the situation if the Committee so advised.

71. The representatives of the International Penal and Penitentiary Foundation, the International Society of Penal Law, the International Society for Criminology and the International Society of Social Defence protested strongly against the postponement of the next meeting of the United Nations Consultative Group until 1967

or 1968, an action which they characterized as a violation of the obligations assumed by the United Nations under General Assembly resolution 415(V) and commitments to maintain the level of United Nations activities in the social defence field. The representative of the International Penal and Penitentiary Foundation stated that the United Nations was diminishing its activities in this field and called upon the experts not to provide justification to the United Nations by endorsing postponement.

72. The representative of the International Federation of Women Lawyers expressed the view that the two-yearly cycle of meetings should not be disturbed and that the 1963 Consultative Group could profitably consider the programme of the 1965 Congress and capital punishment.

73. Several Committee members made observations on the practical difficulties of holding a meeting of the Consultative Group in 1963. They also voiced concern about the financial implications of scheduling a second meeting of the Consultative Group before the 1965 Congress, both from the point of view of Government expenditure for delegations to these meetings and the cost to the Secretariat of organizing them.

74. Furthermore, Committee members questioned the urgency and timeliness of discussing the items which the Secretary-General had proposed to include on the agenda of the Consultative Group, namely young adult offenders and capital punishment. The young adult offender item had just been included in the agenda of the 1965 Congress and the further work on capital punishment now proposed by the Ad Hoc Committee would not have progressed sufficiently for a meaningful discussion by December 1963.

75. Three members of the Committee expressed the view that a regional meeting would be of considerably greater practical value to their respective regions than a second meeting with world-wide membership during this five year period.

76. All but two members of the Committee expressed agreement that it would be inadvisable for another meeting of the United Nations Consultative Group to be scheduled prior to the 1965 Congress, the Chairman, electing not to indicate his position on the question and the Rapporteur reserving his position until he could be assured that there would be a regional African meeting prior to the Congress.

77. The representative of the International Penal and Penitentiary Foundation requested that his protest against the decision be recorded in the report of the meeting.

V. IMPLEMENTATION OF CERTAIN PROJECTS OF THE SOCIAL DEFENCE WORK PROGRAMME, INCLUDING FUTURE PLANS FOR THE INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF CRIMINAL POLICY

78. In introducing this item, the representative of the Secretary-General said that the Organization wished to benefit from the advice of the Committee on two projects which were proposed for inclusion in the 1963-1965 social defence work programme. The first of these concerned the implementation of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners adopted by the First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders. The Economic and Social Council, by resolution 663 C (XXIV), had adopted the Rules and had recommended to Governments their application in penal and correctional administration. The resolution recommended that the Secretary-General be informed every five years with regard to the progress made in the application of the Rules, that the widest possible publicity be given to them among both governmental and non-governmental services and, finally, that the Secretary-General make arrangements to publish the quinquennial reports and request supplementary information if necessary. Five years had passed since this resolution was adopted and the Secretary-General now intended to take up this question. It was not simply a matter of compiling reports from governments on the application of the Rules; it was also important to receive information on the impediments to full implementation and suggestions for their modification and/or extension.

79. During the discussion of possible steps to be taken, it was said that the Standard Minimum Rules had withstood the test of time and contained many desirable principles. Some of the Rules might, however, bear revision or extension. The Rules were still not as well known as they should be and articles about the Rules in non-technical language would be very useful. The help of the non-governmental organizations should also be sought in disseminating the Rules more widely. Developing countries might be helped in applying the Rules by the suggestion to translate them into the vernacular so that they could be made available to each custodial officer in his language. Governments might also be asked to list the difficulties they had encountered in implementing certain Rules. They might further be asked to inform the Secretary-General on steps taken to acquaint the public with the nature and purpose of the Standard Minimum Rules. Finally, the report prepared by the Secretariat on this project might be presented to the United Nations Consultative Group for its observations and proposals for action, including revision or extension of the Rules, as necessary.

80. The representative of the Secretary-General then referred to the second project proposed for the future work programme, namely personnel training methods and programmes. There was a dearth of materials for the pre-service and in-service training of personnel for both adults and juveniles, a basic impediment to progress in the social defence field. Suggestions by the Committee both on methods and materials would be welcome.

81. During the discussion, it was underlined that many different kinds of materials for training were required. One might begin by surveying already existing material for the training of correctional personnel. The popularization and translation of materials into the languages of the newly developing countries might be desirable. It was also pointed out that certain teaching techniques, which were largely based on European technical literature, might not be the best methods to use in other regions. The usefulness of visual aids, including films was also stressed. The United Nations might serve as a clearing house for the exchange of such visual aids or it might prepare them. The production of films by the United Nations might be too expensive but the possibility of providing sound tracks in various languages could be explored. The Asian Institute, the only United Nations regional institute now in operation, should be able to play a significant role in the preparation and dissemination of training materials of various types.

82. The representative of the Secretary-General then turned to the International Review of Criminal Policy. More than a decade had now passed since the Review was first published and with the current preparation of issue No. 20, the Secretariat had undertaken an assessment of the place of the Review in the United Nations programme of work. This was particularly necessary since there had been a tremendous growth in the number of regional and national publications dealing with social defence as well as great progress in the quality of, and the coverage given by, periodicals in this field. The representative of the Secretary-General described the pattern of the Review with respect to subject matter, periodicity and languages since its beginning, and plans for the next three issues which were scheduled to be devoted respectively to crime and delinquency in Africa, the training of personnel and criminal statistics. The Committee was particularly invited to comment on the readership to which the Review should address itself in the future, to recommend topics for inclusion and to consider the desirability of having three separate language editions published once a year, as well as of making use of the assistance in compiling the bibliography which had been offered by two organizations.

83. Speakers commended the quality of both the articles and the bibliography. There was general agreement that on a trial basis until the third United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, the Review should be published annually, in three separate language editions, and one of the members offered to arrange for the printing without cost to the United Nations of one of the language versions in the penal institutions of his country, and suggested that similar possibilities in other countries be explored. The hope was voiced that Russian could be added to the languages of the Review, thus making it accessible to a larger number of specialists. The Committee urged that this be done at least for those issues of the Review which would contain background documentation for the Stockholm Congress.

84. Participants also expressed the wish that the Review maintain its present technical character, rather than popularize material in order to gain a wider readership.

85. Finally, it was strongly recommended that, if appropriate outside assistance for the bibliography could be obtained, it should be accepted so as to lessen the heavy burden of work on the Secretariat in this respect. It was suggested that the Secretariat explore the possibility of publishing the bibliography separately from, and in addition to, the Review.

## VI. MISCELLANEOUS

### A. Asia and Far East Institute on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

86. Mr. Norval Morris, Director, Asia and Far East Institute on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, gave an account of the Institute's activities during the first months of its operation. After giving a description of the physical facilities, Mr. Morris indicated that the three main purposes of the Institute were to train personnel, to engage in research work and the dissemination of information, and to provide advisory services to governments.

87. Thus far, major emphasis had been on training. The trainees attending the first four-month course had represented a variety of disciplines and efforts were made to maintain a balance between the adult and juvenile fields. Three courses would be given in 1963. The United Nations had provided the Director, the Senior Adviser and a research officer as well as some short-term lecturers. In 1962, ten United Nations fellowships had been made available for countries of the region other than Japan and in 1963 this number had been increased to seventeen. Apart from supporting its own trainees, Japan would provide ten fellowships in 1963 for other countries; the Hong Kong and Malayan Governments would provide one and two fellowships respectively. The International Penal and Penitentiary Foundation had offered to provide a lecturer for one of the Institute's courses in the first half of 1963. It was also likely that Australia and the United Kingdom would provide faculty members.

88. Work was now getting under way in the field of research and the dissemination of information and three projects had been drawn up for this purpose. The main problem was to obtain technical staff for research.

89. Lastly, Mr. Morris noted that requests for advisory services would undoubtedly result from the Institute's activities and expressed the hope that the Institute would become a focal point for social defence developments in the region.

90. All speakers expressed great satisfaction with the Asian Institute's activities. In the light of these encouraging developments, it was particularly regretted that the establishment of an Institute in Latin America had not met with similar success. Considering the difficulties encountered, it was suggested that the possibility of establishing it in another Latin American country should be examined.



91. On the initiative of the Rapporteur, the Committee decided to recommend that the United Nations should explore the possibility of establishing a regional Institute for Africa south of the Sahara.

B. Future work programme of the Section of Social Defence

92. The representative of the Secretary-General then outlined the work programme of the Section of Social Defence for the 1963-1965 period. The Secretariat would concentrate on the Congress and the three regional meetings envisaged for Asia, the middle East and Latin America. The representative of the Secretary-General mentioned particularly the contributions to the Congress to be made in connexion with the regional meetings and the attention to be given by them to the evaluation of preventive policy and programmes, akin to the attention given to this topic at a European seminar held in Italy in 1962, devoted exclusively to the question.

93. Among the projects not already considered by the Advisory Committee, was a second Ad Hoc Inter-Agency Meeting on Juvenile Delinquency, its Prevention and Related Youth Policy, within the frame-work of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, to take place early in 1963, at which major attention would be given to collaboration for the 1965 Congress. An important undertaking in 1963-1965 in collaboration with UNESCO, the Council of Europe and certain non-governmental organizations would be a European clearing-house service for research, particularly in juvenile delinquency.

94. Close contact would continue to be maintained with the expanding network of national correspondents by means of further informal reports to correspondents as initiated by the Secretariat in 1962 and by obtaining their collaboration for the Congress.

95. Revised editions of the Asian and Middle Eastern Regional Surveys on Juvenile Delinquency would be published in 1963, the former in English, and the latter in French, English and Arabic.

96. It was expected that national reports dealing with the "Determination of the real extent of the increase of juvenile delinquency as well as the extent to which such increases may be due to economic, social and/or psychological causes" would be completed during the 1963-1965 period and that progress on these reports would be accelerated in connexion with the Congress and the regional meetings mentioned earlier.

97. It was also expected that during this period some of the limited case studies called for on "Social changes in relation to trends in criminality" would be undertaken with the collaboration of the Asia and Far East Institute and, if possible, the Latin American Institute.
98. A limited study on "Programmes for the prevention of crime and treatment of young adult offenders" was now scheduled to be completed in 1963 but, in light of the Committee's recommendation that this be made a Congress topic, the scope of the study would need to be enlarged, with completion set for 1964.
99. Finally, another meeting of the Ad Hoc Advisory Committee of Experts would take place before the next Congress. It would also carry planning functions with respect to the next meeting of the United Nations Consultative Group on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, scheduled for 1967 or 1968.
100. Several speakers complimented the Secretariat and said that they were impressed by what had been achieved with respect to the work programme in the past and what was to be undertaken in the future, particularly in view of the limited staff resources available. A number of speakers urged more dissemination of information on United Nations activities in the field of social defence and stressed the use of national professional journals for this purpose.
- C. Evaluation of present arrangements for carrying out United Nations activities in the social defence field
101. The representative of the Secretary-General informed the Committee of plans for the evaluation of the present arrangements for carrying out the United Nations programme in the field of social defence, which came into effect in 1960 as a consequence of ECCSOC resolution 731 F (XVIII) adopted in 1959. A final decision on the matter would be taken in 1964 by the Social Commission on the basis of an inquiry to be carried out in 1963 by an outside expert, Mr. Torsten Eriksson, appointed by the Secretary-General.
102. The representative of the International Penal and Penitentiary Foundation pointed out that the views of the interested non-governmental organizations should be sought and taken into consideration in carrying out this evaluation. The meeting was assured that this would be done.

## VII. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

103. The report was adopted unanimously.

ANNEX A

AGENDA OF THE COMMITTEE

1. Election of officers
2. Adoption of the agenda
3. Capital Punishment
4. Organization of the Third United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders:
  - (a) Subject matter
  - (b) Method of work
5. Organization of the second meeting of the United Nations Consultative Group on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.
6. Implementation of certain projects of the social defence work programme, including future plans for the International Review of Criminal Policy
7. Miscellaneous
8. Final report of the Committee.

ANNEX B

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA CONCERNING THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE

DATO' MURAD BIN AHMAD, Commissioner of Prisons, Taiping, Federation of Malaya.

Educated in Sultan Hamid College, Alor Star, Kedah. Appointed as first Malayan Superintendent of a Prison in 1951. Became the first Malayan Commissioner of Prisons in 1957. Has observed prison administration in Europe, Japan and Thailand. National correspondent with the United Nations Secretariat on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders. Participant in the Second Asia and the Far East Seminar on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, (1957); head of the delegation of the Federation of Malaya to the Second United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, (1960).

Mr. JAMES V. BENNETT, Director of the Bureau of Prisons, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C., United States of America.

B.A. Brown University (1918); LL.B. George Washington University (1956).  
Honorary Doctor of Laws, Brown University (1950); Honorary Doctor of Humanities,  
Springfield College (1953).

Became Assistant Director of the United States Federal Bureau of Prisons in  
1929 and Director in 1937. Head of the Prisons Branch, United States  
Military Government in Germany after the Second World War. Consultant on  
prisons and crime control to several states of the United States and to Guatemala,  
Thailand, Panama and other countries. Author of numerous articles and reports  
on criminal law and crime controls.

United States delegate to the International Penal and Penitentiary Congresses in  
Berlin (1935) and The Hague (1950); Member of the Council of the International  
Penal and Penitentiary Foundation; Chairman of the United States Delegation  
to the International Conference on Administrative Science in Bern, (1947).

National correspondent with the United Nations Secretariat on the Prevention  
of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, member of the Ad Hoc Advisory  
Committee of Experts on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,  
(1950); Chairman of the United States Delegation to the First and Second  
United Nations Congresses on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of  
Offenders (1955 and 1960).

Mr. TORSTEN ERIKSSON, Director General of the National Swedish Prisons Board, Stockholm, Sweden.

Law diploma, University of Stockholm, 1930. Upon entering the Prison Service, served for ten years as Deputy Governor and Governor of various types of institutions, and later as Head of the Approved School System for several years. In 1949 he was appointed Chief of Bureau in the Ministry of Justice and in 1960 was appointed Director-General of Prisons and related services. Chairman and member of several government committees dealing mainly with penal matters and the creation of new institutions. Co-drafter of the new Child Welfare legislation of 1960. Studied institutions and criminal policy in forty countries and participated in many international meetings.

Member of the Council of the International Penal and Penitentiary Foundation. Vice-President of the European Committee on Crime Problems of the Council of Europe.

National correspondent with the United Nations Secretariat on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders. Appointed as Expert discussion leader for the first Asia and the Far East Seminar on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (1954), Rapporteur for one of the sections of the First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (1955), Member of the Swedish Delegation to the Second United Nations Congress (1960), Chairman of the United Nations Consultative Group on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (1961).

Mr. JUAN CARLOS GARCIA BASALO, Inspector General of Penal Institutions, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Entered the penitentiary service in 1938 and has served in numerous capacities including that of acting National Director of Penal Institutions. Professor of penology and penitentiary practice in the National Penitentiary School since 1948. Editor and Director (1956 - 1959) of the Revista penal y penitenciaria. Co-author of Ley Penitenciaria nacional, complementaria del Código Penal (1958). Author of numerous articles and studies on penological matters in some of the principal journals of Latin America and Spain. Among these articles are "La política penitenciaria del Estado de San Pablo, Brasil"; "Las Reglas Mínimas para el Tratamiento de los Reclusos", "Introducción a la arquitectura penitenciaria;" "La ejecución de la pena en Latino América". Government delegate to the Twelfth International Penal and Penitentiary Congress on the final meeting of the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission, the Third International Congress of Criminology, as well as to the Brazilian Penitentiary Meetings of 1957 and 1958 and the Chilean Meeting of 1958. Secretary of the National Commission of Penitentiary Construction (1960). Former member of the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission and, since 1951, Member of the International Penal and Penitentiary Foundation as well as of various other social defence organizations. National correspondent with the United Nations Secretariat on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders. Member of the Ad Hoc Advisory Committee of Experts on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (1960). Government delegate to the First and Second United Nations Congresses on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of offenders (1955 and 1960); served as Rapporteur for the item on prison labour at the latter.

Mr. EDWARD R. MOCRE, Assistant Attorney General, Monrovia, Liberia.

Educated at the College of West Africa, Monrovia; Pomona College, Claremont, California, U.S.A.; Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, U.S.A.; New York University, New York, U.S.A. (Master of Laws in International Law).

Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization of Liberia, 1957 to 1958.  
Assistant Attorney General, principally in charge of legal revision, since 1958.

Member, Liberian Delegation to Conference on African Law, London, 1959.

Member, Liberian Delegation to Conference of Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization, London, 1960. Member, Liberian Delegation to Safety of Life at Sea Conference on Maritime Law, Brussels, 1961. Legal Counsel of Liberia at the International Court of Justice, Re Advisory Opinion concerning the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization 1960. Head, Liberian Delegation to Diplomatic Conference on Maritime Law, Brussels, 1961. Member, Liberian Delegation to the Conference of Heads of African States, Monrovia, 1961. Legal Counsel of Ethiopia and **Liberia** at the International Court of Justice in the case of Ethiopia and Liberia versus the Republic of South Africa, concerning South-West Africa.

Chairman of the Liberian Delegation to the United Nations Consultative Group on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Geneva, 1961.



Mr. ARTHUR WILLIAM PETERSON, Chairman of the Prison Commission for England and Wales, London, United Kingdom.

Appointed to the administrative grade of the Home Civil Service in 1938, and served in various Divisions of the Home Office. Principal Private Secretary to the Home Secretary (Mr. J. Carter Ede) 1946 - 1949; Secretary Royal Commission on Betting, Lotteries and Gaming, 1949 - 1951, returned to Home Office in 1951 and visited United States as a Commonwealth Fund Fellow in 1955 - 1956, Personal Assistant to the Home Secretary and Lord Privy Seal (Mr. R. A. Butler), 1956 - 1957; Deputy Chairman, Prison Commission, 1957 - 1960. Chairman of the Prison Commission since October 1960.

Member of the Council of the International Penal and Penitentiary Foundation. Vice-President European Committee on Crime Problems of the Council of Europe. National correspondent with the United Nations Secretariat on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders. Member of the United Kingdom Delegation to the Second United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (1960); Head of the United Kingdom delegation to the United Nations Consultative Group on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, (1961).

Mr. ~~HASSAN~~ SABEK, former President of the Supreme Court, Cairo, United Arab Republic.

Graduated from the Faculty of Law, Cairo University, 1926. District Attorney from 1928 to 1936. Judge of the Primary Court, Court of Appeal and the Supreme Court from 1936 to 1952. Attorney General of the Republic from August 1952 to February 1962. President of the Supreme Court from February 1962 to September 1962. Chairman of the United Arab Republic Delegation to the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee at its sessions in Ceylon (1960), Tokyo (1961), and Burma (1962). Represented the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee at the 13th session of the International Law Commission (1961). At present, permanent representative of the Government of the United Arab Republic to the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee; Chairman of the Sub-Committee for the revision and amendment of the Law of Criminal Procedure; Member of the Supreme Committee for the revision and amendment of the laws of the United Arab Republic; and Member of the Board of the Faculty of Law, Cairo University. Chairman the United Arab Republic Delegation to the Second United Nations Congress (1960) and the United Nations Consultative Group on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.

Mr. L. N. SMIRNOV, Chairman of the Supreme Court of the RSFSR, Moscow.

Graduated from the Leningrad Juridical Institute, since then worked in the administration of justice. Before World War II, worked as a senior investigator in the city of Leningrad; from June 1941 until October 1942 served in the Soviet army as a senior legal military investigator on the Leningrad front, after October 1942 worked as assistant to the General Procurator of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; was one of the Prosecutors at the Nuremberg trial of German war criminals as well as at Tokyo trial of the Japanese war criminals; was elected Deputy Chairman of the Supreme Court of the USSR by the Session of the Supreme Court of the USSR in 1957. In July 1962, the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation elected him Chairman of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation.

Post-graduate studies at Leningrad Juridical Institute in general history of law; specialist in the field of the criminal law and procedure. Has written a number of books and articles in this field. Participated in elaboration of the fundamentals of the criminal legislation of the USSR and all the Republics, of the law on criminal responsibility for crimes against the State in 1956, as well as a number of other laws; member of the Supreme Commission of Experts on Scientific Degrees in the field of law.

Chairman of the USSR delegation to the Second United Nations Congress (1960) and the United Nations Consultative Group (1961) on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.

ANNEX C

LIST OF PARTICIPATING INTER-GOVERNMENTAL AND NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Inter-governmental Organizations  
Organisations intergouvernementales

Council of Europe  
Conseil d'Europe

Mr. R. L. MORRISON

League of Arab States  
Ligue des Etats Arabes

Dr. Moukhtar EL WAKIL, Mr. Muhammad EL KAREH

Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Status with the  
Economic and Social Council  
Organisations non gouvernementales dotées du statut consultatif  
auprès du Conseil Economique et Social

Catholic International Union for Social Service  
Union catholique internationale de service social

Dr. R. VOLCHER

Friends World Committee for Consultation (Quakers)  
Comité consultatif mondial de la Société des Amis (Quakers)

Mr. Robert A. LYON, Mr. Katharine M. WOOD

Howard League for Penal Reform (U.K.)  
Ligue Howard pour la réforme pénale (Royaume Uni)

Mr. Hugh KLARE

International Abolitionist Federation  
Fédération abolitionniste internationale

Mr. de FELICE

International Association of Penal Law  
Association internationale de droit pénal

Mr. Jean GRAVEN, Mme. Hélène ROMNICIANO

International Association of Workers for Maladjusted Children  
Association internationale des éducateurs de jeunes inadaptés

Mr. Pierre ZUMBACH

E/CN.5/371

Annex C

page 2

International Association of Youth Magistrates  
Association internationale des magistrats de la jeunesse

Mr. Maurice VEILLARD

International Catholic Child Bureau  
Bureau international catholique de l'enfance

M<sup>e</sup> Odile ROULLÉ

International Commission of Jurists  
Commission internationale de juristes

Mr. J. C. TOTH, Mr. V. M. KABES

International Council of Women  
Conseil international des femmes

Mlle L. C. A. van Eeghen

International Criminal Police Organization  
Organisation internationale de police criminelle

Mr. Henri FERAUD

International Federation of Senior Police Officers  
Fédération internationale des fonctionnaires supérieurs de police

Mr. P. VILLETORTE

International Federation of Women Lawyers  
Fédération internationale des femmes juristes

Lady CHATTERJEE

International Law Association

Mlle K. ZIMMERLI

International Society for Criminology  
Société internationale de criminologie

M. Jacques BERNHEIM, M. Charles GERMAIN, Mlle Y. MARX

International Society of Social Defence  
Société internationale de défense sociale

Mr. Filippo GRAMATICA, Miss Yvonne MARX

International Union for Child Welfare  
Union internationale de la protection de l'enfance

Mr. D. Q. R. MULOCK-HOUWER

Salvation Army  
Armée du Salut

Commissioner CULSHAW

Society of Comparative Law (France)  
Société de législation comparée (France)

Miss Yvonne MARX

World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations  
Alliance universelle des unions chrétiennes de jeunes gens

Mr. Maher T. DOSS

World Federation for Mental Health  
Fédération mondiale pour la santé mentale

Dr. AUDEOUD-NAVILLÉ, Dr. François CLOUTIER

World Young Women's Christian Association  
Alliance Mondiale des unions chrétiennes féminines

Miss Alice ARNOLD

Other non-governmental organizations  
Autres organisations non gouvernementales

International Penal and Penitentiary Foundation  
Fondation internationale pénale et pénitentiaire

Mr. Charles GERMAIN

ANNEX D  
LIST OF THE  
WORKING DOCUMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE

<u>SYMBOL</u>	<u>TITLE</u>
E/CN.5/AC.11/R. 1	Provisional agenda
E/CN.5/AC.11/R. 2	Organization of the Third United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders. Note prepared by the Secretariat.
	Proposals by the members of the Ad Hoc Committee concerning the United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, 1965:
E/CN.5/AC.11/R. 3	Mr. J. Carlos Garcia Basalo
E/CN.5/AC.11/R. 4	Mr. Torsten Eriksson
E/CN.5/AC.11/R. 5	Mr. A. W. Peterson
E/CN.5/AC.11/R. 6	Mr. James V. Bennett
E/CN.5/AC.11/R. 7	Mr. Hafez Sabek
E/CN.5/AC.11/R. 8	Dato' Murad bin Ahmad
E/CN.5/AC.11/R. 9	Mr. Edward R. Moore
E/CN.5/AC.11/R. 10	Mr. L. N. Smirnov
ST/SCA/SD/9 (United Nations sales publication 62. IV. 2)	Capital punishment