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

Session of 15 to 24 June 1953

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. By resolution 415 (V) of 1 December 1950, the General Assembly set up 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 the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders..."

2. The above provision replaced that of Economic and Social Council resolution 155 (VII) C of 13 August 1948, on the basis of which a Committee with similar terms of reference, known as the "International Group of Experts on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders", had met in 1949 and 1950.

3. The session of the Ad Hoc Advisory Committee of Experts on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders opened on 15 June 1953 at the Headquarters of the United Nations, New York, and closed on 24 June 1953.

4. The Committee was made up of the following persons:^{1/}

Mr. Samuel T. Barnett

Secretary for Justice, Wellington, New Zealand; National correspondent of the United Nations Department of Social Affairs in the field of the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders.

Mr. Paul Cornil

Secretary-General of the Belgian Ministry of Justice, Professor of Criminal Law at Brussels University; National correspondent of the United Nations Department of Social Affairs in the field of the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders.

Mr. Behram H. Mehta

Professor of Social Welfare Administration at the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay, India.

Mr. Thorsten Sellin

Professor of Sociology at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, United States of America; National correspondent of the United Nations Department of Social Affairs in the field of the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders.

Mr. Sebastian Soler

Former professor of Criminal Law, barrister-at-law, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

^{1/} Biographical details are given in appendix C of the report.

5. The International Labour Organisation was represented on the Committee by Mr. A. Dawson during the examination of the question of prison labour.

6. The following members of the United Nations Secretariat took part in the session:

Mr. Guillaume Georges-Picot	Assistant Secretary-General in charge of the Department of Economic Affairs and the Department of Social Affairs.
Miss Julia Henderson	Director of the Division of Social Welfare.
Mr. Adolphe Delierneux	Deputy Director of the Division of Social Welfare.
Mr. Manuel Lopez-Ray	Chief of the Social Defence Section.
Miss Elizabeth Betz	Department of Trusteeship and Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.
Mr. Paul Ferthoud	Secretary of the Committee.

Besides the above-mentioned, Mr. Bengt Helger, of the Statistical Office, took part in the discussion of the question of criminal statistics; Mrs. Karen Boeg and Mr. Jean Zarras, of the Division of Social Welfare, took part in the discussion of the questions of the Legislative and Administrative Series and of juvenile delinquency respectively. Mr. Daniel de Walt, Acting Director of the Publishing Division of the Department of Conferences and General Services, and Mr. William Powell, of the Management and Circulation Division of the Department of Public Information, gave the Committee information on distribution and sale of United Nations publications.

7. Mr. Guillaume Georges-Picot, Assistant Secretary-General in charge of the Department of Social Affairs and the Department of Economic Affairs, opened the session. Mr. Thorsten Sellin was elected Chairman and Mr. Paul Cornil Rapporteur.

8. The Committee approved the provisional agenda submitted by the Secretariat. The agenda contained the following items:

(a) Organization of the World Quinquennial Congress in the field of the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders;

- (b) Prison labour;
- (c) The prevention of types of criminality resulting from social changes and accompanying economic development in less-developed countries;
- (d) Other matters.

9. The Committee held thirteen plenary meetings and two informal meetings. It was provided with a number of working papers^{2/} concerning the various items on the agenda, prepared for the session by members of the Committee; the International Labour Organisation and the Secretariat. In addition, reference material^{2/} was made available to the Committee.

^{2/} The list of these documents appears in appendix D of the report.

II. ORGANIZATION OF THE WORLD QUINQUENNIAL CONGRESS IN THE FIELD OF
THE PREVENTION OF CRIME AND THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

1. Membership

10. The Committee recommends that the Congress should comprise three categories of participants, namely:

- (a) Members officially appointed by their governments;
- (b) Observers of specialized agencies and of non-governmental organizations having working relationships with the United Nations;
- (c) Individual observers.

11. The majority of the Committee approved the proposal that only members appointed by governments should have the right to vote, while the others would be able to exert their influence in the Congress by speaking during the debates, at the invitation of the President. One member of the Committee expressed the view that the right to vote should be granted to all participants, or at least to representatives of non-governmental organizations. The majority held, however, that the former solution was the more satisfactory, for although the Congress was to express the opinion of the experts, it was nevertheless essential to bear in mind the fact that its recommendations would be submitted to the policy-making organs of the United Nations, which were made up of government representatives.

12. With regard to the first category mentioned in paragraph 10, it was considered desirable to invite as many countries as possible to take part in the Congress. The invitations sent to governments should not give any figure regarding the number of persons to be appointed but should state that it was a matter of assembling a group of experts in the field of the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders who possess a special knowledge of or experience in the questions on the agenda. The Committee emphasized that these experts would express their own personal opinion.

13. The Committee expressed the view that the invitations to non-governmental organizations having working relationships with the United Nations should in principle be limited to organizations directly concerned with the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders. The Secretary-General would, however, be authorized to invite representatives of other organizations in special cases (see paragraph 15, sub-paragraph (h) below).

14. The Committee discussed the question of individual observers at some length, taking into account the need to ensure the adequate participation of experts, and at the same time to prevent the Congress from becoming too large to work efficiently. Two members approved the suggestion that observers should be nominated by universities, national non-governmental organizations or similar bodies. The majority of the Committee considered, however, that this procedure would not provide sufficient safeguards.

15. The Committee expressed the view that the best solution of the problem of individual observers would be to prepare a list of the categories of persons qualified to participate in the Congress as individual observers. The Committee prepared a list of this kind partially based on that adopted by the twelfth International Penal and Penitentiary Congress held at The Hague in 1950 (see E/CN.5/AC.7/L.3, paragraph 8). The Committee considered that persons having a direct interest in the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders should be admitted to the Congress as observers, namely:

- (a) officials of ministries or departments concerned, police officials, officials of institutions for adult and juvenile delinquents;
- (b) members of courts and tribunals;
- (c) advocates regularly entered at the Bar;
- (d) members of the teaching staff of universities;
- (e) persons of high repute for their scientific work in the field of prevention of crime and treatment of offenders; and
- (f) delegates of governmental or private social agencies concerned with offenders or undertaking preventive work in this field;
- (g) representatives of social welfare conferences and schools of social work; and
- (h) persons or representatives of organizations invited by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

16. The Committee recommended that the following means should be used to publicize the Congress:

- (a) The attention of governments should be drawn to the importance of the Congress, with a view to obtaining their participation;

- (b) Full information regarding the nature, scope and composition of the Congress should be communicated to national correspondents;
- (c) Information should be published in the technical publications, in particular the International Review of Criminal Policy;
- (d) Notices should be sent to teachers and experts in the various countries;
- (e) The support of non-governmental organizations should be enlisted;
- (f) The services of officers of the regional conferences should be used;
- (g) The assistance of regional information offices should be sought, as also that of any experts able to help.

2. Programme

17. The Committee realizes the importance of the part the Congress is called upon to play in the field of prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders. It also recognizes the desirability of submitting to the Congress questions studied by the regional conferences before transmitting constructive proposals to the policy-making organs of the United Nations. It therefore recommends that the four topics proposed by the Secretariat should be included in the programme of the Congress.

(a) Standard minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners

18. After an exchange of views on the role of the Congress in this matter, it was decided that the manner in which the question would be laid before the Congress would be finally determined at the next session of the Committee. The Secretariat will submit proposals on this subject, taking into account the discussion on the matter in the Committee and the conclusions of the regional conferences held prior to that session.

(b) Open institutions

19. The Committee approved the Secretariat's suggestions in this matter. It would be appropriate to lay before the Congress additional reports on certain special aspects of the problem of open institutions in relation to the penitentiary system as a whole. The following were mentioned as important:

- (1) The selection of offenders suitable for treatment in open institutions;
- (2) The role of the community and its attitude towards open institutions;
- (3) The place of the open institution in a penal system, in relation to the social and economic structure of the country.

(c) Selection and training of personnel

20. The Committée recommends that the Secretariat should prepare a report based on the findings of the regional conferences. It also recommends that this report should be supplemented by the submission to the Congress of reports from selected countries in various regions of the world describing concrete examples of programmes for the selection and training of personnel, with technical data and information on the results obtained.

(d) Juvenile delinquency

21. The Committee took note of the importance attached to the question of juvenile delinquency by the Social Commission in its work programme. It concurred with this view and it agreed that juvenile delinquency should be an item on the agenda of the Quinquennial World Congress. The section of the Congress dealing with this subject should not only consider problems of the treatment of juvenile delinquents which have been studied by the United Nations in a series of regional surveys,^{3/} but also give consideration to the prevention of juvenile delinquency, which should in fact, in the opinion of the Committee, be given a more important role than the treatment aspects during the Congress (see paragraphs 60 to 63).

(e) Prison Labour

22. Because of the high priority given by the Social Commission to the question of prison labour and because of the great importance of this problem, the Committee recommends that it be placed on the agenda of the Congress, although this question will not have been examined by all regional conferences prior to the Congress (see paragraphs 31 to 39).

^{3/} Documents ST/SCA/SD/1, Add.1 and Add.2.

(f) Preparation of documentation

23. The Committee recommends that the Secretariat should, where necessary, enlist the services of scientific institutes or consultants to prepare documentation for the Congress. This applies in particular to juvenile delinquency. The additional reports, proposed by the Committee, on open institutions and selection and training of prison personnel could be prepared by competent specialists, following the procedure adopted by earlier congresses of the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission. The national correspondents could be consulted in regard to the selection of such specialists.

(g) Related activities

24. The Committee endorsed the suggestions in this connexion made by the Secretariat in paragraphs 25 to 27 of document E/CN.5/AC.7/L.2. It laid special stress on the importance of visits to institutions and suggested that the Secretariat should endeavour to obtain the co-operation of the governments of the country in which the Congress was held and of neighbouring countries in the organization of such visits.

25. The Committee recommends that consideration should be given to the possibility of organizing an exhibition in connexion with the Congress similar to that organized at The Hague in 1950 during the twelfth International Penal Penitentiary Congress.

3. External Organization

26. Three members of the Committee considered that the Congress should be held in 1955, i.e. five years after the last congress organized by the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission. Two members were in favour of 1956, the date suggested by the Secretariat, in order to permit more thorough preparation of the Congress. The Committee recognized, however, that the Secretary-General alone was in a position to take a final decision in this respect, taking into account all the problems involved in the organization of a conference of this kind.

27. The Committee unanimously agreed that Geneva, which had been suggested by the Secretariat, would be a particularly appropriate place for the Congress. It approved the suggestion that a congress of two weeks would be sufficient, with the understanding that the programme would include certain related activities.

4. Internal Organization

28. The Committee endorsed the recommendations made by the Secretariat in paragraphs 33 and 35-39 of document E/CN.5/AC.7/L.2 regarding the internal organization of the Congress.

29. With regard to sections, the Committee also approved the Secretariat's suggestion that the Congress should be divided into three sections. In accordance with its decisions regarding the programme of the Congress, the Committee recommends that the sections should deal with:

Section I: Standard minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners and selection and training of personnel;

Section II: Open institutions and prison labour;

Section III: Juvenile delinquency.

5. Proceedings of the Congress

30. The Committee notes that the final report of the Congress will be printed by the United Nations. It recommends that the Secretariat should explore the possibility of having at least part of the documentation printed by national prison administrations. One member of the Committee emphasized the importance of the prompt publication of the documents dealing with the proceedings of the Congress.

III. PRISON LABOUR

31. In introducing the topic of prison labour, the representative of the Secretary-General pointed out the broad economic, social, political and penitentiary aspects of prison labour and called to the attention of the Committee the desire of the Social Commission to emphasize in particular certain aspects of prison labour, namely prison labour in relation to the training of prisoners, the economy of the institution, the economy of the country as a whole, and the support of the prisoner's dependents.

32. The Secretariat had in mind a study which would deal with certain problems in prison labour, the solution of which is of primary importance to governments, particularly the governments of countries which are less developed. The Committee expressed the view, however, that it would be necessary to examine the question as a whole in order to analyse special aspects of prison labour in their proper perspective.

33. In discussing the nature of the inquiry, one member of the Committee asserted that the best approach might be a comprehensive survey of existing literature with respect to prevailing opinion in this field throughout the world. Following a compilation of these opinions a set of principles might be established for the guidance of governments. On the other hand, some members of the Committee expressed the view that it would be preferable to obtain concrete information on actual provisions and practice in this field in a selected number of countries. Principles might later be established on the basis of these data. This latter point of view prevailed.

34. In selecting those aspects which it believed the United Nations should examine, the Committee recognized the wish of the Secretariat to limit its inquiry to certain factors, but expressed the belief that in order to obtain an adequate general picture, the minimum amount of information to be obtained would necessarily exceed the limits desired by the Secretariat. As a conclusion to its deliberations the Committee adopted, on the basis of a working paper prepared by the Secretariat, an outline which should form the basis of the inquiry on this topic (Annex A).

35. When gathering data under each heading it would be advisable to seek information on new and unusual projects which may have been carried out in particular countries. A detailed description of such projects would be of value to countries which have similar problems as yet unsolved.

36. The Committee suggested that in gathering these data reliance should be placed in the first instance on national correspondents, although it would probably be inevitable that the correspondents, in turn, would have to procure information through governmental channels.

37. The Committee, while recognizing that the preparation of a report on prison labour would be a lengthy task, expressed the hope that this report could be available as the basis for a discussion of prison labour at the Congress.

38. In recognizing that the study as outlined by the Committee would be more comprehensive than that originally proposed by the Secretariat, the Committee expressed its pleasure with respect to the offer of co-operation made by the International Labour Organisation.

39. In general, the Committee felt that elaborate technical assistance projects, particularly of the nature of a demonstration project, would best await the completion of this study but that, on the other hand, any request for general technical assistance in this field in the meantime should be acted upon.

IV. THE PREVENTION OF TYPES OF CRIMINALITY RESULTING FROM
SOCIAL CHANGES AND ACCOMPANYING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
IN LESS-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

40. After a broad exchange of views on the subject, the Committee unanimously recognized that the proposed study touched on one of the most important problems of criminal policy in the less-developed countries and was therefore fully justified and highly desirable. The social effects of economic development were giving rise to much concern but the present state of knowledge in this field is inadequate.

41. The discussion brought out the fact that the problem of criminality resulting from social changes and accompanying economic development arises both in countries where a culture of alien origin is being superimposed on an indigenous culture and in countries which are endeavouring to develop new types of economic and social organization retaining their root in traditional cultures. The Committee considered that the problem exists both in independent countries and territories and non-self-governing territories.

42. The Committee considered that, in the preparation and execution of the project regarding which it was consulted, earlier research undertaken by other bodies on the subject of social adaptation to economic changes should be taken into account. This would in no way detract from the obvious value of and need for a special study of the question of criminality. The Committee felt that the most satisfactory way of carrying out the proposed study would be to undertake field investigations in various areas. These areas should be chosen both in independent countries and in non-self-governing territories. One or more of the field studies should deal with situations in which the problem of social maladaptation is no longer considered serious. The geographical size of the areas to be covered by the field studies should be limited in such a way as to make the project feasible while permitting a thorough investigation of the problem.

43. For the purpose of carrying out these field studies, the Secretary-General should endeavour, in accordance with United Nations procedure, to secure the assistance of local social research bodies or institutes of recognized standing. Examples of bodies or institutes whose assistance might be enlisted were given by several members of the Committee.

44. The Committee did not consider it desirable to draw up a detailed outline for the proposed studies. It was considered preferable to leave to the Secretariat, with the co-operation of the various research bodies and institutes, to determine the scope and content of the studies, in each particular case, in the light of the preparatory documents and of the discussions in the Committee.

45. Because it is expected that the results of the studies will be of great importance, the Committee recommends that they should be published and widely circulated. A comparison of observations made under different conditions in various parts of the world will enable governments concerned to draw particularly useful practical conclusions. They should also provide a basis for recommendations to be presented to the competent organs of the United Nations and, through them, to governments. The ultimate object of the project should be to contribute to the practical solution of an important social problem. It would then be desirable to place the resources of the technical assistance programme in this field at the disposal of governments on their request.

V. OTHER MATTERS

(Programme of work of the Social Commission)

46. Recalling its general terms of reference under General Assembly resolution 415 (V) and the fact that the programme of work of the Social Commission is still largely based on the recommendations made in 1949 and 1950 by the two international groups of experts, the Committee expressed a desire to consider certain points of that programme.

1. Continuing functions

(a) Work of the national correspondents and of the regional conferences

47. The Committee secured information from the Secretariat and exchanged views on the work of the national correspondents and on the methods and programme of work of the regional conferences and their working groups. It was suggested that every effort be made to secure the best possible co-operation and communication between or among all those who are collaborating with the United Nations in this field.

48. While it was recognized that the final decision rested with the governments themselves, it was suggested that it would be advisable that the same persons should be appointed as members of the regional conferences and as national correspondents.

49. As to the activities of the working groups, the Committee expressed the opinion that in order to facilitate the work of such groups in Europe, it would be desirable that the groups concerned should meet during a few days, immediately before the meeting of the Consultative group and at the place of that meeting, in order to give them the opportunity of studying the particular questions which were assigned to them. It was agreed that experience would have to be gained by working groups in other regions before any recommendation of more general application could be made.

(b) Agenda of the second series of regional conferences

50. At the request of the Secretariat, the Committee discussed the question of the agenda of the second series of regional conferences. It recommended that the following questions be taken into consideration when formulating the agenda of the regional conferences.

(i) Probation

51. It was agreed that generally it would be advisable to discuss the question as a whole; in Europe, where a seminar on probation was held in 1952, it would be more profitable, however, to concentrate on the practical results and on the organizational aspects of probation, on the basis of the study now being undertaken by an expert consultant (see paragraph 64).

(ii) Parole and after-care

52. See paragraph 66.

(iii) Prison labour

53. The second series of regional conferences would generally have as a basis for their consideration of this topic the results of the inquiry to be undertaken, as well as of the deliberations of the Congress (see paragraphs 22 and 31 to 39). It was recommended that in Europe, which is the only region where the second regional conference will be held before the Congress and even before the completion of the inquiry, the preliminary work might be entrusted to the members of the working group on prison labour of the regional consultative group, on the basis of the outline approved by the Committee.

(iv) Indeterminate sentence

54. This question could be considered by the regional conferences on the basis of the report prepared by an expert consultant, which is to be published in 1953.

(v) Utilization of technical assistance seminar technique

55. The Committee expressed the view that each regional conference might appropriately try to assess the value of seminars in its region as a device for dealing with specific problems in the field of the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders.

56. The Committee was not in a position to recommend that the question of short-term imprisonment be put on the agenda of the second series of regional conferences. It expressed, however, its keen interest in this question, which it believed should be taken up at the earliest possible date.

(c) Regular publications

57. The Committee exchanged views on the scope and contents of the International Review of Criminal Policy and of the Legislative and Administrative Series in the field of social defence.

58. The Committee stressed the importance of the bibliography published in the International Review of Criminal Policy. It noted that if from 1954 on the Review had to be published in a single tri-lingual edition, a summary of each article should be published in the two other languages. The view was also expressed that it would be desirable that the notes and communications be published in the three languages.

59. As far as concerns the Legislative and Administrative Series, the Committee recommended a modification of the principle that for federal states, only federal legislation should be published in the Series; the Committee recommended that other texts might be included if deemed appropriate, and if submitted by national correspondents, no additional research burden being placed on the Legislative Series Unit.

2. Ad Hoc Projects

(a) Prevention of juvenile delinquency

60. The Committee gave consideration (see paragraph 21) to the preparation of the study on the prevention of juvenile delinquency which the Social Commission at its ninth session approved as an item on its work programme for 1953-54.

61. The Committee felt that the prevention of juvenile delinquency is a complex problem. The United Nations should not undertake original research in connexion with it. Consideration was given to what the scope of the study should be. After extensive discussions, it was agreed that the study should not deal with etiological and causative factors of juvenile delinquency. Neither should it deal with general preventive measures relating to raising the standards of living although the study should note that such programmes contribute, in a general way, towards reducing juvenile delinquency. The study should concentrate on specific action programmes which have been instituted for the avowed purpose of preventing juvenile delinquency or because they were said to have this aim to an important degree. As such, it should include such items as: juvenile aid bureaux

organized by police departments; attempts to discover problem children and pre-delinquent behaviour among juveniles by educational authorities and institutions; child guidance clinics; and community centres, etc.

62. The study should be mainly a comprehensive description of the existing action programmes for the prevention of juvenile delinquency; it should also include evaluative material gathered from research and studies already undertaken. It should be supplementary to the comparative regional surveys which have been prepared by the Secretariat and it should therefore be done on a regional basis. The collection of material for the study should be the responsibility of the Secretariat. It should be done through established channels such as the national correspondents, by means of a broad outline sent to them, and the utilization of institutes or individual experts who would be required to collate the material collected.

63. The Committee recommended that the Secretariat should follow certain suggestions (Annex B) when preparing the outline to be submitted to correspondents.

(b) Probation

64. The Secretariat gave a brief account of the progress of the work on this project, and reported that the study on "Probation and related measures"^{4/} had been published in English in 1951. In view of the importance of giving effective publicity to the information contained in this study, the Committee recommended the Secretariat to consider the possibility of causing the French translation, which was already prepared, to be printed at the least possible expense either directly or through a publishing house; alternatively the Secretariat might arrange for it to be printed by the prison administration of a Member State willing to undertake the work. The Committee expressed the hope that a translation into Spanish of this study might be prepared.

65. During this discussion, the method of distributing United Nations publications generally was explained to the Committee which expressed the wish that everything possible should be done to inform the specialists concerned of the existence of such publications.

^{4/} Document E/CN.5/230.

(c) Parole and after-care

66. The Secretariat briefly described the progress of the study which is being made by an outside consultant. Since the report of this study has not yet been submitted, the Committee was unable to express any opinion on it. The importance of the question of parole and after-care was stressed, and the Committee recommended that the Secretariat should consider its inclusion on the agenda of the second series of regional conferences, to which the report might be submitted as a basis for discussion, together with any additional documentation that might be considered necessary. The Committee also expressed the hope that the United Nations would be able to develop practical programmes, such as seminars, enabling the various countries to receive direct assistance and helping them to establish better organized services.

(d) Criminal statistics

67. After a presentation by the Secretariat of the status of this study, the Committee recommended that it be continued on the lines described and, in particular, that an attempt should be made to secure the assistance of some competent outside organization in preparing a standard classification of certain offences.

VI. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

68. After having examined the draft report paragraph by paragraph, the Committee adopted it unanimously.

69. In so doing, the Committee, impressed by the social importance and the scope of the programme of work which the Economic and Social Council has entrusted to the Secretariat, expressed the hope that adequate means would be provided for the successful completion of this programme, and especially of those projects which had been given high priority.

ANNEX A

Major topics suggested for inclusion in the
study on prison labour

I. Purpose of prison labour

- (a) Is prison labour considered, according to existing legislation and/or administrative practices, to be a right of the prisoner and/or a duty inherent in the sentence? Is it intended as a form of punishment? Do the aims vary according to categories of prisoners?
- (b) Is prison labour required of or available to untried prisoners and, if so, how is it regulated and in what manner does it differ from the prison labour of convicted prisoners?
- (c) What are the laws, regulations and administrative practices with regard to utilizing prison labour as a device for the vocational and social training of the prisoner?

II. Economic and organizational aspects of prison labour

- (a) To what extent is prison labour used in private enterprise and under what conditions?
- (b) To what extent is prison labour organized and utilized to carry forward public works (including governmental programmes of national development such as irrigation projects, resettlement projects, etc.)?
- (c) What are the principal difficulties and solutions (in law and in practice) with respect to the problem of the competition of prison labour with free labour and industry?
- (d) To what extent is prison labour organized in consideration of the occupational background of prisoners and employment opportunities upon release?
- (e) Statistics on prison employment. (The group did not wish to formulate a specific question on this topic but it did make general suggestions to the Secretariat with regard to collecting the necessary data. It pointed out the advisability of gathering statistics on the total prison population as well as by categories of work assignments. The Committee advocated making

broad categories of assignments and suggested using the five following: industries, handicrafts, agriculture, maintenance and unemployed. It pointed out that gathering data on the basis of a daily average would be better than to use one specific date but that if the latter technique must be employed, two or more specific days should be selected to minimize the bias of seasonal work. Finally, the Committee agreed that the concept "fully employed" be maintained but that, in light of the different interpretation which countries might make, it would probably be necessary for the Secretariat to define this term arbitrarily).

III. Social aspects of prison labour

- (a) How are prison wages fixed and what regulations govern the expenditure of the prisoner's income from work, with particular reference to the support of the prisoner's dependents?
- (b) What provisions are made for the prisoners to enjoy - either through special legislation or through eligibility to general legislation - social security benefits, including accident compensation and other measures of social protection?
- (c) In what manner is a prisoner's remuneration for prison labour used to aid his readjustment upon release?

ANNEX B

Suggestions for an outline for the collection of material
on the prevention of juvenile delinquency

- I. What action or programmes have been taken or instituted, official or non-official, national or local, to prevent juvenile delinquency?
- II. What has been the effectiveness of such action or programmes in preventing juvenile delinquency in so far as it is possible to determine it on the basis of studies made?

As a guide to the preparation of answers to these questions, note should be taken of the following statements:

(a) Recommendation of the 1949 Committee of Experts, adopted by the Economic and Social Council:

"The Social Defence Section should engage neither in the study of general social, economic and cultural measures directed at the improvement of conditions of living, although such measures make an incidental contribution to the prevention of crime, nor directly in fundamental research into the causation of crime and delinquency, but should devote itself to the collection of information on the experience of different countries with respect to specific preventive measures. Logically, specific preventive measures fall into three categories, viz:

- (i) Prevention by early detection and treatment of potential delinquents before they present a manifest problem;
- (ii) Prevention at the stage of pre-delinquency, i.e. by diagnosis and treatment of the 'problem personality'; and
- (iii) Prevention of recidivism, i.e., the prevention of the commitment of crime by persons previously convicted."

(b) Statement of the Secretariat on its Work Programme submitted to the ninth session of the Social Commission in May 1953:

"The study is designed to supplement the regional comparative surveys on juvenile delinquency in so far as these deal primarily with treatment. In the proposed study the emphasis will fall on the methods for the early diagnosis and treatment of the behaviour problems of children and juveniles and in particular of so-called pre-delinquent behaviour."

ANNEX C

Biographical particulars concerning the members of the
Ad Hoc Advisory Committee of Experts

Mr. SAMUEL THOMPSON BARNETT, Wellington, New Zealand

Under-Secretary for Justice (1949). Canterbury College, laws. Land and Survey Department (1918). Chief clerk of the Public Service Commission (1937). Superintendent of staff training (1939). Assistant Under-Secretary for lands (1946). Assistant Director of Education (1947). President of the Institute of Public Administration. Carnegie Travel Fellowship (1950). Member of the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission (1949-51). At present: Secretary for Justice, Controller-General of Prisons, Chief Electoral Officer and Chief Probation Officer.

Author of several papers and published lectures on public administration and penal administration.

M. PAUL CORNIL, Brussels, Belgium

Docteur en philosophie et lettres, University of Brussels (1924).
Docteur en droit, University of Brussels (1927). Inspector of prisons (1935).
Director General of Prisons (1944). Secretary General of the Ministry of Justice (1946). Professor at the Université libre of Brussels: child welfare (1930-40); criminology (1936-48); penology (1936-52); penal law (1941-). President of the Administrative Board of the Revue de droit pénal et de criminologie (Brussels). Member of the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission (1939-51); Treasurer (1948-51). President of the International Penal and Penitentiary Foundation (1951-). Member of the Scientific Committee of the International Criminological Society. Director of the United Nations Seminar on the medico-psychological and social examination of offenders (Brussels, 1951).

Author of articles on penal and prison matters published in several reviews. Reports to the Penal and Penitentiary Congresses of Berlin (1935) and The Hague (1950).

Mr. BEHRAM HORMASJI MEHTA, Bombay, India

Social worker since 1925. Master of Arts (1933), University of Bombay. Ph.D. in Sociology: Joined the Tata Institute of Social Sciences in 1936 as Lecturer in Social Research; Reader in Sociology (1939); Professor of Social Welfare Administration (since 1941). Adviser on Social Programmes of the Planning Commission of the Government of India (1952). Founding Member of the Indian Conference of Social Work; Founder and General Secretary of the Council of Social Welfare Agencies, Worli, Bombay; National Organizing Secretary in 1938 of the Indian National Scout Association; Founding Member of the Bombay Presidency Youth League; and numerous other activities connected with rural welfare, tribal welfare, welfare of the untouchables, youth welfare, community organization, child welfare, labour welfare, and welfare of the displaced persons.

Carried out several research projects and published numerous reports, pamphlets and articles on various questions in the above-mentioned fields.

Mr. THORSTEN SELLIN, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, United States of America.

A.M. (1916), Ph.D. (1922), University of Pennsylvania; LL.D., Augustana College, 1942. Graduate study, University of Minnesota and University of Paris. Professor of Sociology (since 1930), and Chairman, Department of Sociology, University of Pennsylvania (since 1945). Consultant Swedish Penal Code Commission, and Visiting Professor, Universities of Uppsala, Stockholm and Lund, Sweden, 1946-1947. Editor, Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, since 1929; formerly, Secretary-General, International Penal and Penitentiary Commission, Bern.

Author of Research Memorandum on Crime in the Depression (1937); Culture Conflict and Crime (1938); The Criminality of Youth (1940); Pioneering in Penology (1944); etc.

Mr. SEBASTIAN SOLER, Rosario, Argentina

Doctor of Law and Social Science, University of Cordoba. Formerly Professor of Penal Law at the University of Cordoba. Formerly Member of the National Academy of Law of Cordoba. Formerly Member of the Criminal Court of Appeal, Rosario. Director of the "Revista de Derecho de Cordoba".

Author of Derecho Penal Argentino, third edition 1951; Exposición y crítica de la teoría del estado peligroso, 1929; Ley, historia y libertad 1943.

ANNEX D

I. List of documents prepared for the session of the
Ad Hoc Advisory Committee of Experts

Organization of the world quinquennial congress in the field of the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders:

Paper prepared by the Secretariat (E/CN.5/AC.7/L.2).

Some brief comments on the organization and work of the Twelfth International Penal and Penitentiary Congress, The Hague, 1950, by Mr. Thorsten Sellin (E/CN.5/AC.7/L.3).

Prison labour:

Paper prepared by the Secretariat (E/CN.5/AC.7/L.4/Rev.1).

Letter from the Director General of the International Labour Office to the Secretary-General of the United Nations (E/CN.5/AC.7/L.7).

The prevention of types of criminality resulting from social changes and accompanying economic development in less developed countries:

Paper prepared by the Secretariat (E/CN.5/AC.7/L.5).

Papers presented by Messrs. Paul Cornil, Samuel T. Barnett and Behram H. Mehta (E/CN.5/AC.7/L.6).

II. Reference material

1. United Nations documents

- Report of the first International group of experts, 1949 (E/CN.5/154).
- Report of the second International group of experts, 1950 (E/CN.5/231).
- Progress report of the United Nations in the field of social activities in 1952, Part II, Social Defence (E/CN.5/289/Add.3).
- Programme of concerted practical action in the social field of the United Nations and specialized agencies (E/CN.5/291).
- Work programme and priorities of the Social Commission, 1954-1955 (E/CN.5/292).
- Report of the Social Commission on its Ninth Session (E/2437).
- Report on the Conference of the European Regional Consultative Group on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, Geneva, December 1952, (ST/SOA/SD/GEN/1).
- Acts of the Latin American Seminar on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, Rio de Janeiro, April 1953 (in Spanish), Volumes I and II: Preliminary papers (ST/SOA/SD/LA/1 and 2).
- Resolutions and recommendations of the Latin American Seminar on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, Rio de Janeiro, April 1953 (in Spanish).
- Draft of Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, approved by the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission on 6 July 1951 (ST/SOA/SD/L.1).
- Jail Administration in India (ST/TAA/K/INDIA/2).
- Technical assistance for economic development (E/1327/Add.1).
- International Review of Criminal Policy (Nos. 1 and 2) (ST/SOA/Ser.M/1 and 2).
- Probation and Related Measures (E/CN.5/230).
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2. Organization of the Congress

- Proceedings of the Ninth International Penal and Penitentiary Congress, London, 1925 (5 volumes, Berne, 1927).
- Proceedings of the Tenth International Penal and Penitentiary Congress, Prague, 1930 (5 volumes, Berne, 1931).
- Proceedings of the Eleventh International Penal and Penitentiary Congress, Berlin, 1935 (5 volumes, Berne, 1936).
- Proceedings of the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission, Sessions held in Berne, 1948; Berne, 1949; and The Hague, 1950.
- Proceedings of the Twelfth International Penal and Penitentiary Congress, The Hague, 1950 (6 volumes, Berne, 1951).

3. Prison Labour

- AMERICAN PRISON ASSOCIATION: Committee on the Model State Plan: Manual of suggested standards for a State Correctional System (Chapter 8, p.27). American Prison Association, New York, October 1946.
- BELAUSTEGUI MAS, CALIXTO: Fundamentos del trabajo penitenciario, Madrid, 1952.
- CANNAT, PIERRE: La Réforme pénitentiaire (7ème leçon, p.117; 10ème leçon, p.159). Sirey, Paris, 1949.
- FLYNN, FRANK T.: "Employment and Labor" in Contemporary Correction, Paul W. Tappan, Ed., Chapter XVI, p.238). McGraw Hill Book Co., New York, 1951.
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- INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE: "Prison labour", in International Labour Review, Volume XXV, 1932, No.3, March, pp.311-331, and No.4, April, pp.499-524.
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- INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION: Vocational guidance and delinquency, May 1950. Mimeographed.
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- SELLIN, THORSTEN: Recent penal legislation in Sweden (pp.37-41). Isaac Marcus Boktryckeri-Aktiebolag, Stockholm, 1947.
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- UNITED KINGDOM, HOME OFFICE: Prisons and Borstals in England and Wales (Chapter IV, pp.24-28). H.M. Stationery Office, London, 1950.

4. Prevention of types of criminality resulting from social changes and accompanying economic development in less-developed countries

- Documentation submitted by Mr. B.H. Mehta, Member of the Committee (see Document E/CN.5/AC.7/L.6, pages 25 to 28).
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