

UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL



GENERAL

E/CN.5/231

10 January 1951

ORIGINAL: FRENCH-
ENGLISH

SOCIAL COMMISSION
Seventh session

SOCIAL DEFENCE

REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL GROUP OF EXPERTS ON THE PREVENTION OF CRIME AND THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

(Second Session)

11-15 December 1950

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TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL GROUP OF EXPERTS

1. On 23 July 1949, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General (resolution 243 (IX) F) to convene in 1950 a group of "internationally recognized experts not to exceed seven in number and selected by him in such a way that the constitution of the group maintains an international character, to act in an honorary capacity as an advisory body and to advise the Secretary-General and the Social Commission in devising and formulating policies and programmes appropriate to:

(a) The study on an international basis of the "problem of the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders; and

(b) International action in this field."

2. The second session of the International Group of Experts on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of offenders opened on 11 December 1950 at the United Nations, Lake Success, New York, and closed on 15 December 1950.

3. The following persons^{1/} attended the session:

M. Marc Ancel, Conseiller à la Cour d'Appel, Paris

Mr. Ronald H. Beattie, Statistical Consultant, Department of Corrections, Sacramento, California

Miss Margery Fry, Vice-President of the Howard League for Penal Reform, London

Professor Thorsten Sellin, Secretary-General of the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission and Professor of Sociology, University of Pennsylvania

Dr. Sebastian Soler, Formerly Professor of criminal law at the University of Cordoba, Argentina

Professor Veli Verkko, Professor of Sociology, University of Helsinki, Finland

Mr. B. S. Haikerwal, Deputy Director of Education, United Provinces, India, Member of the Executive Committee of the All-India Crime Prevention Society and Co-Editor of the "Penal Reformer", had also accepted the Secretary-General's invitation to participate in the work of the Group, but he was unfortunately prevented from attending the meeting.

^{1/} For biographical data, see Annex II, page 16.

United Nations Secretariat

M. A. Delierneux

Deputy Director, Division of Social Activities

M. P. Amor

Chief, Section of Social Defence

Mrs. Grinberg-Vinaver

Division of Human Rights

Mr. Bengt Helger

Statistical Office

Mr. Arvid Pardo

Division of Information from
Non-Self Governing Territories

4. M. Delierneux, on behalf of M. Laugier, Assistant Secretary-General, Department of Social Affairs, called the meeting to order. Miss Margery Fry was elected Chairman and M. Marc Ancel was elected Rapporteur.

5. It was decided to divide the group into two sub-committees, one (Messrs. Beattie, Sellin and Verkko) to consider the question of Criminal Statistics and the other (Miss Margery Fry, Messrs. Ancel and Soler) to deal with Probation and Related Measures and the Detention of Adults prior to Sentence.

There were five plenary meetings and six meetings of the sub-committees.

6. The Group had at its disposal a number of valuable working papers^{2/} on the above-mentioned subjects which had been prepared for the meeting by members of the Group, by interested Divisions of the Secretariat, by non-governmental organizations and by individual experts.

Recommendations submitted by the International group of Experts concerning the future international action to be taken by the United Nations with respect to three of the studies undertaken by the Secretariat: I. Probation and Related Measures; II. Criminal Statistics, and III. Detention of Adults prior to Sentence

I. PROBATION AND RELATED MEASURES

7. The Group of Experts considered that the institution of probation was one of the best methods of preventing recidivism and for the treatment of offenders, in conformity with the teachings of modern criminal science. The Group therefore believed that the United Nations should promote and encourage such a method of social, non-institutional treatment, whereby terms of imprisonment (and in particular short terms) could effectively be avoided.

^{2/} See Annex III page 18

8. The Group considered that a really satisfactory probation system, such as the one which the United Nations should recommend for adoption and development, required the fulfilment of the following conditions:

(a) There should be no doubt of the criminal act, and that reality should be established by judicial proceedings.

(b) The measures taken should be individualized in accordance with a method of selection based on a study of the personality of the offender.

(c) A system of personal supervision^{3/} and assistance to the offender should be established as an organized service using qualified, specialized personnel.

9. The Group noted with interest the study on probation prepared by the United Nations Secretariat and considered that complementary studies might usefully be undertaken on experimental projects in probation, on the methods employed and practical results of probation and on the financial aspect of its organization. It also believed that it might be desirable to issue a certain number of documents, such as the basic legislative texts governing probation, the regulations implementing such legislation in certain countries or territories and various projects such as the model laws prepared by the National Probation and Parole Association.

10. The Group suggested that the United Nations Secretariat might take effective action with regard to probation by three different methods: publications, recommendations and technical assistance.

A. Publications

11. There are three publications which the United Nations might issue in connexion with probation.

12. In the first place, the Group recommended the publication of the study already prepared on probation, as finally revised.

13. It also recommended the publication of an abridged version of this comprehensive work. The abridged version should deal mainly with the actual systems in force, and the administration of probation. It should further contain information with respect to the training of personnel. It should also include a summary of the above-mentioned complementary studies, and should contain case studies of the application of probation. The abridged version should be widely disseminated in English, French and Spanish.

^{3/} This should in no case be in the form of police supervision. /14. In the

14. In the third place, the Group recommended the drafting and publication of a short pamphlet for general information and for propaganda purposes, including specific facts and, if possible, illustrations, in order to inform public opinion of the advantages and development of probation. This pamphlet should be distributed at least in the official languages of the United Nations.

B. Recommendations

15. After a careful consideration of the question, the Group decided that it was not expedient to propose standard minimum rules respecting probation, but rather to make to the Secretary General and to the Social Commission a certain number of recommendations with respect to certain principles, which it would be advisable to publicize. This enumeration of principles would not be exhaustive, and might be supplemented and utilized in accordance with the procedure usually followed by the United Nations taking into consideration the reports from the international and national organizations already consulted.

(a) Generally speaking, it would be desirable to take as a basis and to recommend the extension to adults of the methods of non-institutional treatment now applied to delinquent minors.

(b) Probation should be granted not on the basis of the type of offence committed, but on the basis of the offender's potentialities for rehabilitation and social readaptation.

(c) The question whether probation should be granted before or after sentence is not of decisive importance and it would seem that a satisfactory system of probation can be established and organized in either case.

(d) Probation being based on a study of the offender's personality, the offender should undergo as complete a personal examination as possible and a social investigation, before a decision is taken on probation. This investigation need not necessarily be made by the person who will subsequently be responsible for the supervision of the offender.

(e) Provision should be made in the rules of procedure to give the offender an opportunity to present evidence in rebuttal of information submitted to the body granting probation. In a more general way, the attention of the Secretary General and the Social Commission is also drawn to the problem raised by the disclosure of the offender's antecedents and to the effects that such disclosure might have on his social readaptation.

/(f) It should

(f) It should be possible to grant probation on a very liberal scale, and it would be desirable for national legislations to provide for its use in respect of all offences, with the possible exception of the most serious crimes.

(g) The conditions of the application of probation and the requirements which it is permissible to impose on probationers should be as wide in scope and as flexible as possible, in order to make possible the highest degree of individualization.

(h) The greatest care should be taken in the selection and professional training of probation officers. They should possess certificates of general education, adequate practical experience of social work and the requisite knowledge of this subject and of law and the social sciences. The character and aptitude of candidates should be taken into special consideration in the selection of personnel.

(i) The organization of probation presupposes a form of social collaboration in which private initiative should have its place, but in which provision should be made for the appointment of full-time specialized public officials.

(j) Experienced probation officers could, if necessary, be used in connexion with preventive measures, outside the field of criminal justice proper, and particularly in connexion with child welfare and the solution of family problems.

C. Technical Assistance

16. The Group of Experts considered that the organization of technical assistance with regard to probation was highly desirable. This assistance constituted one of the most useful methods of action at the disposal of the United Nations. The Group considered that it could take three main forms, the practical results of which seemed to be equally effective. These forms were the following:

1. The organization of seminars as soon as possible;
2. The sending of technical experts to governments requesting their services.
3. The granting of fellowships to promote the study of probation and to enable persons specializing in this field to acquire and propagate knowledge concerning the operation and potential results of probation.

Information on these three forms of technical assistance should be included in the pamphlet, the publication of which was recommended above.

II. CRIMINAL STATISTICS

A. Collection and publication of criminal Statistics by the United Nations

17. With regard to the criminal statistics which might appropriately be collected, the Group gave consideration to three kinds of data:

- (1) Statistics which can be used to measure the incidence and the trend of criminality in a given jurisdiction,
- (2) Statistics which would give the number and types of offenders dealt with by the judicial authorities, and
- (3) Statistics on the types of treatment or punishments employed by different countries.

These various statistics are essential for an understanding of the problem of criminality in its wider sense.

18. There is general agreement among experts that in order to measure criminality it is best to secure data at that stage in the procedure at which an offence becomes known to the investigating authorities. In some countries, the police would constitute these authorities; in other countries the examining magistrates. It is also generally accepted that data of this kind can be used for inter-temporal and inter-regional comparisons only in the case of relatively few offences. In the light of the above considerations the Group therefore

recommended that data on offences committed be collected first of all for only three classes of offences: criminal homicide, aggravated assault, thefts with violence (robbery or burglary). Definitions and sub-divisions of these classes should be determined after further study of the problem by the United Nations.

19. With reference to data concerning offenders, it was recommended that certain essential information be collected and published respecting convicted persons.

Taking into consideration the practical difficulties involved in the publication of such information from a large number of countries, the personal data should be restricted to sex and age. With regard to the classification of age, only two classes should be used at first, indicating the proportions of adults and non-adults among convicted persons.

20. The Group also recommended that data be collected and published on the disposition of convicted offenders showing the different types of treatment or punishment imposed by the courts: capital and corporal punishments, fines, deprivation of liberty, suspended sentences including probation and a special category for miscellaneous dispositions.

/B. Preparation of

B. Preparation of a Standard Classification of Offences

21. The standard classification of offences, on the basis of which data on convicted offenders and their treatment or punishment should be secured, should contain not more than fifteen classes so designed as to portray, as clearly as possible, the distribution of the most serious, as well as the most common, forms of criminal conduct. It was understood that forms of conduct which in some countries may be dealt with by administrative bodies rather than by courts (vagrancy, etc.) should be included.

C. Survey of National Criminal Statistics and Preparation of a Manual

22. It was also understood that the preliminary draft of such a standard classification would be made by a consultant engaged for that purpose.
23. It was recommended that for the purpose of instituting such a system of collection and publication of international criminal statistics, a survey be made by the United Nations of a representative number of existing national reports on criminal statistics in order to determine their structure and content.
24. It was further recommended that in view of the fact that many countries now lacked systems of criminal statistics, or now publish criminal statistics which could be greatly improved if technical advice and assistance were available to them, the United Nations Secretariat, on the basis of the survey previously mentioned and the advice of a consultant or consultants, prepare a manual or handbook which would suggest minimum standards for the collection, analysis and presentation of criminal statistics at different stages of the procedure involved in dealing with offences and offenders.
25. It was finally recommended that whenever the United Nations is prepared to render technical assistance in the establishment or development of criminal statistics, such assistance should be given through whatever means it may have at its disposal (consultants, fellowships, seminars, etc.).

III. DETENTION OF ADULTS PRIOR TO SENTENCE

26. The Group considered that the question of the detention of adults prior to sentence was an important and topical problem and that particular attention should be paid both to its legal, procedural and penitentiary aspects.
27. The Group noted that the question had already been dealt with in certain provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the Draft International Covenant on Human Rights, now in preparation. It also noted that

/the International

the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission was preparing a set of standard minimum rules on the basis of a draft which it had drawn up in 1939. In the circumstances and, in view of the complexity of the problem, the Group considered it its duty to make three main recommendations to the Secretary-General and to the Social Commission.

A. Modifications to the relevant articles^{4/} of the Draft International Covenant on Human Rights

28. The Group examined with great interest the provisions of the draft International Covenant on Human Rights relating to the detention of adults prior to sentence. Generally speaking, it was of the opinion that the texts should be approved and their final adoption recommended. It considered, however, that modifications and further explanations on certain points might usefully be incorporated in the text in its existing form.

29. These modifications were as follows:

(1) Article 4 should be amended to read:

"No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. In particular, no one shall be subjected against his will to medical or scientific treatment or experimentation, where such treatment or experimentation is not required by his state of physical or mental health."

30. The Group considered that the above wording would emphasize more clearly the necessity of prohibiting the use of certain methods of examination during criminal proceedings, such as examination of the accused while under the influence of drugs, which the Group considered contrary to the dignity of the human person.

(2) Article 6 of the draft covenant should be completed by an additional paragraph after paragraph 1, reading:

"Any arrest made, without judicial authority, except in cases of flagrante delicto, shall be considered as arbitrary."

31. The Group considered that the justification of this paragraph was self-evident and that except in cases of flagrante delicto, it should not be possible to make any arrest unless by order of a judicial authority.

32. The Group considered that, with regard to the person of the accused, he should not remain in police custody before trial, but it should be decided that he be brought as speedily as possible before a judge and handed over to the

^{4/} See Annex I, page 14.

authorities competent to detain him. In this respect, the Group gave special approval to Article 6, paragraph 4 of the draft, but desired that the first sentence be completed as follows in order to avoid any errors in interpretation:

"Anyone arrested or detained on a criminal charge shall be brought promptly before a judge or other officer authorized by law to exercise judicial power, and shall be entitled to trial within a reasonable time, or to release without prejudice to the continuation of the proceedings."

(3) The Group considered that in order to avoid any errors in interpretation, Article 10, paragraph 1, should be drafted as follows:

"Any person held for trial or charged with a criminal offence shall be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law."

33. It also considered that sub-paragraph (c) should be completed in such a way as to allow any person accused or held for trial, not only to examine the witnesses against him or to obtain attendance of witnesses on his behalf, but to challenge all the charges and evidence brought against him. Sub-paragraph (c) should therefore be amended to read as follows:

"(c) To challenge all charges and examine all evidence, etc., (the remainder unchanged)."

(4) The Group emphasized the utility of adopting the proposed supplementary article concerning the deprivation of liberty and the penitentiary system. It suggested however that the first sentence of the text should be drafted as follows:

"Any person who is deprived of his freedom shall be treated with humanity."

34. It also suggested that there should be an express provision in this article, and consequently in the Covenant, providing for the separation of persons held for trial from convicted criminals. The second sentence of the supplementary article should therefore have a special sub-paragraph reading as follows:

"Persons held for trial shall not be subjected to the same treatment as convicted persons. They should at least be detained in separate quarters."

35. The Group urged that, on the occasion of the signature of the Covenant, the various signatory States should be asked to establish a special new offence against the use of torture to obtain confessions or statements, whether in writing or verbally, from a person held for trial. States should be recommended

/to institute

to institute this as a special offence subject to severe penalties.

36. The Group requested the Secretary-General to draw the attention of the Commission on Human Rights to the amendments which it had suggested to the draft International Covenant.

B. Elaboration, in collaboration with the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission of draft rules concerning the treatment of adult offenders accused or held for trial

37. The Group considered that the treatment of persons accused or held for trial should be made subject to standard minimum rules based on principles already contained in the Universal Declaration and in the draft International Covenant on Human Rights.

38. The best method for the moment, it appeared, was to leave to the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission the task of completing the standard minimum rules previously prepared by it. The Group recommended that when the IPPC had completed the rules, the United Nations should send a copy of the text to the various governments requesting them to submit their comments thereon and to indicate to what extent they were at variance with existing legislation, and what difficulties might be raised by their application.

39. The Group also considered that it would be useful to request governments at the same time to reply to questions such as the following:

(1) What system is applicable to the detention of adults prior to sentence? What are the laws and regulations governing such detention? Could texts be furnished for information?

(2) What is the present total number of adults detained in various penitentiary establishments? What is the number of those convicted and of those accused or held for trial, and of any other categories of persons under detention? What are the figures for men and women? If minors are still detained in prisons, governments should be asked to provide figures concerning them in a special column.

(3) Under what authority or jurisdiction are the persons in each of the above-mentioned categories detained?

C. Study in collaboration with international and national organizations

40. The Group expressed the opinion that the United Nations might usefully employ a third measure in connexion with the detention of adults prior to sentence. It recommended that the Secretariat should proceed, with the

/assistance of

assistance of international and national organizations, to make a general and objective study of the concrete problems raised by the practical application in the various countries of the present system for the detention of adults prior to sentence. The Group considered that such a study would be an extremely valuable source of information and that its publication would promote the adoption of modern and humanitarian reforms regarding the problem of the detention of unconvicted persons.

ANNEX I

Text of the provisions of the Draft International Covenant on Human Rights which relate to arrest and detention prior to sentence

Article 4

"No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. In particular, no one shall be subjected against his will to medical or scientific experimentation involving risk, where such is not required by his state of physical or mental health."

Article 6

- "1. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest or detention.
2. No one shall be deprived of his liberty except on such grounds and in accordance with such procedure as are established by law.
3. Anyone who is arrested shall be informed, at the time of arrest, of the reasons for his arrest and shall be promptly informed of any charges against him.
4. Anyone arrested or detained on a criminal charge shall be brought promptly before a judge or other officer authorized by law to exercise judicial power and shall be entitled to trial within a reasonable time or to release. Pending trial, detention shall not be the general rule, but release may be subject to guarantees to appear for trial.
5. Anyone who is deprived of his liberty by arrest or detention shall be entitled to take proceedings by which the lawfulness of his detention shall be decided without delay by a court and his release ordered if the detention is not lawful.
6. Anyone who has been the victim of unlawful arrest or deprivation of liberty shall have an enforceable right to compensation."

Article 7

"No one shall be imprisoned merely on the grounds of inability to fulfil a contractual obligation."

Article 10, paragraph 2

"Everyone charged with a criminal offence shall have the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law. In the determination of any criminal charge against him, everyone shall be entitled to the following minimum guarantees, in full equality:

- (a) To be informed promptly of the nature and cause of the accusation against him;
- (b) To defend himself in person or through legal assistance of his own choosing; to be informed, if he does not have legal assistance, of this right; and to have legal assistance assigned to him, in any case where the interests of justice so require, and without payment by him in any such case where he does not have sufficient means to pay for it;
- (c) To examine, or have examined, the witnesses against him and to obtain compulsory attendance of witnesses in his behalf who are within the jurisdiction and subject to the process of the tribunal;
- (d) To have the free assistance of an interpreter if he cannot understand or speak the language used in court;
- (e) No one shall be compelled to testify against himself, or to confess guilt;
- (f) In the case of juveniles, the procedure shall be such as will take account of their age and the desirability of promoting their rehabilitation."

ANNEX II

Biographical Sketch of the Members of the International
Group of Experts

M. MARC ANCEL, Paris, France

LL.D., University of Paris, 1927. Counsellor at the Court of Appeal, Paris. Secretary-General of the Society of Comparative Legislation and of the Institute of Comparative Law of the University of Paris. Chief Editor of the Revue de science criminelle et de droit pénal comparé and of the Revue internationale de droit comparé. Member of the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission. Vice-President of the International Society of Social Defence; Delegate and Rapporteur to various international congresses on international penal and comparative law.

Author of various studies on criminal law. Edited the publications on penal law published by the Paris Institute of Comparative Law, in particular, Le problème de l'enfance délinquante 1948, and Les grands systèmes pénitentiaires actuels 1949.

MR. RONALD BEATTIE, Sacramento, California

Chief, Bureau of Statistics, California. Department of Justice and Statistical Consultant, California Department of Corrections since 1945. Formerly statistician (Criminal Statistics) - United States Bureau of the Census 1937-40 and Chief Statistician, Administration Office of the United States Courts 1940-45.

Author of "A system of Judicial Criminal statistics for California" and of articles relating to the collection and compilation of criminal statistics within the United States.

MISS MARGERY FRY, London, England

Honorary Secretary of the Howard League for Penal Reform 1920-27. Vice-President of the Howard League. Member of the Advisory Council of the Home Office on the Treatment of Offenders. Members of the sub-committee advising the Colonial Office on the Treatment of Offenders. Principal of Somerville College, Oxford - 1927-31. Member of the University Grants Committee (for advising the Treasury upon financial aid to the Universities of Great Britain, 1920-1949). Formerly British Government Delegate to the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission. For many years a Magistrate and more recently, one of the Chairmen of the London Children's Courts.

Author of several pamphlets and articles on penological questions.

/Dr. SEBASTIAN SOLER,

Dr. 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; Exposicion y critica de la teoria del estado peligroso 1929; Ley historia y Libertad 1942.

PROFESSOR JOHAN THORSTEN SELLIN, Berne, Switzerland.

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 in criminal statistics, United States Bureau of Census, since 1931. Consultant, Swedish Penal Code Commission, and Visiting Professor, Universities of Uppsala, Stockholm and Lund, Sweden, 1946-1947. Member, Board of Inspectors, Philadelphia County Prison, since 1939. Director, Social Science Research Council, 1933-1936. Editor, Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, since 1929; Associate Editor, Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology, 1927-1941. Director, American Prison Association, Osborne Association. Corresponding member, Academie Internationale de Criminalistique (Lausanne). Secretary-General, International Penal and Penitentiary Commission, Berne.

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

PROFESSOR VELI VERKKO, Helsinki, Finland.

Professor of Sociology at the University of Helsinki, Finland. Chief of the Judicial Statistics of Finland.

Publications: Verbrechen und Vergoehen wider das Leben, und die Misshandlungsverbrechen. Die Bestimmung der Stand und Entwicklungsrichtung dieser Verbrechen. I. Teil Finland und die benachbarten Länder (1937). Homicides and suicides in Finland and their dependence on national character (1951).

/ANNEX III

ANNEX III

List of documents prepared for the second session by Members of the International Group of Experts, by interested Divisions of the Secretariat, by non-governmental organizations, and by individual experts

PROBATION AND RELATED MEASURES

United Nations study and action in the field of probation and related measures. Report prepared by the Division of Social Activities. (Section of Social Defence) (E/CN.5/AC.4/L.2).

CRIMINAL STATISTICS

Report prepared by the Division of Social Activities (Section of Social Defence) (E/CN.5/AC.4/L.3)

Comparative Observations on Criminal Statistics. Working Paper submitted by M. Ancel, Member of the International Group of Experts (E/CN.5/AC.4/L.4).

Working Paper on general theoretical viewpoints in criminal statistics regarding real criminality. (Part I). Prepared by Professor Veli Verkko, Member of the International Group of Experts (E/CN.5/AC.4/L.5).

Survey of previous international comparison in criminal statistics. (Part II). Prepared by Professor Veli Verkko (E/CN.5/AC.4/L.6).

Survey of current practice in criminal statistics. (Part III). Prepared by Professor Veli Verkko (E/CN.5/AC.4/L.7).

Paper on the Scope and Functions of the United Nations Statistical Office. Prepared by the Statistical Office of the United Nations (E/CN.5/AC.4/L.8).

Report prepared by Mr. Ronald H. Beattie, Member of the International Group of Experts, entitled "Some general problems involved in criminal statistics." (E/CN.5/AC.4/L.9).

Memorandum submitted by the Howard League for Penal Reform with respect to minimum desiderata for criminal statistics (E/CN.5/AC.4/L.10).

Copy of a letter dated 5 October 1950 from the Chairman of the Commission of Enquiry on Criminal Statistics, Sweden, Mr. Maths Heuman, addressed to Mr. Karl Schlyter, President of the Nordic Associations of Criminologists (E/CN.5/AC.4/L.13).

DETENTION OF ADULTS PRIOR TO SENTENCE

Report prepared by the Division of Social Activities (Section of Social Defence) (E/CN.5/AC.4/L.11).

/Observations

Observations and comments submitted by the Division of Human Rights with reference to the Human Rights Programme of the United Nations (E/CN.5/AC.4/L.11/Add.1).

Observations submitted by the Secretary-General of the International Association of Penal Law (E/CN.5/AC.4/L.11/Add.2).

Observations submitted by the International Association of Penal Law, Swiss National Group, established under the auspices of the 'Société suisse de Droit pénal.' (E/CN.5/AC.4/L.11/Add.3).

Observations submitted by the International Association of Penal Law, Greek National Group. (E/CN.5/AC.4/L.11/Add.4).

Observations submitted by the International Association of Penal Law, Yugoslav Group. (E/CN.5/AC.4/L.11/Add.5).

Observations submitted by the International Association of Penal Law, Belgium and Luxembourg Group. (E/CN.5/AC.4/L.11/Add.6).

Observations submitted by the President of the International Criminal Police Commission, June 1950. (E/CN.5/AC.4/L.11/Add.7).

Observations submitted by the President of the International Criminal Police Commission, December 1949 (E/CN.5/AC.4/L.11/Add.8).

Observations submitted by the Howard League for Penal Reform (E/CN.5/AC.4/L.11/Add.9).

Observations submitted by the Nordic Associations of Criminologists (E/CN.5/AC.4/L.11/Add.10).

Observations submitted by Professor Louis Robinson, Swarthmore College, Pennsylvania (E/CN.5/AC.4/L.11/Add.11).

Observations submitted by the Prison Council of New South Wales, Australia, (E/CN.5/AC.4/L.11/Add.12).

Standard Minimum Rules - Replies received with respect to Arrest and Detention from the following Governments: Austria, Australia, Canada, Denmark, Finland, the Royal Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, India, Iceland, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Union of South Africa and United Kingdom. (E/CN.5/AC.4/L.12).

Ditto - Belgium, France, Luxembourg (E/CN.5/AC.4/L.12/Add.1)

Ditto - Argentina, Colombia (E/CN.5/AC.4/L.12/Add.2).

Memorandum prepared by the United Nations Division of Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories in relation to the subjects of the agenda as they exist in the Non-Self-Governing Territories (E/CN.5/AC.4/L.14).
