

SOCIAL COMMISSION

Fifth session

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

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1. On 13 August 1948 the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General (resolution 155 (VII) C) to convene in 1949 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 prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders; and

"(b) International action in this field."

2. The session of the International Group of Experts on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders opened on 1 August 1949 at the United Nations headquarters, Lake Success, New York, and closed on 8 August 1949.

3. The following persons attended the session*:

Mr. Sanford Bates	United States
Dr. Denis Carroll	United Kingdom
Professor H. Donnedieu de Vabres	France
Dr. J. M. Kumarappa	India
Dr. José Agustín Martínez	Cuba
Professor Thorsten Sellin	United States

Secretariat:

Mme. Alva Myrdal	Acting Assistant Secretary-General, Department of Social Affairs
Mr. A. Delierneux	Deputy Director, Division of Social Activities
Mr. P. Amor	Chief, Social Defence Section
Mr. C. Litteria	Committee Secretary

4. Mme. Alva Myrdal, Acting Assistant Secretary-General of the Department of Social Affairs, called the meeting to order. Professor Donnedieu de Vabres was elected Chairman and Professor Thorsten Sellin was elected Rapporteur.

5. It was decided to divide the Group into two sub-committees, one (Messrs. Bates, Carroll, Sellin) to consider the study programme and related problems, the other (Messrs. Donnedieu de Vabres, Kumarappa, Martínez) to deal with international action in the field.

* Steps were taken to invite an expert from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, however, the Secretary-General was informed that the USSR did not propose to send an expert to the meetings.

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

6. During its deliberations the Group took cognizance of communications received from the Governments of Argentina, Sweden, United Kingdom and Uruguay concerning the programme of work of the United Nations in this field.

Recommendations concerning the programme of research and study

7. General principles governing research and study on the prevention of crime. In view of the fact that the prevention of crime is one of the main problems to which attention must be paid, and since the term prevention is frequently subject to various interpretations, it was agreed that the following principles should govern activity in this connexion:

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.

8. Revision of the study programme proposed by the Social Commission and endorsed by the Economic and Social Council. After considering the original formulation of the subjects for study*, the Group recommends that certain modifications be made in their scope or character. Relevant comments have been placed under each topic.

(a) The problem of juvenile delinquency in all its phases, including the study of advanced legislation on the subject.

This study is under way. Its great importance is obvious. The present plan has been carefully designed. It is recommended that this study be placed high on the agenda of another meeting of an advisory group.

* See E/779, Annex IV, page 54.

(b) Medical, psychiatric and social examination of offenders, before the final disposition of the case, and as a guide to treatment.

In the original study programme this subject was formulated as follows: "Medical, psychiatric and social examination of adult offenders before sentence is passed."

The medical, psychiatric and social examination of offenders, however, may be undertaken at one of three stages:

- (i) before the finding of the court;
- (ii) after the court finding and before final disposition by the court;
- (iii) after final disposition by the court when the examination may be needed as a basis for treatment. It is proposed that the study should include the examination of offenders at all three stages.

Two types of inquiry are needed. The first is a technical one, designed to formulate standards and procedure relating to the examination of offenders. Instead of addressing inquiries in this connexion to Governments, experts should be approached, either as individuals or as organized groups, since scientific rather than administrative views are to be defined. This inquiry should be conducted with special reference to the following items:

- (i) What types of examination and treatment are considered advisable?
- (ii) What types are considered practicable, and under which social and cultural conditions?
- (iii) The practical value of such measures.
- (iv) The qualifications, selection, and training of scientific personnel to carry out such measures.
- (v) An attempt to define a minimum list of types of offenders who should be so examined and/or treated.
- (vi) General observations on training, liaison with courts, and so on.

The second type of inquiry needed refers to the actual administrative practices obtaining in different nations, states and their sub-divisions. The following points, at least, should be covered:

- (i) What is the present legal status with regard to such examination and treatment?
- (ii) What examinations are in fact carried out and by what categories of persons and institutions, and at what stage of the legal process?

/(iii) What means

- (iii) What means of giving effect to the findings of such examinations exist, including treatment possibilities?
- (iv) What facilities are there for such examinations in the case of offenders in custody or on bail, or on probation or parole?
- (v) What training facilities exist for the judiciary; for officials handling the offender, such as prison officers, probation officers, teachers etc.; and for the personnel making such examinations and carrying out such treatment?
- (vi) What modifications of present practices are in prospect?

At the meeting of the principal international organizations concerned with the problem of the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, held at the Palais de Chaillot, Paris, 15 and 16 October 1948, the World Health Organization agreed to collaborate with the United Nations in the study of the medical-psychiatric aspects of this subject. (See E/CN.5/104, page 10). The Group of Experts therefore recommends that the Secretary-General should request the collaboration of the World Health Organization in the study of the topic under discussion, and particularly with respect to the medical-psychiatric aspects of the first type of inquiry described above.

(c) Probation and related measures.

The original study programme provided only for a study of "probation".

The Group agrees that certain measures related to probation should be taken into account in the study of this subject. As this is one of the most important forms of treatment of offenders - treatment in freedom under supervision - the Group endorses fully the high priority given to this study by the Secretariat. In the analysis of the data already obtained and its publication, consideration should be given to the interests of those countries now expressing a need for the development of probation systems.

- (d) (i) An inquiry into the use of short-term imprisonment - the purposes for which it is imposed, the conditions under which it is served and what is known as to its effects.
- (ii) An inquiry into the payment of fines in instalments.

The subject of fines in all its aspects is of such wide scope that it would seem advisable to confine attention, for the present, to the specific aspects referred to here rather than to undertake an inquiry of the scope originally visualized in the formulation, "Fines (in connexion with short-term imprisonment)".

/(e) Open penal and

(e) Open penal and correctional institutions.

The original formulation, "Open penitentiary institutions", has been revised in view of the narrow connotation of the word "penitentiary".

Since modern conceptions of the treatment of offenders places a strong emphasis on the need for treatment that can best re-socialize the offender, the Group strongly urges that this subject be fully studied and the findings made promptly available to Member nations.

(f) Habitual offenders.

Two classes of offenders need to be considered, viz., persistent offenders, i.e., those who frequently commit either minor offences or major offences; and offenders (such as psychopathic offenders) who, because of some specific factor in their personality are socially dangerous, and may be detected as potential habitual offenders even at the time of their first offence.

(g) The collection of information with respect to the precise ways in which knowledge of, and training in the behaviour sciences are at present being used in practice in the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders.

This subject was originally formulated as follows, "Criminal statistics (with a view to a report on the state of crime)".

The object of the change in the wording is to reduce the scope of the inquiry to one of practicable proportions, taking into account the facilities of the Secretariat.

Here also there is need for consultation with the World Health Organization or scientific research agencies.

In connexion with this subject, the Group draws the attention of the Social Commission and the Secretary-General to the following statement:

It is essential that governments realize the importance, often unrecognized, of utilizing to the maximum extent the findings of the behaviour sciences (such as psychology, psychiatry, sociology, medical sciences and biology) in developing programmes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, and that adequate financial aid be given to organizations and individuals, official or private, capable of advancing knowledge in this connexion. It is desirable that the United Nations consider the possibility of actively stimulating such developments.

(h) The selection and training of personnel for penal and correctional institutions.

/The original

The original formulation of this topic, "The training of staff for penal institutions", has been revised to include the "selection" of personnel since it is considered unsound to study training without regard to methods of selection. The term "correctional" has been added in view of the fact that the term "penal" alone had too narrow a connotation. As formulated at present topic (h) is understood to include recruitment, pre-occupational training, curriculum, specialized training, in-service training, merit systems and ratings, criteria and procedure of promotions, and arrangements for exchange visits.

- (i) Criminal statistics, with a view to a report on the state of crime.

The completed report on this study will be submitted to individual members of the Group for appraisal.

9. Additional subjects recommended for study. The Group recommends the addition of the following subjects to the study programme of the Secretariat as formulated by the Social Commission and endorsed by the Economic and Social Council, and as revised above.

- (a) Police programmes and activities positively directed at the prevention of crime.

This subject refers to police activities which aim constructively at the prevention of crime by such methods as recreational, educational and social-service programmes, including the selection and training of personnel for these tasks.

- (b) The problem of the detention of adults prior to sentence.

This subject refers to the rules and conditions under which persons are detained before trial or sentence. The protection of the rights of the offender detained is of great significance in this connexion. The nature and duration of detention and compensation for wrongful imprisonment are important aspects to be considered.

- (c) Forfeitures and loss of civil rights (to be studied in collaboration with the Division of Human Rights).

(d) The indeterminate sentence and other measures designed for adapting the duration of treatment in correctional or penal institutions to the needs of the individual offender and to the protection of society.

- (e) An inquiry into constructive methods of treatment applied in penal and correctional institutions, and specifically designed for the resocialization of the offender.

/The following topics

The following topics will serve as illustrations of the scope of this study: diagnosis and classification, specialized institutions, individualization of treatment, educational programmes, group therapy etc.

(f) The role of prison labour in the training of the prisoner and in the economy of the institution, as well as in its relationship to the national economy.

(g) An inquiry into governmental action for assistance to the dependents of prisoners.

(h) Parole and after-care.

This includes the study of special measures taken before discharge to fit the offender for his return to freedom.

(i) Capital and corporal punishment.

10. Priorities. In addition to the studies already begun by the Secretariat (juvenile delinquency, medical psychiatric and social examination of offenders, probation, criminal statistics) the Group recommends that for various practical reasons the following subjects be given top priority without reference to their order in the listing:

The problem of the detention of adults prior to sentence.

Open penal and correctional institutions.

Parole and after-care.

The selection and training of personnel for penal and correctional institutions.

11. It is understood that the Secretariat (depending on the urgency of international action on a specific problem, the availability of personnel, the possibility of utilizing outside experts, national working groups, research organizations etc.) should be free to undertake inquiries regardless of priorities here suggested.

12. Geographical scope of United Nations studies in the field. The Group suggests that discretion should be exercised in determining the geographical coverage of each specific study undertaken by the United Nations. It is often necessary for scientific or practical reasons to study a particular subject in detail only in a few countries. Studies which are undertaken with a view to the formulation of advanced standards of legislation and administrative practices may very satisfactorily be limited to a few countries where advanced practices obtain. For studies designed to assess generally the status of a particular aspect of penal and correctional practice, a survey of as many countries as possible is obviously indicated.

/In the

In the latter case, however, it might be possible on occasion to avoid too great detail.

13. It would be most unfortunate if the studies conducted by the Social Defence Section could not cover also the non-self-governing territories.

14. Organization of studies. The Group considers it most important that any study to be undertaken be planned with the utmost care in order that the results of the study may have maximum accuracy and effectiveness.

15. Questionnaires will be important tools for securing the necessary data. Such questionnaires, documentary sources etc., should in appropriate cases be supplemented by field studies when the Governments of the countries concerned authorize them, and when other methods of collecting data have failed or when it is desirable to conduct a highly detailed study of limited geographical coverage.

The proper elaboration of the studies requires, of course, the examination of official documents supplied by the national Governments upon request, a survey of the pertinent literature on the subject studied etc. The compilation of appropriate bibliographies therefore forms an essential part of the task.

16. It is desirable to utilize, whenever possible, the national working groups to secure information, or to conduct in their respective countries inquiries related to specific studies which the Economic and Social Council has requested the Secretary-General to prepare.

17. The Group considers that national working groups should confine their studies to the practical field in their own countries, whereas the work of the international organizations is essentially comparative and doctrinal.

18. Whenever possible, international organizations (specialized agencies, inter-governmental organizations, non-governmental organizations) which are specially interested in the subjects being studied, should be approached for assistance in supplying documentation or data in their possession or may be invited to collaborate with the Secretariat in conducting parts of the study.

19. The Group suggests that the United Nations should consider organizing competitions and offering awards for the best research studies on special topics designated by the United Nations.

20. The Group agrees that the procedure adopted at the meeting at the Palais de Chaillot (E/CN.5/104), in view of making the fullest use of the knowledge and experience of international organizations which have an interest and competence in the field of the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, is an excellent innovation to ensure co-operation in studies on an international level.

/21. Utilization of the

21. Utilization of the services of outside specialists. Research and the planning of policy in the field of the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, are highly technical and complex tasks, involving knowledge derived from various scientific fields. The personnel of the Social Defence Section is necessarily limited in number, and it cannot be expected to include at all times members with special competence in each of the various specialized sub-divisions of criminal science and policy. The Group therefore considers that the United Nations would find it highly advantageous and economical to utilize, when appropriate, the services of competent specialists who are not regular members of the Secretariat. This procedure, however, is only practicable if reasonable provision is made for the remuneration of such outside experts. It is suggested that appropriate budgetary provision be made for this purpose.

(a) An outside specialist may be consulted with reference to the planning and execution of studies generally or with reference to any stage of a research project, the selection of methods of study, the preparation of questionnaires and other research tools, the analysis of questionnaire returns, the analysis of other data etc. The Secretariat alone can decide whether it should avail itself of the advice of an expert consultant in relation to a specific study, and should be guided by the question as to whether the effective carrying out of the relevant part of the study requires such expert advice. It is essential that there be set up a roster of qualified outside specialists in the fields covered by the studies.

(b) Some studies must, because of their nature, be conducted by the Secretariat. Other studies could most profitably be entrusted to individual specialists or outside research organizations. This procedure seems to be justified particularly when a study requires skill, knowledge or experience not available within the Social Defence Section, or when it can be conducted more efficiently by some outside person or agency. It is of course obvious that in such cases the closest collaboration is necessary between the outside specialist and the Secretariat.

22. Research and technical assistance. In several respects there exists a direct connexion between the study and research programme of the United Nations and its programme of technical assistance in the social field (operated under General Assembly resolution 58 (I)). This problem is dealt with in paragraphs 26 and 27 below.

Recommendations regarding international action

Educational procedures

23. One of the most important tasks of the United Nations in the field
/of the

of the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, is the dissemination of information about preventive measures, the application of scientific knowledge to the treatment of offenders, and the organization and administration of preventive and treatment programmes. In carrying out this task the United Nations should make constructive use of publications; films, radio and television; conferences and fellowships.

24. Publications. (a) The Group recommends that the United Nations issue an annual report on legislative and administrative measures taken by Member Governments in the field of the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders. Such an annual report should be based on information periodically obtained from Governments in accordance with a carefully prepared plan.

(b) The Group recommends that the United Nations issue a periodical journal dealing with the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders. This journal should be a medium for the publication of analytical reviews of current developments in legislation and administration, articles, bibliographical and other relevant information.

25. Conferences. (a) Conferences are important devices for disseminating information and educating the leaders and public opinion on matters of crime prevention and treatment.

(b) The Group suggests that a world conference be held every five years. As long as the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission continues to organize quinquennial international congresses, it is recommended that these congresses should, if possible, be organized in collaboration with the United Nations.

(c) The Group also suggests that, in view of the great differences in conditions in various parts of the world, some regional conferences be organized annually, by the United Nations. In the delimitation of regions, ethnic, legislative and customary affinities should be taken into account. Regional conferences should bring together the technical workers in the field in the participating countries of a region, for instance, responsible officers of the correctional administration, teachers of criminology and criminal law, other interested social scientists etc. The purpose of such conferences would be to exchange views on problems of an essentially technical nature, and to bring together experts with varying experience and knowledge. Regional conferences would serve a particularly useful purpose in regions which are engaged in the fundamental reorganization of their penal and correctional systems.

/26. Technical assistance

26. Technical assistance. The Group of Experts suggests that one of the most effective services which the United Nations can render to Member Governments which request it, is to put at their disposal technical assistance, including expert advice, fellowships, seminars and demonstration projects. This type of assistance can, in the opinion of the Group, be of great value in the promotion of progress in the field of the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders.

27. The Group notes with satisfaction that there has been a beginning of such action under resolution 58 (I), and suggests that this technical assistance programme should be extended as much as possible.

28. International action through Conventions, Declarations and Recommendations. It is hoped that the experience gained by the Secretariat in the study of the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders will lead to the formulation of international Conventions, Declarations or Recommendations on those aspects of the problem which can appropriately be the subject of such action. The events of the last years have abundantly proved the need for international action which will encourage the establishment of minimum standards in this field.

29. Resolution adopted by the Group. The International Group of Experts adopted the following resolution:

The International Group of Experts

Recommends that the Social Commission, after consultation with the Commission on Human Rights, and in consultation with Governments and interested organizations, should review the basic minimum standards for the treatment of prisoners, as prepared by the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission and adopted by the League of Nations in 1935, with the purpose of proposing a Draft Convention or Declaration on minimum standards for the treatment of persons apprehended by the police, persons awaiting trial or sentence, and sentenced prisoners, for adoption by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly.

General recommendations

30. Personnel. The nature of the work of the United Nations in this field demands that the staff assigned to it, must be composed in part of persons well trained in research and in part of persons with wide experience in administration and capable of organizing international action in this field. This statement does not constitute any reflection on the present staff of the Section of Social Defence, but is intended

/to define a

to define a general policy.

31. The Economic and Social Council has by its resolution of 13 August 1948 (155 (VII) C) determined that the United Nations should assume leadership in promoting, on an international basis, the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders. In view of the heavy responsibilities deriving from this resolution, and in view of the fact that the Section of Social Defence is at present also entrusted with other important functions (action against the traffic in persons, the prevention of prostitution, and the prevention of traffic in obscene publications), the Group does not consider the size of the present staff of the Section adequate.

32. Advisory group. The Group recommends that a permanent advisory group in this field be appointed by the United Nations. It should be composed of internationally recognized experts not to exceed seven in number, and selected by the Secretary-General in such a way that the group maintains an international character. Members of the advisory group should act in an honorary capacity; they should be appointed for a period of one year, but may be re-appointed.

33. The function of the group would be to advise the Secretary-General and the Social Commission with regard to the work of the United Nations in the field of the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders. The group should be called into session at least once a year. Between sessions the members should be prepared to advise the Secretariat on relevant questions submitted to them, and they should be kept informed on the progress of the work of the Secretary-General in this field. If the recommendation concerning the organization of competitions and the granting of awards (see paragraph 19, above) is accepted, the advisory group might also be of assistance in selecting subjects for research studies to be submitted, and in evaluating such studies with a view to making awards.

34. Criminal statistics. Considering the experience of the Secretariat in its effort to carry out the recommendation of the Economic and Social Council that an international comparative study be made of the state of criminality, the Group has adopted the following resolution:

1. Fundamental to any study of criminality and its causes and remedies, is a reliable body of statistical data on which to base legislative and administrative action.
2. The Social Defence Section has already undertaken the pressing and essential task of enquiring into the status and trends of criminality in different countries.

/3. The International Group of

3. The International Group of Experts therefore
 - (a) urges the Secretary-General to complete, analyse, and report upon his present inquiry into this matter, and
 - (b) strongly urges the Social Commission to undertake, in collaboration with the Statistical Commission, the preparation of a standard classification of offences, taking into account the differences in criminal law and administration in different countries, and to request governments to submit, periodically, statistical returns on criminality, on standard schedules, and to publish such statistics as part of the statistical data now being published by the United Nations.

35. Conclusion. The Group of Experts, in conclusion, wishes to express its satisfaction with the interest shown by the Social Commission and the Secretary-General in the development of international study and action in the field of the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders.

Considering the brief period of time which has elapsed since this work was begun by the Secretariat, and the obvious difficulties that face study and action in this connexion, the Group can but express its satisfaction with the progress so far made.

36. Adoption of the report. The report was unanimously adopted by the Group.

ANNEX I

United Nations programme of research and study in the field of the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, as recommended by the International Group of Experts

Subjects on which research is now in progress:

- (a) The problem of juvenile delinquency in all its phases, including the study of advanced legislation on the subject.
- (b) Medical, psychiatric and social examination of offenders, before the final disposition of the case, and as a guide to treatment.
- (c) Probation and related measures.
- (d) Criminal statistics, with a view to a report on the state of crime.

Subjects the study of which should receive top priority (no order of priority being assigned within this group):

- (e) The problem of the detention of adults prior to sentence.
- (f) Open penal and correctional institutions.
- (g) Parole and after-care.
- (h) The selection and training of personnel for penal and correctional institutions.

Subjects the study of which should be undertaken as soon as feasible (no order of priority being assigned within this group):

- (i) Police programmes and activities positively directed at the prevention of crime.
- (j) Forfeitures and loss of civil rights (to be studied in collaboration with the Division of Human Rights).
- (k) (i) An inquiry into the use of short-term imprisonment - the purposes for which it is imposed, the conditions under which it is served and what is known as to its effects;
(ii) An inquiry into the system of payment of fines in instalments.
- (l) The indeterminate sentence and other measures designed for adapting the duration of treatment in correctional or penal institutions to the needs of the individual offender and to the protection of society.
- (m) Habitual offenders.
- (n) An inquiry into constructive methods of treatment applied in penal and correctional institutions, and specifically designed for the re-socialization of the offender.

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- (o) - The role of prison labour in the training of the prisoner and in the economy of the institution, as well as in its relationship to the national economy.
- (p) An inquiry into governmental action for assistance to the dependents of prisoner.
- (q) Capital and corporal punishment.
- (r) The collection of information with respect to the precise ways in which knowledge of, and training in, the behaviour sciences are at present being used in practice in the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders.

ANNEX II

Biographical Sketch of the Members of the International Group of Experts

Mr. SANFORD BATES, Trenton, N.J., United States.

LL.B. (1906). LL.D. (1937). Northeastern University.

Commissioner, Department of Institutions and Agencies, State of New Jersey, since 1945. Formerly in legal practice, 1906-1921; Commissioner, Department of Correction, State of Massachusetts, 1919-1929; Superintendent of Federal Prisons, 1929; Director, United States Federal Bureau of Prisons, 1930-1937; Executive Director, Boys Clubs of America, 1937-1940; Parole Commissioner, New York State, 1940-1945.

President, International Penal and Penitentiary Commission, since 1946, and Commissioner since 1932. United States delegate to International Prison Congress, London, 1925; Prague, 1930; Vice-President of Congress, 1930-1931. Chairman, International Penal and Penitentiary Congress, Berlin, 1935. Former Chairman of American Prison Association, American Parole Association, etc. Trustee, National Probation Association, since 1939.

Author, Prisons and Beyond (1938).

Dr. DENIS CARROLL, London, England.

M.A. (Cambridge), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Practising psychiatrist and psychoanalyst, London. Medical Co-Director Portman Clinic (I.S.T.D.), London, a National Health Service clinic dealing exclusively with delinquents. Physician, London Clinic and Psychoanalysis.

Vice-President, International Criminological Society. Member of the Joint Committee of the Magistrates' Association and the British Medical Association, on Psychiatry and the Law, Member of the Home Office Probation Advisory and Training Board. Member of the Council and Scientific Committee of the Institute for the Study and Treatment of Delinquency, London. Chairman, Rehabilitation of Asocial Youth in Austria Committee (R.A.Y.A.C.). Former Chairman, Medical Section of British Psychological Society, 1939-1945. Former Chairman, Social Problems Committee, National Council of Mental Hygiene. Honorary Lieutenant Colonel, R.A.M.C.

Author of scientific papers on delinquency, psychotherapy, physiology and biochemistry.

/Professor FELIX AUGUSTE HENRI DONNEDIEU

Professor FELIX AUGUSTE HENRI DONNEDIEU de VABRES, Paris, France.

LL.D., University of Paris, 1905.

Professor of Criminal Law in the Faculty of Law, University of Paris, since 1924; Director, Criminological Institute, University of Paris. Formerly Judge, International Military Tribunal, Nürnberg.

Vice-President, International Criminological Society. Vice-President Association Internationale de Droit Pénal. President, Association des Études Criminologiques, France. President, Société de patronage des jeunes garçons en danger moral.

Author of Traité de droit criminel et de législation pénale comparés (Third Edition, 1947); Introduction à l'étude du droit pénal international (1922); Les principes modernes du droit pénal international (1928); etc.

Dr. JAGADISAN MOHANDAS KUMARAPPA, Bombay, India.

M.A. (Harvard), S.T.B. (Boston); M.A., Ph.D. (Columbia)

Director, and Professor of Social Economy, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay (since 1936). Formerly Professor of Philosophy, Lucknow Christian College (from 1915); Reader in Philosophy, Lucknow University (from 1921); Professor of Philosophy and Sociology, Mysore University (from 1931).

Vice-President, International Conference of Social Work. Member of the International Committee of Schools of Social Work. Vice-President Indian Conference of Social Work. Editor, Indian Journal of Social Work.

Editor and collaborator, Mobilizing Social Services in Wartime; Our Beggar Problem (1945).

Dr. JOSÉ AGUSTIN MARTÍNEZ, Havana, Cuba.

Doctor of Civil Law (1908) and Doctor of Public Law (1930), University of Havana.

Technical Advisor of the Ministry of State, Cuba. In legal practice Havana, 1916-1942. Former Minister of Education, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Minister of Justice, Cuba. Member, Consejo Superior de Defensa Social, Cuba.

Vice-President, First Latin-American Congress on Legal Medicine, Legal Odontology, and Criminology, Havana, 1946, and Chairman, Section on Criminology. President, National Institute of Criminology, Cuba. Cuban delegate at the International Congress of Penal Law, Brussels, 1926; Bucharest, 1929; Palermo, 1932.

Principal author of the Cuban penal code now in force (Código de Defensa Social, 1936); author of the Law on Public Security and Order (Ley de seguridad y orden pública, 1942); author of a Draft Law on Children (Código de Menores, 1948) now under consideration in the Legislative Committee of the Cuban House of Representatives.

/Author of

Author of La criminalidad política (1928); Las orientaciones básicas del nuevo Derecho Penal (1929); El tema de la legítima defensa subjetiva (1939); Los derechos del niño (1940); La doctrina del estado peligroso (1940); Aborto ilícito y derecho al aborto (1942); El homosexualismo y su tratamiento (1947); etc.

Professor JOHAN THORSTEN SELLIN, Philadelphia, Pa. United States.

A.M. (1916), Ph.D. (1922), University of Pennsylvania; LL.D., Augustan 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).

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