



UNITED NATIONS
GENERAL
ASSEMBLY



Distr.
RESTRICTED

A/CONF.43/RM.1
10 December 1969

Fourth United Nations Congress
on the Prevention of Crime and
the Treatment of Offenders
(Kyoto, Japan, 17-26 August 1970)

Preparatory Regional Meeting of Experts
in Social Defence (African Region)
(Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 3-7 November 1969)

REPORT OF THE PREPARATORY REGIONAL MEETING OF EXPERTS
IN SOCIAL DEFENCE (AFRICAN REGION)

INTRODUCTION

1. The preparatory regional meeting of experts in social defence (African region) was the first of a series of such meetings to be held in Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America and the Middle East in preparation for the Fourth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, scheduled to take place at Kyoto, Japan, 17-26 August 1970. The preparatory meeting, held at Addis Ababa, 3-7 November 1969, was attended by regional experts invited by the Secretary-General, members of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs and of the Economic Commission for Africa. A list of the participants is included in annex I of this report. The documents presented are listed in annex II.

2. The meeting was opened by the representative of the Secretary-General, who said that the Secretary-General looked forward to the guidance that the Secretariat would receive from the series of meetings in developing the programme for the Fourth Congress. The representative of the Economic Commission for Africa pointed out that, whereas in the general meetings regional considerations tended to be swallowed up by more general subjects, only in smaller gatherings of this kind could they receive adequate attention. Indeed, until the Third United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, there had been little opportunity for experts from each region to formulate a common approach to the agenda items. However there had been a full year in which to prepare for the Third Congress, in the course of which a preparatory meeting had taken place in Africa.^{1/} This meeting had been able to study the problem of crime prevention within the context of development issues and was followed up by a special six-week training course held at Cairo^{2/} and the presentation of a joint paper on African problems at the Third Congress.

^{1/} Expert Group Meeting in Social Defence held in Monrovia, Liberia, 18-31 August 1964 (E/CN.14/328).

^{2/} At the National Centre for Social and Criminological Research, Cairo, United Arab Republic, 1 September-10 October 1964.

Moreover, before the Third Congress, the United Nations Secretariat had received suggestions from the Economic Commission for Africa for possible uses of the newly created Trust Fund for Social Defence, especially in the sphere of training.

3. The request was made that the members of the preparatory regional meeting should bear in mind the problems of youth, the question of migration and other social considerations affecting their work as prison administrators, probation officers and social workers. It was further suggested that, in looking at social defence, the problems and bottle-necks encountered in national development must be identified and solutions for them sought with a view to increasing human, natural and technical resources for growth.

4. After determining the methods of work, the meeting adopted the discussion guide prepared by the United Nations Secretariat^{3/} and decided to take up the following agenda items:

- (1) Social defence policies and national development planning;
- (2) Participation of the public in the prevention and control of crime and delinquency;
- (3) The Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners in the light of recent developments in the correctional field;
- (4) Organization of research for policy development in social defence.

I. DISCUSSION OF THE AGENDA ITEMS

A. Social defence policies and national development planning

5. After a brief summary of the issues involved, it was pointed out that there were two aspects of the subject: planning within social defence (that is, within the social defence sector) and social defence as an integral part of broader national planning. The meeting decided to handle the subject by concentrating on the five questions suggested in the discussion guide.

^{3/} "Some issues for discussion at regional meetings of experts in social defence convened in preparation for the Fourth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (17-26 August 1970, Kyoto, Japan)".

not carrying the delinquent stigma could be more effectively used for people in this age range, who might need them because of the lack of family care, disability or other special problems. The 25-40-year olds were a special problem to prison personnel, being the ones most involved in planned crime, robberies, daylight hold-ups etc. They needed special attention, by which the control of crime and the prevention of hard-core offences could be considered. Planners should not overlook these special groups in allocating resources.

10. Religion was acknowledged to be an important factor in training to prevent crime and in planning policies for crime prevention. The need for a principle, a sense of purpose, or a meaningful way of life should not be regarded too lightly. The encouragement of voluntary or religious bodies with a special interest in dealing with behaviour problems could therefore be important for planning.

11. The fact that boys were generally more delinquent than girls was discussed. It was noted that greater protection was already being given to girls by families with either strong marriage traditions or perhaps more concern about the disgrace a girl could bring upon the family. This implied of course that family care and attention, when this was adequate, might be preventing crime in the case of girls and women. A corollary of this was that in cases where girls were neglected and became prostitutes there was more likely to be a proliferation of problems of child neglect and moral danger, leading eventually to more crime and a serious waste of valuable human resources, flowing from illegitimacy, marriage problems and vagrancy. As older social controls waned under the pressure of urbanization, such problems of neglect grew from generation to generation, each deprived group producing a larger deprived group in the years ahead. For planning purposes, therefore, measures to protect girls as well as boys should receive adequate attention. Where social controls were already strong it might be cheaper and more effective to take all possible measures to support such customs and standards if they were likely to be weakened by modernization. Exactly how to do this would vary from country to country, and it was recognized that sometimes the interests of economic growth and social development might conflict with those concerned with the preservation

/...

of existing standards or traditions. A reconciliation of the need to open up a society to new influences, with the equal need to preserve its valuable traditions and family standards, was essential to the social betterment, as well as the material improvement of a community.

(3) What types of crime are most amenable to prevention, consistent with growth and progress?

12. The meeting took note that progress in a society, whether economic or social, was usually accompanied by more crime. Crime was therefore in one sense a penalty of development; but this penalty need not be as high as it was, and there were ways in which certain types of crime could be reduced. For example, reducing the hours of drinking might well help to reduce those crimes which were due to, or aggravated by, alcohol - namely assault, bodily harm, sexual offences, manslaughter and murder. Similarly, restricting the carrying, or the sale of, weapons had been found to be effective in some places in reducing crimes of violence in which arms tended to be used. This theme could then be continued. Thus planning for better roads might reduce traffic offences; promoting greater care of property, the locking of cars and the securing of houses and extending a wider education to the public in methods of personal and property protection could help to reduce crimes of trespass and theft. Greater precautions taken in the carrying of money or in banking practice could well reduce the incidence of robbery. In the same way, those crimes originating in a deterioration in the human environment as progress continues, e.g., crime related to delinquency areas or conditions in shanty towns, slums or garbage dumps, or crimes in contravention of legislation to prevent water pollution and public sanitation laws, could all be anticipated and might be largely prevented by adequate foresight, care in legislating and better planning.

4. How should the professional services for social defence be adjusted to prevent crime more effectively? Where should the best resources be concentrated?

13. Emphasis was laid on the need for all social defence services to be given adequate manpower, training facilities and equipment. It was appreciated that the

/...

term "adequate", in this sense, would need to be locally determined, but the point had to be made that when these services were inadequate to execute their current functions and to discharge their existing obligations at a minimal level, it was unrealistic to think in terms of shifting resources from one to strengthen others. Where all were inadequately supplied, the deficiencies of one would obviously add to the problems of the others. The first objective, therefore, should be to strengthen the social defence services, where necessary, to the point where they could do the work for which they were established.

14. The preventive services were the ones that should be given more attention. A problem for the planner here was that the criminologist and administrator of social defence services were not yet in a position to give precise guidance as to which services were the most preventive. Even remedial services had a strong preventive significance, so that it was difficult to choose any one rather than another for special emphasis. Nevertheless those services reaching larger numbers of people might be expected to claim greater attention from the planners. In this respect health and education could not be neglected, although it should not be overlooked that, when these were badly planned, they could increase social problems as well as prevent them.

15. In most countries, it appeared that the police and prisons tended to receive more attention than probation, parole, after-care and other rehabilitation services. There were often good reasons why the police and the prisons were likely to attract more attention. Law enforcement received more attention anyway than longer-term investments in crime prevention. It was particularly noticeable that there were few countries where the police did not receive fair if not always adequate consideration. This may well be justifiable in the local circumstances but there could be little doubt that the funds spent on the police and prisons could well produce better returns. The police, for example, could become far more effective not only in arresting offenders but in identifying problems at an early stage and in helping the schools, social services and families to deal with them. It was pointed out that the prison service usually meant something far more imaginative than walled institutions but this was not always recognized, nor were prisons always given the scope to develop community services, liberal forms of treatment and the half-way facilities for offenders that might be more

reformatory and incidentally contribute more directly to national development by mobilizing prison labour to meet the needs of the country. Prison farms and industries could be linked with development projects and extra-mural labour could be better used to provide labour for development projects. It should therefore be the planners' concern to consider the ways and means of using traditional services more constructively and imaginatively, and to bring them more in line with the national development movement in the country as a whole.

16. For the allocation of resources, prevention should obviously be the key-note and work should be concentrated at the early stages of human development, for example on good education and health services, good social services and the strengthening of family ties. Investment in these various population-wide services would be intended to prevent such situations as physical and mental ill-health, broken homes, child neglect and family disruption, already well known to be strongly related to the incidence of crime. Secondly, the emphasis should be on the preventive role of the police and the wider use of probation services to avoid the institutionalization of offenders when a court appearance could not be avoided. Thirdly, more effective and more developmentally oriented prison services were required, supplied with adequate parole and after-care services to increase their turnover and to improve their reformatory and preventive work.

5. Are there principles, methods and devices which will assist the planner in determining his allocations with a view to increasing development and preventing crime? How do such methods apply (a) within the economy as a whole and (b) within the social defence sector?

17. In approaching this subject, the meeting felt it necessary to declare that there was no basic distinction to be drawn between social defence and economic development. There were clearly productive implications to social defence. The attraction of overseas capital, investments in agriculture and industry for greater productivity and the distribution of benefits to those deserving them, all depended upon the effective maintenance of law and order. Therefore it should be recognized that investments in law and order, the reform of offenders, and the prevention of crime generally served both to ensure and increase productivity. Examples could be drawn from an increase of security guards in Sierra Leone, which added to the cost but increased the output of diamonds for the benefit of the country; the

/...

need for security in oil production in Nigeria, facilitating output but also increasing cost; and the need in some countries to provide protection for industries and farms, as well as the vocational training and rehabilitation schemes of social defence services, which were already contributing substantially to national revenue and increased the potential for development by restoring people who had been liabilities to productive roles.

18. The meeting found it somewhat difficult to enter into the question of models, techniques and devices in any depth because this was recognized to be a highly specialized field. Nevertheless its members expressed themselves in general agreement with the article, "Social defence in the context of national development" in No. 25 of the International Review of Criminal Policy^{4/} regarding models and approaches to the economy as a whole. For the rest, only the following rather general comments could be made.

19. It was felt that the principles that planners might follow had already been dealt with in general terms, at least in the discussion of the foregoing questions. Methods and devices were a different matter. It was clear that effective planning would be greatly helped by an investment by planners in improved statistical recording and methods for collecting data associated with crime. There were ways in which routines could be established to ensure a feed-back of information to decision-making in the system. In relation to social defence, this area had been neglected in the past. Equally obvious was the need for a more widespread evaluation of existing services not only within the social defence sector but also in the economy as a whole. But evaluation required a systematic appraisal and basic criteria for judgement, all of which still needed to be worked out. It should be possible to begin collecting the data now on the relationships between employment and crime, education and crime, as well as on the short and long-term value of probation, approved schools, different forms of imprisonment etc.

^{4/} United Nations publication, Sales No.: 68.IV.7.

20. For the economy as a whole, there was a need for the planner to begin applying normal planning procedures that incorporated the aspect of social defence. For example, in planning for agriculture or industrialization, planners needed the guidance of specialists trained to give advice on the effect such investments could be expected to have on movements of people and on the behaviour problems that different types of resource allocation might generate. This might mean not only the devising of instruments for appraisal but probably the creation of a special profession of planners with social-defence sensitivities. It should also be possible for the planner to begin developing cost-benefit analyses that would reflect some of the negative aspects associated with growth, so that the returns to investment might be interpreted not only in terms of material output but also in terms of certain added costs due to social decay and disruption.

21. Within the social defence field, there was a need for a more critical examination of the assumptions which underlay much of the current investment in crime prevention. For example, it was often assumed that more police would increase law and order; or that vocational training in prisons was reformative; or that certain types of punishments had ill effects. Cost-benefit analyses might possibly help to expose some of these assumptions even if it could not yet be a precise instrument for the measurement of quality and improvement. There might be a greater use of systems analysis to place social defence work in a new pragmatic perspective. It might be possible to improve present services by devising systems that would give better results. Finally, both within the social defence sector and within the area of more general planning for the total economy, the attempt might be made to develop models. On the basis of past experience and data already available, it might be possible to construct some simple models of the probable crime levels of certain types of development. For instance, the types and incidence of crime were probably known for certain levels of urban development or for urban growth at given rates of expansion. This knowledge could be used for projections of services needed to prevent crime in the future. These might still be crude at this stage but it would be a start. Efforts could be made to elaborate such models in the hope of providing the planner with more effective instruments or guides for his decision-making.

30. In only a few of the social defence ministries or departments had research units yet been established, and even where these had been set up, they were just beginning their work.
31. The discussion centred mainly upon the question of where, within the structure of a country, the responsibility for research should lie. Considerable dissatisfaction was expressed with purely academic interest, pursuing studies to meet individual needs for degrees more than the needs of the country and the requirements of the situation. While it could hardly be said in developing countries that those in criminological research "had been pre-occupied with minute or peripheral questions of little or no responsible utility to policy planners and administrators", it was certainly evident that research projects were not always relevant to national needs.
32. While university-based research was a necessary development for the future, the meeting expressed a strong desire to see the organization of research within the departments or ministries to balance the legitimate interests of academic research with the shorter-term but important research needs of the operating agencies.
33. There was a difference of view as to the best way in which research should be financed; some felt that the only appropriate source of funds was the Government itself; others preferred independent financing. In any case, it was obvious that there would be areas sensitive to research and within which a Government might wish to study the possible public effects of the publication of results, for example, studies of corruption or of the differential criminality of the tribes or different groups in the population. Here it was clear that Governments might well wish to exercise a measure of control. Nevertheless, it became evident in the discussion that countries with scarce resources would like to attract outside support in the training of personnel to develop research.
34. It was thought that a national commission, staffed by influential personalities in economic planning and social planning and including university and social defence ministry representatives, could help to bring together research workers in the various parts of the country and could help to determine priorities - perhaps even to allocate finance. One view was that priorities should be determined by each university within its own sphere. Others felt that a more general body should be established to identify needs and direct research. However, since planners and policy-makers in the developing areas were more likely to give

attention to a body with government authority, any research co-ordination body should have government sponsorship.

35. On the question of regional work it was felt that Africa south of the Sahara needed its own institute for social defence, where research and training could be done on a regional basis. It might be a limited operation at first, a joint venture between several countries and international aid agencies. Gradually it should be built up to form and encourage research and conduct national seminars. This project would be backed up by appropriate fellowships and scholarships. At the same time the meeting recognized the existing and potential value of the United Nations Social Defence Research Institute in Rome and looked forward to its sponsorship and encouragement of the development of research in Africa.

D. The Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners in the light of recent developments in the correctional field

36. The meeting was based on the discussion of the topic of the three questions of relevance, scope and implementation.

37. As to relevance, there was general agreement that the Rules as now drafted did have direct relevance for conditions in Africa. The examples of difficulty and complications in applying the Rules were examples not specifically African but could be paralleled in other parts of the world. For example, with reference to Rule 74 (a) and Rule 79, Somalia had difficulty in applying the full scope of workmen's compensation to persons in prison and in providing for conjugal visits to prisoners, but these were issues also of concern to prisoners in other parts of the world and in their solution experience could well be shared. Various improvements in the Rules were suggested, which would take advantage of the increase in knowledge since they had first been adopted, and the need to relate prison industry and agriculture to national development plans was particularly stressed in relation to developing countries. There was a case for reviewing the Rules to bring them up to date with more modern correctional concepts, gradually working from minimal to optimum prison conditions. A declaration of the minimal space to be allocated per prisoner would possibly serve to prevent overcrowding. This did not amount to a call for a fundamental revision of the Rules but participants expressed their concern that long remands, the committal

/...

of mental patients and the large number of short prison sentences tended to abuse the services which prisons could properly supply.

38. With regard to one recent case in Africa, an appeal had cited the Standard Minimum Rules for certain kinds of treatment of a prisoner. The court had decided that the Standard Minimum Rules were not authoritative, not being the law of the land, and that local laws and regulations for imprisonment were the only ones that should apply. The question of the recognition of certain of the Rules as basic human rights above local law was therefore a very pertinent issue and the meeting felt that there was a case to be made for an extension of the Rules to all persons held in custody, since these could be regarded as indicating the basic minimal conditions consistent with decency.

39. Non-institutional treatment provided a sphere for the development of minimal conditions but it was considered that the Rules as they stood were more appropriate to institutional treatment. Nevertheless, the establishment of minimum conditions for prisoners or for persons in custody provided an appropriate precedent for the consideration of similar minimum rules or conditions for non-institutionalized offenders.

40. It was felt unwise to divide the Rules into those of greater and lesser importance. While some might appear to be more pertinent to human rights than others, all the Rules were intended to indicate a basic minimum treatment and this indication of their original purpose should not be overlooked.

41. With regard to the implementation of the Standard Minimum Rules, the participants had provided relevant information from their countries in the papers produced for this meeting. Therefore, at this meeting, it could merely be said that all countries represented had accepted the Standard Minimum Rules as a basic working minimum for the treatment of prisoners and were applying the Rules in so far as this was possible within the local setting. In Africa, where there were difficulties in the implementation of the Rules, these derived mainly from the lack of resources, trained personnel or equipment and had very little to do with cultural differentiation as between this region and other parts of the world.

/...

E. Technical assistance in the field of social defence

42. The participants took a serious view of the question of technical assistance in the field of social defence, as outlined in the discussion guide prepared by the Secretariat, and as experienced by themselves in their own countries. The root problem appeared to be the inadequate public and professional appreciation of the true significance of crime in the process of national development. Planners, whatever their training, had rarely been sensitized to the deleterious effects of crime as a drain on the economy, as a serious obstacle to development or as a problem sometimes fostered and increased by forms of planning that overlooked the criminogenic aspects of otherwise desirable and necessary economic investments. It was clear that there was a vast educational task ahead to alert the public and the authorities generally to the importance of crime as a serious obstacle to economic prosperity and development. There needed to be a much greater appreciation of the role of crime in generating the insecurity that prevented workers and producers giving of their best, and that deterred investors from supporting the economy. It had to be recognized, too, that crime served to disturb the pattern of distribution of development benefits and tended to undermine the integrity and high standards of conduct which must be the corner-stone of all national growth.

43. Meanwhile, it was agreed that a serious effort should be made both by the United Nations and by Governments to provide planning authorities with specialists in social defence planning who could advise on the ways in which investments in national development could be made with the least cost in crime. This would mean the training of high-level social defence specialists in the planning implications of their subject and, concurrently, the training of planners in the criminogenic implications of the various kinds of economic and social investment with which they were concerned.

44. The meeting urged that both national and international attention should be given to organizing more conferences on this subject, and that there should be joint courses organized by the United Nations and Governments - perhaps on a regional basis - which would provide planners in all countries with the expertise necessary to ensure that social defence was not overlooked in the general planning process.

/...

45. The point was made that, while it was normally accepted that law and order constituted an obligatory cost for the economy for the sake of allowing production to proceed, the wider need for crime prevention - not only to reduce this obligatory cost but also to safeguard the benefits of development - was less widely understood and it was recommended that this should become a part of the courses, conferences and seminars to be arranged.

46. The meeting recognized, however, that there were technical problems connected with the giving and receiving of technical assistance. Personnel procedures were thought to be frequently cumbersome, so that even when the facilities were available, it was difficult to obtain the experts for this kind of work promptly enough for them to make a useful contribution. There was an international need for greater efficiency in personnel recruitment procedures and more professional guidance on the selection of personnel, both at national and international levels. Every effort should be made to streamline the procedure, which was currently slow and unnecessarily protracted.

47. The meeting expressed concern with the title "expert". Not only was it misleading in some cases where the persons appointed could hardly merit such a title, but it might not be appropriate to refer to the person needed as an "expert" or an "adviser". The kind of "technical assistant" required was often a person who could perform duties at a relatively high level without necessarily being removed from the day-to-day operations and limited to giving advice. At the same time, it was recognized that the kinds of people required were not likely available as long as the terms of service offered by the United Nations and other bilateral and multilateral donors remained as they were. The short contracts offered were likely to attract either university graduates seeking experience or persons who had retired from a career. While such persons could make a useful contribution, the meeting felt the United Nations should consider the possibility of retaining in regular service experts who could not only offer professional guidance and experience but also acquire the experience of working with the Governments of a number of countries.

48. The participants agreed that one of the reasons for the low priority given to social defence was the relatively small impact on countries being made by international social defence services. It was felt that information on the

activities of the Social Defence Section of the United Nations should be more widely propagated. Technical assistance in other fields was not only made more readily available, but knowledge of its availability was very widely propagated. Countries were frequently visited by representatives of agencies or divisions able to guide the Governments in making requests for certain types of aid. In the case of social defence, its activities were relatively unknown in the developing countries and its representatives were only rarely on tour to help Governments with the solution of their social defence problems. It was felt, therefore, that the United Nations might give more attention to offering this kind of general advice to countries, in order to ensure that requests were made in accordance with the means at the disposal of the United Nations.

49. The kinds of assistance currently required by the developing countries of Africa included all types of training facilities, whether locally established or provided by means of scholarships and fellowships. Also required were a variety of experts in planning, research, and training, the sponsorship of seminars and conferences and regional arrangements for training and research. In this latter connexion the meeting expressed a strong view that there was a need for a new institute for social defence to provide regional research and training for the countries south of the Sahara. Until such an institute could be established, Africa should be helped to participate in courses being held at the United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders in Fuchu, Japan, the Institute in Cairo or in other institutes with an interest in developing knowledge and action in this field. Such interim measures, however, should in no way be interpreted as weakening the strong case for Africa to have its own institute for social defence.

50. The meeting noted the importance of Governments' contributing to the United Nations Social Defence Trust Fund on a regular basis. This could be done by earmarking the contributions for any special purposes which a Government might have in mind in the development of social defence. The meeting acknowledged that the Trust Fund represented a great potential for the future growth and expansion of technical aid in social defence.

51. The meeting recognized that a mere listing of the needs in technical assistance, as these were felt by the meeting, could not solve the problem of technical assistance, and that its observations would have to be followed up by

/...

Governments and the United Nations itself. While greater efforts should be made by Governments to seek technical assistance to prevent crime in Africa before it began reaching the extensive proportions that it has reached in developed countries, it was also necessary for Governments to be made aware of the issues involved. It was hoped therefore that, in addition to the proposals made, it would be possible for the United Nations and other organizations to stimulate thinking and action in the field of social defence through publications on planning and social defence, on research for planning and the latest information on crime, as well as through the provision of travel allocations to allow the United Nations to provide speakers at local conferences and meetings. Meanwhile, it was hoped that the current series of meetings and the Congress to be held in 1970 would help to focus more attention upon the significance of social defence for national development and the importance of providing technical assistance in this general field.

II. CONCLUSION OF THE MEETING

52. In conclusion, it was remarked that the co-operation that had characterized the discussions at this meeting reflected the spirit of the Fourth Congress, whose aim would be the development and fullest possible utilization of the human and national resources of Africa. The meeting further concurred with the recommendations of the experts' report, which reflected other important objectives of the Fourth Congress, namely, the training and reorientation of the police for a more effective role in the prevention of crime and delinquency, and the need to increase the scope of prison services and industry, so that they could contribute more directly to national development and also satisfy the needs of the communities in which they were located.

/...

Annex I

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS AT THE MEETING

Experts invited by the Secretary-General*

J.A. Adams (Chairman)
Social Development Consultant
10 Charlotte Street
Freetown, Sierra Leone

Frank S. Giwa-Osagie
Director of Prisons
Ministry of Internal Affairs
Lagos, Nigeria

Ismail Ahmed Ismail
Commissioner of Prisons
Mogadiscio, Somalia

Joseph N. Kawuki
Commissioner for Community Development,
Probation and Welfare Services
Ministry of Culture and Community Development
Kampala, Uganda

F.L. Okwaare**
Commissioner of Prisons
Kampala, Uganda

Mrs. Tsahai Yetbarek
Chief of Social Defence
Ministry of Labour and National Community
Development and Social Welfare
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

United Nations

William Clifford***
Social Development Division
Department of Economic and Social Affairs

Lamin Sesay
Social Development Division
Department of Economic and Social Affairs

* Two participants, from Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania, respectively, were unable to attend.

** Provided by the Government of Uganda as an additional participant.

*** Executive Secretary of the Fourth United Nations Congress for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.

A/CONF.43/RM.1
English
Annex I
Page 2

Economic Commission for Africa

J. Riby-Williams
Director, Human Resources Development Division

I.K.K. Balaba
Deputy Head, Social Development Section

S.T. Farouky
Regional Adviser on Rural Life

A. Shawky
Regional Adviser on Social Welfare Policy and Training

/...

Annex II

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

Some issues for discussion at regional meetings of experts in social defence, convened in preparation for the Fourth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (17-26 August 1970, Kyoto, Japan):

- | | |
|---|--|
| ST/SOA/SD/CG.2/WP.1 | The prevention of delinquency in the context of national development |
| ST/SOA/SD/CG.2/WP.3 | Implementation of the standard minimum rules for the treatment of offenders |
| ST/SOA/91 | Report of the United Nations Consultative Group on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (Geneva, 6-16 August 1968) |
| E/CN.5/C.3/R.2 | United Nations activities in the field of social defence |
| E/CN.5/C.3/R.3 | Work programme of the United Nations Social Defence Research Institute |
| Working Paper No. 2
<u>Ad Hoc</u> Group of
Experts in the
Prevention of Crime
and the Treatment
of Offenders | Research approaches in social defence planning |
| Working Paper No. 1
<u>Ad Hoc</u> Group of
Experts in the
Prevention of Crime
and the Treatment
of Offenders | Some approaches to planning for social defence |
| E/CN.5/C.3/R.4 | Report of the Meeting of the <u>Ad Hoc</u> Expert Group (Rome, 18-23 June 1969) |
| E/CN.5/443 | Report of the Meeting of the Advisory Committee of Experts (Rome, 24-30 June 1969) |
| <u>International Review of
Criminal Policy No. 20</u> | United Nations publication, Sales No.: 63.IV.3 |
| <u>International Review of
Criminal Policy No. 23</u> | United Nations publication, Sales No.: 65.IV.4 |
| <u>International Review of
Criminal Policy No. 25</u> | United Nations publication, Sales No.: 68.IV.7 |

This archiving project is a collaborative effort between United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and American Society of Criminology, Division of International Criminology. Any comments or questions should be directed to Cindy J. Smith at CJSmithphd@comcast.net or Emil Wandzilak at emil.wandzilak@unodc.org.