

How is it to be done? We might say that the first thing we learned here was that it was necessary to educate the public. The next thing that was stated was that there ought to be an integration between the various departments of government constituting the law enforcement agencies. For instance, it was freely stated that there ought to be an integration of the segments of police, the Child Welfare Department (which exercises a dual role of course partly in the matter of crime detection and prevention, but more especially in the field of rehabilitation) and between the correctional services, the prisons and the probation and parole services. It has been affirmed by the speakers who gave their views, that these, even if they were distinct services, were not independent of one another and the work of each exercised a direct influence on the other. There is need for a rapport between these segments and some enquiry and listening by both sides. The communication it was said, ought to be formal and informal as well, at the collective and the individual level.

The whole thing really resolves itself into this, that there ought to be an awareness of the need for inter-communication and then the modus operandi will surely be found to implement it. The principles which will sum up what we have been saying are that, first, these things are absolutely necessary, and that, secondly, there are ways and means that can be found for implementing the affirmative proposal that we have come up with, the decision that there ought to be this interchange, and the methods that can be used such as decentralisation, wider communication, the employment of liaison officers, enquiry services, information conveyed to the public and so on.

In conclusion, I would like to make some reference to the work of the voluntary agencies, because the voluntary agencies are not circumscribed with rules or regulations like the government agencies are, and they can adopt an independent viewpoint as aids either to prisoners or ex-prisoners. Very often the governmental agencies don't touch the ex-prisoners. We should not elbow out the idea of or allow the governmental agencies, professional agencies, to elbow out the usefulness of these voluntary societies, because we all know that some excellent work can be done if you can get sufficient public support. There is need to encourage the Civil Rehabilitation Committees, the committees of the Salvation Army, and the church societies which are no mean force in our community, and even individual citizens and employers who have a benevolent outlook on such people as ex-prisoners and the need for "helping the lame dog over the stile".

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FOURTH UNITED NATIONS CONGRESS ON THE PREVENTION  
OF CRIME AND THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

By resolution 415 (V) of 1 December 1950, the General Assembly of the United Nations provided for the convening every five years of an International Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders. The First Congress was held at the Palais des Nations, Geneva, in 1955; the Second Congress, with the Government of the United Kingdom acting as host, at Church House and Carlton House, London in 1960; and the Third Congress, with the Government of Sweden acting as host, at Folkets Hus, Stockholm, in 1965.

The Fourth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders will be held at International Conference Hall, Kyoto, Japan, from 17-26 August 1970. The Government of Japan will act as host.

Under established practice, the Congress will group three categories of participants, namely:

(1) Members officially appointed by their Governments, who are experts in the field of social defence or are directly concerned with policies and programmes affecting the prevention and control of crime and delinquency (e.g. social planners; educational, social welfare, youth development and employment experts and policy makers) and who have a special knowledge of and experience in the topics on the agenda;

(2) Representatives of the specialized agencies of the United Nations, of intergovernmental organizations and of non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council interested in or concerned with social defence matters;

(3) Individual participants having a direct interest in the field of social defence (such as members of the teaching staffs of universities, of criminological or social research institutes and of national non-governmental organizations concerned with social defence matters; staff of correctional establishments and institutions for juvenile delinquents; members of courts and Bar Associations; social workers; youth workers; education specialists, police officials).

The United Nations will not bear any expenses of participants.

In the organization of the Congress, the Secretariat has been guided by the recommendations and advice of the Advisory Committee of Experts on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders at its meetings since 1965. The Programme will be centred around the over-all theme of crime and development. The Agenda items as finalized in the light of the recommendations of the Advisory Committee in its third session and of the Ad Hoc Meeting of Experts on Social Defence Policies in Relation to Development Planning, both of which met in June 1969, are as follows: