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ACQUISITIONS

REGIONAL TRAINING AND RESEARCH PROGRAMME IN
CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN ASIA

by

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I. INTRODUCTION

The United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFEI) was established in 1961 ^{1/} to promote regional cooperation in the joint fight against crime and delinquency through training and research and thus to contribute to a sounder social development in Asia. The Institute has since conducted a number of research projects as well as 44 International Seminar and Training Courses, in which a total of 927 persons from 37 countries participated. This is a report on its challenging task of training and

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^{1/} It was based on the Agreement between the United Nations and the Government of Japan for the establishment of the Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, signed on 15 March 1961. Collection of Treaties, 1961-XXXIX, No. 7 (No. 1438). For a more comprehensive description of history, see: International Review of Criminal Policy, No. 20, December 1962 (United Nations Publication, Sales No. 63, IV.3), p. 76; and also Zen Tokoi, "Asian Development through Crime Prevention" - International Review of Criminal Policy, No. 32, 1974 (United Nations Publication, Sales No. , 1974), p.

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research entrusted to it by the countries of the region and the United Nations, and on its cooperation with the United Nations and related agencies and institutes.

II. TRAINING PROGRAMME

1. Background Problems

It is well recognized that in the international training of any kind careful attention has to be paid to a wide range of differences in the culture, language and social situations of the countries. In this regard, the Asia and Far East region is more diversified than most of other regions. It might be safe to say that "Asia as a whole has no positive unifying characteristics to speak of," ^{2/} and "If any major theme appears in the history of Asia in the modern world, it is the theme of rapid change -- changeless Asia turned into the fastest changing area in the world."^{3/}

Most of the countries in the region are confronted with a number of social problems such as overpopulation, food shortage, poverty, illiteracy, political insecurity and the like. But such common problems

^{2/} 1970 Report on the World Social Situation (United Nations Publication, Sales No. E.71.IV.13), p. 3.

^{3/} Claude A. Buss, Asia in the Modern World, the Macmillan Company, 1964, p. vi.

exert quite different impacts on the social life and crime situations in different countries. Criminal justice system also differs from country to country. While some use their own traditional way of social control, most of them are strongly influenced by the systems of various foreign countries. Moreover, in many countries effectiveness has been, unfortunately, impeded by practices fostered in the days prior to attaining independence which tended to overlay and distort traditional, social, and cultural values. Regardless of these and other problems, Asian countries are in hurry to achieve successful industrialization and they have to attain with limited financial and manpower resources effective administration of criminal justice so as to minimize the adverse effects of industrialization and modernization.

Furthermore, the participants in the courses at UNAFEI vary from top level policy advisors and departmental heads in their respective services through a wide range of judicial personnel and correctional administrators to specialists in the clinical and diagnostic services. Not only do they come from a wide variety of administrative and professional services but they are also at different levels of seniority, experience and status.

2. General Principles

In order to meet the needs of the countries of the region and the needs of the participants, it is deemed essential that the training programme

should be planned with a special attention to the actual and potential problems faced by participants in their day-to-day work.^{4/}

One of the characteristic features of training at UNAFEI is a practically oriented programme. As Mr. Norval Morris, the first Director of UNAFEI, said, "...plans for development must be related to available resources of men, money and materials, ... there must be therefore developed a training programme for crime prevention and treatment staff in each country, suited to the particular needs and problems of each country and to its legal system, its ecology, its industrial and social organization and its correctional and social welfare facilities. A primary consequence of this similarity of problems in the region, amidst a diversity of legal, administrative and social methods of meeting them, is that the training courses must be given a severely practical orientation."^{5/} At the same time all the participants are practitioners who are involved in the daily activities of administration of their services and it had become apparent that the course had to be practically oriented if it was to be of value to the participants on their return to their countries.

^{4/} For a more comprehensive description, see: UNAFEI, "General Principles of Cooperative Learning and Their Application to Regional Training," International Review of Criminal Policy, No. 24, 1966 (United Nations Publication, Sales No. 67, IV. 22), pp. 3-7.

^{5/} Norval Morris, "The Regional Training Programme of the United Nations" International Review of Criminal Policy, No. 22, 1964 (United Nations Publication, Sales No. 65.IV.1), p. 57.

The second characteristic is that the training programme at UNAFEI deals with areas currently of general concern to the countries of the region. In this world of rapid and incessant changes, what is proper and adequate today might not necessarily be so by tomorrow. Indeed, the countries of the region are experiencing rapid social changes which necessitate a constant vigilance against newly emerging criminal phenomena which were unknown or unimportant before and also continuous review of the existing measures for crime prevention and control. Such changing needs of the respective countries must be promptly reflected in the work programme of UNAFEI. It has therefore been accorded high priority to promptly grasp the emerging phenomena in the region and analyze them properly so that the effective feedback may be made on the UNAFEI's programme.

The third characteristic is the integrated approach to the criminal justice system as a whole. It is considered that the proper coordination of subsystems such as police, prosecution, judiciary, correction, rehabilitation and welfare, is indispensable for effective functioning of the total system for crime prevention. Optimization of subsystems do not necessarily produce that of the total system. It was recognized at the early stage of development that the professional diversities of participants was not a disadvantage. A senior officer, it was felt, should see the problems of his own field in the context of the total criminal justice

system. This approach has been highly appreciated by successive groups of participants.

However, this does not diminish the importance of a thorough and intensive study of problems of one subsystem solely by those who belong to it. Opportunities for in-depth study of problems of one's own field, together with the persons of the same profession, have always been provided in one form or another, the most usual form being Group Workshops incorporated in the curriculum of training courses. Moreover, qualification of overseas participants in the 39th Seminar Course on Police Functions (1975) was strictly limited to senior police officials, and the 42nd Seminar Course on Sentencing (1976) to judges. Since this was proved highly successful, it is intended to conduct regularly such specialized seminars attended only by officials belonging to particular subsystems.

The fourth characteristic of group training at UNAFEI is cooperative learning or participant-centered methods of training. In the international sector, such terms as "aid" and "assistance" of developed countries to developing countries have been much used. But in the field of criminal policy, there are really no "developed" countries: all are "developing." And the participants in the courses are generally persons of high status and high degree of maturity. The best way for them to gain benefit at UNAFEI is to learn from the experiences of others. Therefore, the participant is expected to learn the best way suited to the situations in his own country, from the exchange of views, experience and knowledge

with fellow participants, visiting experts and the staff. On the other hand, the staff, as well as visiting experts, are expected to arrange learning situations and to give relevant information on the topics for discussion. But they themselves often get a clearer insight and better understanding through the discussion with the participants. Such process of mutual learning is not confined to formal sessions but extends to evening hours, because all the participants stay in the living quarters of UNAFEI.

3. Curriculum

Besides these characteristics, there exists another important feature of the training programme at UNAFEI. UNAFEI is affiliated to the United Nations and it is therefore expected to function as a vehicle within the Asian region for implementing the work programme of the United Nations. It goes without saying that this feature is not contradictory to the above-mentioned characteristics or requirements in being of practical service to the Governments of the region. In fact, the two mutually coincide in most cases, the satisfaction of one contributing also to the satisfaction of the other. Both in its seminar courses (one-month) and training courses (three-months), this feature as well as other characteristics mentioned above have been well reflected.

1) Seminar Course

Seminar courses have been organized once or twice a year to bring in top-level administrators, departmental heads, senior judges, policy advisors and planners, and devoted to specific topics dealing with areas of particular concern to countries in the region. In most cases, the topics have been identical with or closely related to the agenda items of the quinquennial United Nations Congresses on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders. It has thus been intended to develop the seminars either as a regional preparatory meeting for the coming congress or a follow-up to the previous congress. In this connection, it is worthy of mention that all the participants of the seminar held in 1970 also attended the Fourth United Nations Congress held in Kyoto, Japan, after having had preparatory discussions at UNAFEI, and that the participants of the seminar held in 1975 had unanimously adopted a report to be submitted to the Fifth United Nations Congress for its consideration.

The subjects of seminar in the past were:

- 1963: Development and Extension of Open Institutions in the Region and the Problem of Short-Term Prisoners
- 1964: Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency
- 1965: Implementation of Penal Policies in Developing Countries
- 1966: Probation, Parole and After-Care Services

- 1967: Human Rights in the Administration of Criminal Justice
- 1968: Problems of After-Care and Rehabilitation in Community
- 1969: Role of Women in Correctional Work
- 1970: Topics to be Discussed at the Fourth United Nations Congress
- 1971: Participation of the Public in the Prevention and Control of Crime and Delinquency
- 1972: Human Rights in the Administration of Criminal Justice
- 1972: Social Defence Planning
- 1973: Criminal Justice Reform in Asia and Far East
- 1974: Planning and Research for Crime Prevention
- 1974: Topics to be Discussed at the Fifth United Nations Congress
- 1975: Roles and Functions of the Police in a Changing Society
- 1976: Formation of a Sound Sentencing Structure and Policy.

The two seminars on Human Rights in the Administration of Criminal Justice held in 1967 and 1972, respectively, were organized and conducted in cooperation with the United Nations Human Rights Division. The 1972 Seminar was the first occasion for UNAFEI to accept the participants from Africa who discussed joint problems with Asian colleagues. Having also

a visiting expert from Africa, this inter-regional approach has contributed greatly to the better understanding of each of their problems. UNAFEI intends to continue such an approach with the cooperation of various divisions of the United Nations as well as other research or training institutes affiliated with the United Nations, such as the United Nations Social Defence Research Institute in Rome (UNSDRI), National Centre for Sociological and Criminological Researches in Cairo, the United Nations Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders in San José, and the Australian Institute of Criminology in Canberra.

The two seminars held in 1970 and 1974 that discussed the Congress agenda items were also functioned as "Refresher Course" in which the former UNAFEI participants met again not only to discuss the Congress agenda but also to assess the work of UNAFEI and its implementation in the region. They evaluated the effectiveness and adequacy of the work programme and its relevance to the existing needs of the countries in the region and contributed to its further improvement.

The programme in seminars normally consists of individual presentations on the subject with the subsequent discussions, supplementary lectures and discussions on related subjects and observation visits.

2) Training Course

The training course is organized to give the participants ample opportunities to discuss common problems in the fields of crime prevention and treatment, as well as to provide background information in criminology, penology and allied disciplines. Since 1971, the training courses have been divided into courses in the administration of criminal justice, namely, the judiciary, prosecution and police, and courses in the treatment of offenders, namely, the correction and rehabilitation of offenders. Each course is conducted once a year for three-month period.

Since no precedent or prototype existed at the time of the establishment of UNAFEI, the training curriculum had to be developed by the trial and error method. Evaluation by participants and the staff, made at the end of each and every course, has served and will continue to serve for further improvements.

In early days the training curriculum was composed of: (1) class discussion; (2) visits to institutions and agencies; (3) field work programme; (4) book review; (5) monograph writing; and (6) others. In the light of experience participant-centered methods or cooperative learning methods are found to be more effective in this type of regional training. The curriculum has therefore been modified to include such participant-centered programmes as Comparative Study and Group Workshop sessions.

In Comparative Study sessions, first introduced at the 28th Course in 1971, the participants compare the systems and practices in the countries represented, with a view to finding workable principles and useful practices adaptable to actual situations in the respective countries to which they belonged. The sessions start with the presentation by each participant of the system and practice in his or her country. Then, the major topics emerged during the presentation stage are discussed. In this connection, the Institute has recently prepared a training manual entitled "Criminal Justice System in Asian Region," for facilitating the comparison of various systems and practices as well as for supplying basic information on them.

In Group Workshop sessions, introduced at the 30th Course in 1972, each participant is requested to select one of the specific problems which he or she has been facing in daily work and to present it to a small group with common interests. They are organized with a view to affording each group an ample opportunity to exchange views and experiences on the selected topics. Each group is to submit a summary report of its discussions to the plenary meeting. Each participant is required to submit a final paper to the Institute after discussion.

Special short seminars have been also conducted, with the advice and assistance of the staff and experts from related agencies and academic institutions, on such topics as drug abuse, hijacking, industrial development and crime, specific problems in the field of correction and rehabilitation.

Visits of observation by small groups have been arranged upon the request of participants in addition to the observation visits by the entire group. The agencies and institutions for visits include the police, public prosecutors' offices, courts, correctional institutions, rehabilitation agencies and welfare institutions. The emphasis varies according to the theme of the course, and the selection is left to the participants in the case of the visits in small groups.^{6/}

4. Training Programme at National Level

The demand for training more social defence personnel in many countries has been frequently expressed in various international meetings and by the increasing number of former participants. Since the capacity of UNAFEI facilities is limited, one of effective ways to meet such a demand is certainly to conduct seminars and training courses at the national level by a visiting team of UNAFEI staff. The programme will become more effective if it is carried out with the assistance of UNAFEI alumni members of that country. In fact, a team of UNAFEI staff members visited several Asian countries in the past to organize and conduct training programmes which were well received by the respective countries.

^{6/} Cf. Zen Tokoi, op. cit. for detailed account on curriculum development.

However, the last attempt of this kind was as long ago as 1968 when it conducted a four days' seminar in the Philippines which was jointly sponsored by the National Bureau of Prisons, the National Bureau of Investigation and the Philippine College of Criminology. Insufficiency of travel funds has since prevented UNAFEI from undertaking similar project^S. However, the Institute is doing its best to obtain additional travel funds for this purpose.

In this connection, it is very encouraging to notice that UNAFEI alumni association of Sri Lanka has organized and conducted a public seminar on "Law, You and Offender." A similar attempt has been planned by several other alumni associations in the region. Further development of this kind of activity will certainly bring the principles discussed at UNAFEI closer to reality.

III. RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

1. Description of Research Projects

The research projects having so far been undertaken by UNAFEI are marked with a practical utility and a comparative approach. They are mainly of a survey type. Among them, the following three would merit special attention.

The first is the "Survey of the Open Correctional Institution in Asia and the Far East." This survey was undertaken for the purpose of establishing a theoretical and practical frame of reference for assessing the present and future role of open correctional institutions in Asia and the Far East. Firstly, most of the available literature on the subject was collected and studied. Then, questionnaires were sent to 18 countries of the region. Upon receiving the replies, the Institute staff visited 10 countries that reported to have open correctional institutions. The data was then compiled and analyzed by UNAFEI and later published by the United Nations.^{7/} This has been used very extensively as a course material at UNAFEI.

The second research project was "Comparative Survey of Juvenile Delinquency in Asia and the Far East," which intended to provide an objective and basic picture of juvenile delinquency, the treatment of delinquents as well as programmes for the prevention of delinquency in 17 countries of the region. It followed a similar procedure as in the above-mentioned project and the result of the study was published by UNAFEI in 1968.^{8/} Even though the study was a manifestation of the insufficiency of reliable information and statistics in the region, it is still believed

^{7/} United Nations, "The Open Correctional Institutions in Asia and the Far East," 1965. (TAO/AFE/14)

^{8/} A.A.G. Peters, "Comparative Survey of Juvenile Delinquency in Asia and the Far East," UNAFEI Series, 1968.

to be the only comprehensive and extensive comparative analysis of the field in the Asian region. The document has also been frequently used in the process of discussion at UNAFEI.

The third survey is different in method from the previous ones. It is on "Public Participation in the Asian Region -- Modalities, Problems, and Some Possible Solutions." Basic data were collected at UNAFEI. Since public participation in crime prevention and control was one of the agenda items of the Fourth United Nations Congress, this subject was dealt with at different training courses and seminars of UNAFEI and the relevant data and reports accumulated at UNAFEI were quite voluminous. They were compiled and analyzed. The result of the study was published by UNAFEI in 1972.^{9/} This survey is not statistically oriented but provides a somewhat practical frame of reference for assessing the present and future role of different types of public participation.

Besides these projects of its own, UNAFEI has cooperated with various institutes and agencies in providing required data. The most notable one was its close collaboration with the United Nations Social Defence Research Institute in Rome (UNSDRI), which will be described later.

^{9/} Teo Boo Lat, "Public Participation in Asian Region - Modalities, Problems, and Some Possible Solutions," UNAFEI Resource Material Series No. 4, pp. 110-129.

2. Training as a Priority Area

It is recalled that the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 3021 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972, reaffirming Economic and Social Council Resolution 1584(L) of 21 May 1971, called for "the encouragement and promotion of research of an action-oriented character into all aspects of crime prevention and control." The Institute, since its inception, has been well aware of this necessity.

However, the financial and human resources available to UNAFEI have been so allocated since the very beginning that the Institute has been functioning predominantly as a training institute. The Second Ad Hoc Advisory Committee of UNAFEI held in 1968, for example, recommended that: "UNAFEI should not dissipate its energies into too broad a field nor dilute its present activities. It was agreed that the present policy of UNAFEI of focussing its attention on training personnel in accordance with the needs of the region should be continued."

In fact, all the aforementioned research projects of its own were undertaken only as and when the Institute obtained extra and additional human and financial resources; the first project was undertaken mainly by a staff member of the United Nations Secretariat temporarily spared for UNAFEI, the second by a person generously provided by the Government of the Netherlands, and the third by a holder of fellowship awarded by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific (ESCAP, formerly ECAFE).

Conducting research on a large scale with its own staff within the regular budget is not deemed feasible without lowering the level of training quite substantially. The well-known Japanese proverb of "one chasing two rabbits (can catch neither)" would be applicable to such an instance.

UNAFEI's recognition of the importance of research has been well reflected not so much in its own research projects but in its maintenance of close working relations with various research institutes and universities, its stimulation of research at a national level and emphasis on research in its training programme. UNAFEI has also encouraged, stimulated and facilitated many agencies and individuals so as to conduct research of an action-oriented character. The most noteworthy of all would be of its relation with the Criminological Research Department, the Research and Training Institute of the Ministry of Justice, Japan. Several projects having so far been undertaken by the Department are in a way a product of stimulation by UNAFEI. UNAFEI, in turn, extracted from such research suitable course material in both methodology and interpretation of the findings. Another example of UNAFEI's close relations with research institutes has been that UNAFEI frequently accepts researchers of the National Research Institute of Police Science of Japan as participants or as ad hoc lecturers so as to enrich the discussions on the subject of research. This Research Institute is regularly visited by the UNAFEI participants as a part of its training programme.

In its training programme, special emphasis has always been placed on sensitizing the participants to the necessity and significance of research, imparting appropriate methods and techniques for research and interpretation of its findings, and stimulating an effective dialogue between policy-makers and researchers. Researchers in charge of the above-mentioned projects of the Ministry of Justice have often been invited to UNAFEI as its ad hoc lecturers. One recent seminar was devoted specifically to this subject. It was the 35th International Seminar on Planning and Research for Crime Prevention with Particular Reference to Urbanization and Industrialization in 1974. The participants of the Seminar studied and discussed various problems involved in the use of action-research as a basis for social defence policy formulation and planning, such as the identification of policy needs, the assessment of the efficiency of current social defence programmes, organization of research, utilization of research findings, training in research and so forth. A research project conducted by the Ministry of Justice, at the suggestion of UNAFEI, on the relations between industrial development and criminality provided the Seminar discussion with a practical and realistic frame of reference.

It is gratifying to notice that a considerable number of former participants have commenced, even though on a modest scale, their own research or research-oriented activities in their respective fields of work. UNAFEI wishes to encourage and assist such activities in all ways possible.

3. Great Potential of UNAFEI

UNAFEI's great potential in the research field can be found in its unparalleled strategical advantages. Firstly, it has an ever-increasing network of alumni members of differing professions in most countries of the region. National alumni associations have so far been established in 13 countries to further improve crime prevention and control measures. They could be counted on as a member of multi-disciplinary team. Being in their own home country, there can be no linguistic, cultural and social difficulties in carrying out the project in each respective country. Many of them hold highly influential position in facilitating such a project. As a matter of fact, the UNAFEI's surveys mentioned earlier were greatly assisted by UNAFEI alumni. Thus, UNAFEI holds an ideal position in assisting research of cross-cultural and multi-disciplinary nature.

Secondly, UNAFEI could integrate research and training programmes in effective and imaginative manners. For example, research projects being conducted in several countries can not only be discussed profitably at its training courses but members of the research teams can be invited to UNAFEI as participants so that the problems encountered may be jointly discussed and solved under the guidance of experts. UNAFEI can utilize this process as well as the results obtained as its training material. In its limited experience, such a reciprocal enrichment of both areas has been found most rewarding.

Thirdly, UNAFEI is in a suitable position to facilitate adequate utilization of the research findings in actual practices and in the formulation of policy in respective countries. This can be done through its established service of dissemination of information to the Governments of the region, former participants and other related agencies and institutes, through training programmes at UNAFEI and more directly, through its advisory services to Governments of the region.

To sum up, UNAFEI would be able to deal with research, though not as an independent activity, as a practical concern to stimulate practically oriented research programmes and facilitate fruitful utilization of research findings in the countries of the region. It is hoped such a singularly advantageous strategic value of UNAFEI in the research field would be put to best use with the cooperation of interested agencies and institutes.

4. Collaboration with UNSDRI

UNAFEI has been collaborating closely with the United Nations Social Defence Research Institute in Rome ever since the latter's establishment in 1968. UNAFEI has participated in such UNSDRI's projects as "Economic Crisis, Crime and Crime Control," "Public Participation in the Criminal Justice Process" and "Juvenile Justice and Mental Health Impact." Director and other staff of UNAFEI have visited UNSDRI for exchanging views on the possible means of collaboration of the two Institutes.

UNAFEI was likewise visited on different occasions by UNSDRI's research experts, once as a visiting expert at a seminar or research. On other occasions, they visited UNAFEI in search for available data and information in Japan and Asian countries, in which all the necessary assistance was rendered. Both Institutes exchange the documents produced, one providing a factual information to the other which in turn provides material for training. These working relationships have been greatly rewarding and it is hoped that even closer collaboration would be materialized in the field of research so as to enhance the contributions of the two Institutes to the region and to the world community.

IV. COOPERATION WITH RELATED INSTITUTES

Besides its close cooperative relation with UNSDRI and relevant organizations in Japan, UNAFEI has maintained close cooperation with several other institutes, of which the following two would need particular mention: one is the Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC), and the other is the Cairo Institute.

The former was established in October 1973 in Canberra. The fact that the Deputy Director of UNAFEI was invited to offer a congratulatory speech on its official opening augured well the development of close and friendly ties between the two Institutes. He subsequently attended, as a Visiting Expert, its first Residential Conference on Research Resources

and Needs. Two other staff members of UNAFEI have so far visited the Institute, to be one of the principal speakers at its seminars on "Planning and Policy for Crime Control Personnel" and "Women as the Victims of Crime," respectively. UNAFEI was likewise visited by AIC's staff, especially by the Director for undertaking detailed consultation with a view to establishing a concrete means of collaboration. An informal agreement between the two Institutes on invitation of visiting experts and exchanges of information is now being considered. Hopefully, a closer cooperation of the two Institutes will further enhance their contributions to the Asian and Pacific regions.

The Head of the Criminological Research Unit of Cairo Institute once participated in the International Seminar Course on Human Rights at UNAFEI, held in 1972. The Head of the Training Division of UNAFEI then visited the Cairo Institute to explore possible means of collaboration between the two Institutes. It has since developed into a concrete collaborative arrangement, firstly in a form of the exchange of visits of Directors. The first visit of the Director of the Cairo Institute to UNAFEI as an expert and advisor was materialized in October 1975.

Similar collaborative relationship is expected to be soon formed with the United Nations Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders in San José, Costa Rica (UNLAI).

UNAFEI has approached or has been approached by United Nations Regional Institutes in Asia with which close working relations could be established. It is unfortunate that no such relations have so far been materialized, except with those located in Japan, such as the United Nations Regional Development Centre. Because of increasing implications of crime on wider fields of economic, social and cultural activities, crime problems have to be attacked from as many different angles as possible. It is therefore hoped that UNAFEI would be able to establish a close working tie with other regional institutes for reciprocal enrichment of each other.

V. CONCLUSION

Since it was established in 1961, the Institute has tried to serve to the Asia and Far East region by training social defence personnel and by providing research and information services under its motto, "a sound Asian development through crime prevention." The successful functioning of the Institute is due to the guidance given by the ad hoc Advisory Committee, which met in 1966, 1968, 1970, and 1973, and Evaluation Seminars in 1969 and 1974, comprising former participants, and to the support shown by a number of countries both within and without the region in sending experts, research personnel and participants and in extending collaboration with research projects and collection of information.

Frequent visit of the United Nations officials such as Assistant Secretary-General for Social and Humanitarian Matters, Commissioner for Technical Cooperation, Chief of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Section, and Inter-Regional Advisers on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, for lecturing, consultation and guidance, have greatly facilitated the sound and vigorous growth of the Institute.

Although it cannot be considered that the Institute has responded to the needs of the countries in the region to the fullest possible extent, its work programmes have been gradually improved in responding to the requirements of the times within the limits of available resources. In the field of social defence, as in the larger context of social development, the impact of training and research is not easily discernible. However, former participants have been moving into responsible positions in their specific fields of activity and appear to be making headway in improving and expanding their activities for effective crime prevention and humane and effective treatment of offenders in their own respective countries.

Expectations have frequently been expressed that UNAFEI might further expand its activities both in training and research. The Asian Regional Preparatory Meeting of Experts on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, met in July 1973, to discuss the agenda items of the Fifth United Nations Congress, has expressed emphatically that

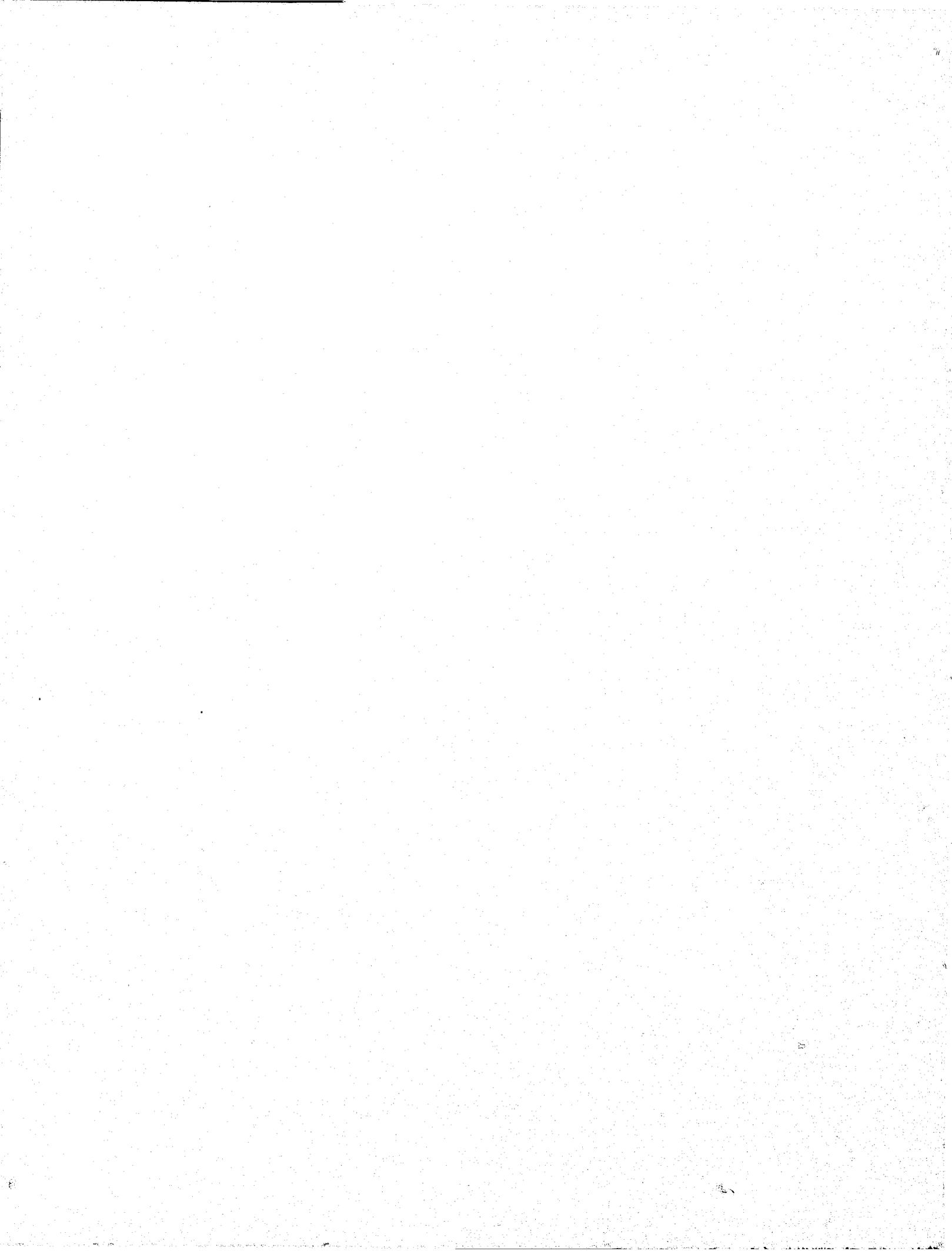
"Although it was not specifically mentioned in the agenda, participants insisted that implementation of more effective action for crime prevention in Asia would depend very large on the more extensive use of UNAFEI. ... In closing the Session, the Meeting therefore wished to underline once again the importance of doing more to develop and broaden the work of the Institute and to improve its leadership in the region." ^{10/}

Such hopes and aspirations in respect of UNAFEI have also been eloquently expressed in "Tokyo Appeal" adopted by the Ad Hoc Advisory Committee of Experts for the Future Policy of UNAFEI's Action to Prevent Crime and Promote Criminal Justice in Asia held in July 1973 at the Institute. ^{11/}

It is therefore the determination of UNAFEI to make the utmost effort, with the cooperation of all concerned, to bring its unparalleled potential to reality so as to obtain optimum results in the task of training and research, entrusted to it by the Governments of the region and by the United Nations. This will also be the most effective means of fulfilling its obligation to the United Nations as being a vehicle for implementing within the Asian region the relevant work programme of the United Nations.

^{10/} Report on the Asian Preparatory Meeting of Experts on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders. A/CONF.56/BP/L, p. 19.

^{11/} Cf. UNAFEI Resource Material Series No. 7, pp. 25, 31-32.



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