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# **SOCIAL COMMISSION**

## **REPORT OF THE SIXTEENTH SESSION**

3-19 May 1965

**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL**  
**OFFICIAL RECORDS : THIRTY-NINTH SESSION**  
**SUPPLEMENT No. 12**

**UNITED NATIONS**  
New York, 1965

( 105 p. )



UNITED NATIONS  
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL  
OFFICIAL RECORDS  
THIRTY-NINTH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 12

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SOCIAL COMMISSION

Report to the Economic and Social Council on the sixteenth session of the Commission,  
held at United Nations Headquarters from 3 to 19 May 1965 inclusive

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I. ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION

Opening and duration of the session

1. The sixteenth session of the Social Commission was held at United Nations Headquarters, from 3 to 19 May 1965.

Attendance

2. Attendance at the session was as follows:

MEMBERS

Argentina: Mr. Juan C. Beltramino;

Austria: Mr. Herbert J. Pindur, Mr. Georg Hennig;\*\*

Bulgaria: Mr. Matey Karasimeonov;

Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic: Mr. V.I. Luzgin, Mr. S.A. Bronnikov,\*  
Mr. A.E. Sitnikov;\*\*

Cuba: H.E. Mr. Fernando Alvarez Tabío, Mr. Miguel Juan Alfonso Martínez\*;

Czechoslovakia: Mr. Ladislav Šmíd, Mr. Luděk Handl\*;

Denmark: Mrs. Fanny Hartmann;

France: Mr. Henry Hauck, Mr. Michel Combal\*;

Gabon: Mr. Jean-Marie Nyoundou;

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\* Alternate.

\*\* Adviser.

Honduras: Mrs. Clotilde A. de Colmant;

Iraq: Mr. Ala'uddin Aljubouri, Mr. Burhan Mohamed Nouri,\* Mr. Abdul Hussein Alisa;\*

Malaysia: H.E. Mr. R. Ramani, Mr. Muhammad bin Mohamed Noor,\* Mr. Peter S. Lai;\*

Mali: Mrs. Jeanne Rousseau;

Mauritania: Mrs. Annick Miské;

Tunisia: Mr. Mohamed Ennaceur, Mr. Mohamed El Memmi;\*\*

Uganda: Miss Nancy Kajumbula, Mr. Luide Kisosonkole;\*

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: Mrs. Z.V. Mironova, Mr. Y.A. Ostrovsky,\*  
Mr. L.I. Verenikin;\*\*

United Arab Republic: Mr. Yehia Hassan Darweesh, Mr. Shaffie Abdel Hamid,\*  
Mr. Abdel Monem Ghoneim;\*\*

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: Sir George Haynes,  
Mr. Wilfred Chinn,\* Mr. John Taylor;\*

United States of America: Mrs. Jane W. Dick, Mr. Robert A. Kevan,\*\*\*  
Miss Blanche Bernstein,\*\* Mr. Roy J. Burroughs,\*\* Miss Dorothy Lally,\*\*  
Mr. Frank Montero,\*\* Mrs. Ellen Winston,\*\* Mr. Harvey Perloff;\*\*

Uruguay: Mr. Jorge Alvarez Olloniego, Mr. Mateo Marques Sere.\*

#### OBSERVERS

Canada: Mr. Gilles Grondon;

Nepal: Mr. Devendra Raj Upudhya;

Netherlands: Mrs. D. Heroma-Meilink;

Romania: Mr. Romulus Neagu.

#### UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND AND SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF): Mrs. Adelaide Sinclair;

International Labour Organisation (ILO): Mr. Philippe Blamont, Mr. F. Abdel Rahman;

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO): Mr. Joseph L. Orr,  
Mr. Morris A. Greene;

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\* Alternate.

\*\* Adviser.

\*\*\* Senior Adviser.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO):  
Mr. Arthur Gagliotti, Mr. Jan Auerhan, Miss Suzan Gurin;

World Health Organization (WHO): Mrs. Sylvia Meagher.

#### NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

##### CATEGORY A

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions: Mr. Paul Barton,  
Miss Ann H. La Pidus;

International Federation of Christian Trade Unions: Mr. Valmore Acevedo,  
Mr. Gerard Thormann;

World Federation of United Nations Associations: Mrs. Oliver Weerasinghe.

##### CATEGORY B

Agudas Israel World Organization: Dr. Isaac Lewin;

Associated Country Women of the World: Mrs. Eleanor S. Roberts,  
Mrs. Eileen L. Moon;

Catholic International Union for Social Service: Mrs. Carmen Giroux,  
Mrs. A.D. Vergara, Miss M. Ezcurra;

Commission of the Churches on International Affairs: Mrs. Robbins Strong;

Inter-American Planning Society: Mr. Charles S. Ascher;

International Alliance of Women: Mrs. Frances A. Doyle;

International Association of Penal Law: Mr. Albert G. Hess, Mr. G.O.W. Mueller;

International Association of Schools of Social Work: Miss Anna E. King;

International Catholic Child Bureau: Miss Margaret M. Bedard;

International Conference of Catholic Charities: Mr. Louis C. Longarzo;

International Conference of Social Work: Miss Ruth M. Williams,  
Miss Yvonne Bourguignon, Mr. J.R. Hoffer;

International Council on Jewish Social and Welfare Services: Mr. Eugene Hevesi;

International Council of Jewish Women: Mrs. Helaine K. Plaut;

International Council of Women: Miss Margaret E. Forsyth;

International Federation for Housing and Planning: Mr. Charles S. Ascher;

International Federation of Business and Professional Women: Mrs. Esther W. Hymer;

International Federation of Settlements and Neighbourhood Centres:  
Mrs. George W. Bacon;

International Federation of Social Workers: Miss Jane W. Hoey,  
Miss Margaret E. Adams;

International Federation of University Women: Miss Dorothy Weston,  
Miss Dorothy C. Stratton;

International Federation of Women Lawyers: Mrs. Aileen H. Belford;

International Movement for Fraternal Union among Races and Peoples:  
Miss Elizabeth Reid, Miss Harriet Raylor;

International Organization of Consumers Unions: Mr. Colston E. Warne;

International Social Service: Mrs. Michael M. Harris, Mr. Stewart Sutton;

International Society for Criminology: Mr. Albert G. Hess;

International Society for Rehabilitation of the Disabled: Miss Phyllis Frances;

International Union for Child Welfare: Miss Frieda S. Miller;

International Union of Family Organizations: Mrs. Peter Lawton Collins;  
Mrs. Raymond A. Werbe;

International Union of Local Authorities: Mr. Charles S. Ascher;

League of Red Cross Societies: Mrs. Eric Archdeacon, Mrs. John W. Sheppard;

Pan-Pacific and South-East Asia Women's Association: Mrs. A. Day Bradley,  
Mrs. Leah Horwitz, Miss Elmina Lucke;

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom: Mrs. Adelaide Baker,  
Mrs. Elsie Picon;

World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations: Mr. Dalton F. McClelland;

World Federation of Catholic Young Women and Girls: Miss Rosemary Higgins Cass;

World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations: Miss Catherine Schaefer,  
Miss Alba Zizzamia;

World Young Women's Christian Association: Mrs. James G. Forsyth, Mrs. George Britt.

#### REGISTER

International Humanist and Ethical Union: Mrs. Walter N. Weiss;

World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts: Mrs. Edward F. Johnson,  
Mrs. John J. Carney.

3. Mr. Phillipe de Seynes, Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs, presented a statement on the work of the United Nations in the social field. Miss Julia Henderson, Director of the Bureau of Social Affairs, represented the Secretary-General for the remainder of the session. Mr. Bernard W. Kofsky served as Secretary to the Commission.

#### Election of Officers

4. At its 371st meeting, on 3 May 1965, the Commission unanimously elected the following officers: Chairman: Mr. Jorge Alvarez Olloniego (Uruguay); Vice-Chairman: Mr. Mohamed Ennaceur (Tunisia); Vice-Chairman: Mr. Ladislav Šmíd (Czechoslovakia). At the 372nd meeting, on 5 April 1965, Mrs. Jeanne Rousseau (Mali) was unanimously elected Rapporteur.

#### Meetings, resolutions and documentation

5. The Commission held twenty-five plenary meetings. The views expressed at these meetings are summarized in the records of the 371st to 395th meetings.

6. The resolutions and decisions of the Commission appear under the subject-matter to which they relate. The draft resolutions submitted for consideration by the Economic and Social Council are set out in chapter IX of the present report.

7. The documents before the Commission at its sixteenth session are listed in annex IV of this report.

#### Agenda

8. The Commission considered its agenda at its 371st meeting, and revised the provisional agenda (E/CN.5/384) drawn up by the Secretary-General. The agenda (E/CN.5/384/Rev.1) was therefore as follows:

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda.
3. Rural and community development: report on progress in land reform.
4. Social defence:
  - (a) Report on the assessment of organizational arrangements for the United Nations social defence programme;
  - (b) Plans for the Third United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.
5. Social development:
  - (a) First progress report of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development;
  - (b) Report on methods of determining social allocations (Economic and Social Council resolution 903 B (XXXIV));

- (c) Report on social targets for social development for the second half of the Development Decade (General Assembly resolution 1916 (XVIII)) and concerted international action in the social field (Economic and Social Council resolution 496 (XVI)).
- 6. Social services: Report of the ad hoc Working Group on Social Welfare (Economic and Social Council resolution 975 G (XXXVI)):
  - (a) Report on the establishment and extension of family, child and youth welfare services (Economic and Social Council resolution 903 D (XXXIV));
  - (b) Training of social welfare personnel (Economic and Social Council resolution 830 G (XXXII));
  - (c) Reappraisal of the United Nations social service programme and recommendations for strengthening the programme (Economic and Social Council resolution 903 D (XXXIV)).
- 7. Housing, building and planning:
  - (a) Report of the second session of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning;
  - (b) Social aspects of housing.
- 8. Progress made by the United Nations in the social field during the period 1 January 1963 - 31 December 1964 and proposals for the programme of work 1965-1967.
- 9. Adoption of the report to the Economic and Social Council.

## II. RURAL AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

9. The Social Commission considered item 3 of its agenda at its 372nd to 374th, 386th and 391st meetings. It had before it two notes by the Secretary-General, one on the impact of land reform on economic and social development (E/CN.5/386), the other concerning arrangements for the World Land Reform Conference (E/CN.5/385); in addition, the attention of the Commission was called to the summary of recent land reform measures included in the report entitled: "Agrarian reform, with particular reference to employment and social aspects", prepared by the International Labour Office for the 49th session of the International Labour Conference. 1/

10. The report of the Secretary-General on the impact of land reform on economic and social development indicated that the question of land reform was entering a new phase in many developing countries, where policy-makers and economic planners recognized its importance for economic and social development. The problems that had to be faced were now those of implementation and evaluation. There was a need to plan reform measures in a comprehensive and co-ordinated manner and for strong leadership and resolute authority to carry them through. Although, in some countries, substantial advance had been made in land tenancy reforms and land redistribution and settlement programmes, the situation in the implementation of land reform measures as a whole had not greatly changed in the past two years.

11. The representative of the Secretary-General, in introducing the subject, said that at its fifteenth session, the Commission had stressed the need for systematic planning and evaluation of land reform programmes and for accelerating implementation of land reform legislation in many countries. At its eighteenth session, the General Assembly had adopted resolution 1932 (XVIII) by which it declared "that the United Nations should make a maximum concerted effort to facilitate effective, democratic and peaceful land reform in the developing countries". The Economic and Social Council had recognized that major responsibility with regard to land reform should rest with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and, in conjunction with advisers from that agency, the United Nations had made special efforts to accelerate the implementation of land reform through both regional advisers and national experts in the field of rural and community development. In many countries, it had been found that community development was one of the essential factors in land distribution and settlement. The main task at present was to consolidate the gains of legislative and administrative action by dealing in a practical way with the economic and social realities faced by the beneficiaries of land tenure reforms. The representative of the Secretary-General mentioned five points referred to in document E/CN.5/386 (para. 9) to which the Commission might wish to draw the attention of the Economic and Social Council:

(a) The need for planning land reform measures as an integral part of national and regional plans for economic and social development;

(b) The need to accompany the implementation of land reform measures with a complementary and co-ordinated series of supporting services;

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1/ Report VI of the 49th session of the International Labour Conference.



(c) The need to safeguard and enhance the well-being of the individuals, groups and communities for whose benefit land reform was primarily planned but whose identity might be lost through excessive attention to impersonal considerations of a legal, economic or technical nature;

(d) The importance of implementing land reform programmes in conjunction with effective measures for community development or similar action to involve the local population in efforts to raise the level of living through local co-operation;

(e) The need, as brought out in the annex to document E/CN.5/386, for objective and continuous assessment of what was being achieved as a result of land reform measures that had been or were being taken; it was a matter of determining not only whether the measures were attaining their objectives, but also whether those objectives were still appropriate or whether they stood in need of revision and improvement.

12. The representative of the Secretary-General mentioned the potential usefulness of the forthcoming World Land Reform Conference, to be held in 1966 under the joint sponsorship of the United Nations and the FAO and with the participation of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). This Conference would provide an opportunity for an exchange of experience in all stages of land reform, and for a reappraisal of policies and programmes being undertaken in many countries.

13. The representatives of the ILO and FAO made statements indicating their agencies' interest in, and responsibility for, international action on the question of land reform. The FAO representative gave a summary account of the contents of the fourth report on progress in land reform (E/4020 and Add.1 and 2), prepared by FAO with the co-operation of the United Nations and the ILO and which would be presented to the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-ninth session. The representative of the ILO said that the inclusion of land reform on the agenda of the 1965 International Labour Conference would constitute a landmark in the long history of the Organization's concern with that subject.

14. Members of the Commission commented on the paramount importance of land reform as a means of removing the obstacles to social and economic development arising from old and obsolete features of the agrarian structure. There was general endorsement of the five points to which special attention was drawn by the Secretary-General. Stress was laid on the importance of viewing land reform measures in the broadest possible way and of planning such measures as an integral part of comprehensive national planning. While land redistribution as such constituted a major item in any reform programme, it was emphasized that complementary and supplementary services, especially the fostering of credit and co-operative institutions and the provision of social services, were essential components of such a programme. Several members emphasized the need for securing the full participation of peasants in land reform undertakings. Some members expressed regret that the United Nations had not given sufficient priority to basic and detailed studies of the problems arising from obsolete agrarian structures and of the methods adopted in successful programmes of land reform.

15. While the particular form which land reform measures might take was a matter for the decision of each Government, attention was drawn by several members of the Commission to the extensive and successful experience of the socialist countries in planning and implementing land reform programmes. More studies should be made

of these programmes and the information made available to developing countries. Other members suggested the importance of taking into account the role of new peasant organizations and public agencies to help farmers adapt themselves to new conditions of tenure and ownership; attention should also be paid to the status and position of women in the rural areas under conditions of reform and reconstruction.

16. Some members of the Commission said that the highly industrialized countries in which reform of agrarian structure had taken place in the 18th or 19th century still had a continuing interest in problems of land reform, especially in relationship to land use and economic measures needed in connexion with rapid urbanization and extensive industrialization. Some members mentioned the importance to countries mainly dependent on agriculture and primary products of establishing a stable world price structure. Other points which were emphasized included the importance of relating land reform programmes to regional planning and development; the essential contribution that could be made by co-operative organizations, at all levels, for production, purchase, marketing, the provision of technical and social services etc. and the significant help and incentive given to farmers, to help them change their attitudes and methods, by an adequate educational system and the dissemination of technical information.

17. General support was expressed for the proposal to hold a World Land Reform Conference in 1966. Some members urged that participation in the Conference should not be restricted to countries receiving assistance under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance as indicated in document E/CN.5/385. Others suggested that all countries wishing to participate should be invited to the Conference. There was also a request for more detailed information about the methods of organization to be used in the preparation, the operation and the follow-up of the Conference. In replying to these points in the discussion, the representative of the Secretary-General stated that invitations would be sent to all States Members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies. He also gave further details of the proposed documentation and organizational arrangements of the Conference and said that those arrangements would be further reviewed at an inter-agency meeting of the United Nations, FAO and the ILO to be held in Geneva in June 1965 in the light of the present discussion of the Social Commission.

18. At its 391st meeting, the Commission considered a revised draft resolution on land reform (E/CN.5/L.289/Rev.2) originally submitted by the representative of Czechoslovakia on behalf of his delegation and those of Uganda and the United Arab Republic at the 386th meeting (E/CN.5/L.289). On behalf of the sponsors, Czechoslovakia had incorporated several amendments into the text of the original draft resolution. The representative of France introduced an oral amendment to operative paragraphs 2 and 3, whereby the words "States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies" would be substituted for the words "countries interested", in paragraph 2, and the words "those countries" substituted for the words "all countries", in paragraph 3. After discussion, and following a roll-call vote, the French amendment was adopted by 11 votes to 9. The draft resolution (E/CN.5/L.289/Rev.2) as amended was adopted unanimously. The text of the resolution reads as follows:

1 (XVI). Land reform

The Social Commission,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the impact of land reform on economic and social development (E/CN.5/386, annex) and the note of the Secretary-General on the World Land Reform Conference to be held under the auspices of the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization, with the participation of the International Labour Office (E/CN.5/385),

Recommends that the Economic and Social Council adopt the following resolutions:

/For the text of the draft resolution, see chapter IX, draft resolution II/

### III. SOCIAL DEFENCE

19. The Commission considered item 4 (a) and (b) of its agenda at its 374th to 377th and its 387th meetings. With respect to item 4 (a), it had before it two notes by the Secretary-General on the assessment of arrangements for carrying out United Nations responsibilities in the field of the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, as well as a report by the consultant on this question, Mr. Torsten Eriksson (E/CN.5/383 and E/CN.5/383/Add.1).

20. The Commission was given information on the plans for the Third United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders in a note concerning arrangements for this meeting (A/CONF.26/INF.1/Rev.1) and in the report of the ad hoc Advisory Committee of Experts on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (E/CN.5/371).

21. In introducing this item, the representative of the Secretary-General paid tribute to Mr. Eriksson for the excellent report he had prepared. The Secretary-General concurred fully with the finding that present arrangements had proved less than satisfactory and that the Section of Social Defence should be reunified. However, the consultant's proposals for carrying out United Nations responsibilities in the social defence field by the creation of an institute had not proved to be feasible. Alternative arrangements were presented in the Secretary-General's note (E/CN.5/383/Add.1).

22. The basic consideration behind the future organization of the social defence programme was a need to strengthen the Organization's capacity to meet the demands for international action appropriate to the leadership which the United Nations was expected to maintain in this field. One approach was to ensure attention to social defence matters in integrated social development programmes. Thus, for example, the reappraisal of the social welfare services programme was expected to lead to greater emphasis on broad welfare programmes for community improvement and group activities, citizen participation and social education. This would lead to new opportunities for prevention, particularly in relation to juvenile delinquency. Similarly, the change of emphasis in the social welfare training programmes would, through close co-operation between the social welfare and social defence staffs at United Nations Headquarters and in the field, promote the prevention and treatment of delinquency by training the personnel required. The work of the interregional advisers on social policy and planning and the increased advisory work envisaged on planning for youth activities could contribute to ensuring appropriate attention to crime and delinquency in policy planning in the developing countries. Considerations of this character had led the Secretary-General to his conclusion that the reunification of the Section of Social Defence should take place at Headquarters. Due account had been taken of the excellent collaboration established between the Section of Social Defence in Geneva and ILO, WHO, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the Council of Europe and other international bodies interested in that field, which had their headquarters in Europe. On the basis of the strong links that were now established and with the services of a member of the Section to be stationed in Geneva, it was expected that this collaboration would be continued at the existing high degree.

23. As part of the continuing efforts to facilitate co-ordinated programmes at Headquarters and in the field, while maintaining the necessary degree of specialization of staff and functions, the Secretary-General intended to explore the possibilities of expanding regional field activities mainly by the use of regional social defence advisers and by regional training and research projects.

24. The development of effective policies and practical measures with respect to crime and juvenile delinquency was of interest to both developing and industrialized countries. The plans of the Secretary-General to strengthen the ad hoc Advisory Committee of Experts on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders by putting it on a permanent basis, the continued role of the United Nations Consultative Group on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, and the quinquennial congresses would facilitate effective technical co-operation with specialists and certain specialized agencies, as well as with inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations active in this field.

25. The representative of the Secretary-General called attention to a funds-in-trust account, which could receive extra-budgetary contributions from Governments and organizations interested in seeing that additional resources were made available to the United Nations for social defence work. She expressed the hope that Governments would be willing to contribute funds and the services of experts for this purpose.

26. The representative of the Secretary-General also gave a progress report on the preparations for the Third United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.

27. Speaking on the report prepared by Mr. Eriksson, members of the Commission commended the consultant for his valuable proposals for carrying out United Nations responsibilities in the field of the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, although the establishment of an institute for this purpose was not for the moment considered feasible. Several members of the Commission stressed that the reunification of the Section of Social Defence was essential if it was to carry out its work programme as effectively as possible. Some members felt that, in order to maintain close collaboration with the specialized agencies and other international organizations active in social defence matters, and to benefit fully from the considerable criminological expertise in European countries, the reunified Section of Social Defence should be located in Geneva. Others expressed the view that such a reunification should take place at United Nations Headquarters so as to permit close collaboration with other sections of the Bureau of Social Affairs and the Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations.

28. Several members stressed the desirability of strengthening regional social defence activities through the use of regional advisers, the establishment of regional institutes and the development of regional personnel training. One member suggested that consideration might be given to using established research institutes in Africa as the basis for any United Nations social defence centre in that region. Another member informed the Commission of his Government's readiness to set up a regional institute, after consultation with the appropriate departments in the United Nations.

29. The Secretary-General's proposal that the expert technical knowledge of the ad hoc Advisory Committee of Experts on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment

of Offenders should be made available on a continuing basis was commended by several members as an enhancement of the social defence programme. Support was also given to the proposal that henceforward this Advisory Committee should be composed of ten members, thus allowing for broader geographical representation. One member of the Commission suggested that its members should serve staggered five-year terms. She also expressed the view that, while the Social Commission would welcome reports by the Advisory Committee from time to time, the Committee's primary role was to provide advisory services to the Secretariat.

30. Several members welcomed the establishment of a funds-in-trust account which would permit Governments, foundations and non-governmental agencies to make voluntary contributions in order to give the social defence programme increased financial support. One member wished, however, to enter a reservation regarding extra-budgetary funds provided for a limited period, since any expansion in social defence activities should rest on a reasonably secure financial basis for some years to come.

31. Some members of the Commission, while indicating that they did not underestimate the importance of the work in the field of social defence, stressed the view that social defence activities should not be extended and given a high priority in United Nations work in the social field, since they were not of primary importance in over-all social development in which other sectors deserved priority. One member indicated that it would be premature to go into social defence questions before giving attention to such social problems as land reform, illiteracy and rural-urban migration. Certain topics, such as capital punishment, criminal codes and international congresses, which required technical legal skills, should not be dealt with in the Social Commission, but in other organs of the United Nations. This question should be referred to the Economic and Social Council.

32. Several other members underlined the appropriateness of discussing social defence in the Social Commission and the interrelatedness of this problem with other questions of social development. A balanced relationship should be achieved in dealing with them.

33. Emphasis was given during the debate to the fact that crime and juvenile delinquency represented problems both for developing and developed countries and that solutions to them must be sought. There was a consensus among members of the Commission that preventive measures deserved particular attention, especially with respect to juvenile delinquency. Reference was also made to the need to strike a balance between research and operational activities in the United Nations social defence programme. The importance of the United Nations contribution to the evaluation of the results of social defence measures was pointed out.

34. There was a consensus among Commission members commenting on the preparations for the Third United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders that this meeting would be of great value to participating countries in formulating their social defence programmes.

35. In answering various points made during the discussion, the representative of the Secretary-General referred to the fact that the Commission and the Secretariat had always sought to maintain the proper balance between the broader and more specialized functions of the Commission, all of which were assigned to the Commission by the appropriate United Nations organs. If the ad hoc Advisory Committee of Experts on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders were to be

established on a continuing basis, the Commission could concentrate on policy issues and on the relationship between the more specialized subject of social defence and broader social questions. With respect to the location of the Section of Social Defence, it was realized that not everyone could be satisfied. This was a question of the internal organization of the Secretariat for which the Secretary-General had final responsibility under the Charter and within the credits allocated by the General Assembly. In this particular case, the Secretary-General was also guided by Economic and Social Council resolution 731 F (XXVIII) by which the Council had agreed that the Secretary-General should assign to the European Office such staff as may be necessary to carry out social defence activities "as a matter within his competence". The Commission's views on the location of the Section would, of course, be taken into account.

36. The representative of the Secretary-General also recalled that the Advisory Committee reported to the Social Commission under paragraph (c) of the annex to General Assembly resolution 415 (V). In response to comments on the United Nations congresses on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, she indicated that the Japanese Government had invited the United Nations to hold the 1970 Congress in Tokyo. Misgivings had been expressed by one member about the large size of these meetings and the suggestion was made that they should be limited to government delegates and non-governmental organizations. On this point, the representative of the Secretary-General said that there was a tradition of several categories of participants in these Congresses that went back to the early meetings organized by the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission; however, the United Nations Consultative Group on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders which met every five years was limited to government delegations and gave suitable opportunity for the preparation of major recommendations.

37. Statements were made by the representatives of the International Association of Penal Law, the International Society for Criminology and the International Federation of Women Lawyers.

38. At its 387th meeting, the Commission considered a draft resolution on social defence (E/CN.5/L.284) submitted by Denmark and Uruguay. The representatives of Bulgaria, Cuba and the USSR expressed their reservations with respect to the strengthening of technical assistance in the field of social defence and the establishment of a funds-in-trust account. They also felt that the Commission did not have enough information on the work of the ad hoc Advisory Committee of Experts on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders to determine whether the proposed change was desirable. The representative of France, while generally in favour of the draft resolution, regretted that the sponsors had not included a request to locate the Section of Social Defence at the European Office of the United Nations.

39. The representatives of the United Arab Republic and the United Kingdom proposed oral amendments to the draft resolution. The representative of the United Arab Republic withdrew his proposal in favour of an oral amendment agreed upon by Cuba and Uruguay; that amendment was adopted by 12 votes to none, with 6 abstentions. The United Kingdom amendment was adopted by 10 votes to none, with 9 abstentions. Separate votes were requested by the representatives of Bulgaria and the Byelorussian SSR on operative paragraph 2, by the representative of the USSR on operative paragraphs 3 and 4, and by the representative of France on operative paragraph 4. Paragraphs 2 and 3 were each adopted by 13 votes to 5, with 2 abstentions, and paragraph 4, as amended, was adopted by 11 votes to 5, with 4 abstentions. The Commission then adopted the draft resolution as a whole, as amended, by 13 votes to none, with 7 abstentions. The text of the resolution reads as follows:

2 (XVI). Organizational arrangements for the United Nations  
Social Defence Programme

The Social Commission,

Having considered with great appreciation the report on the assessment of arrangements for carrying out United Nations responsibilities in the field of the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders as well as the statements of the Secretary-General on this question (E/CN.5/383 and Add.1),

Recommends that the Economic and Social Council adopt the following resolution:

/For the text of the draft resolution, see chapter IX, draft resolution III/



#### IV. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

40. The Social Commission considered item 5 (a), (b) and (c) of its agenda at its 377th to 382nd, 384th to 387th and 389th to 393rd meetings. It had before it the first progress report of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (E/CN.5/389), the Secretary-General's report on methods of determining social allocations (E/CN.5/387), the Secretary-General's note on administrative aspects of social planning (E/CN.5/393), the Secretary-General's preliminary report on targets of social development (E/CN.5/394), and the Secretary-General's note on concerted practical action in the social field of the United Nations and the specialized agencies (E/CN.5/388).

41. With regard to item 5 (a), the Director of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development introduced the first progress report by describing the main areas of study in which the Institute was engaged: the study of the development process itself in the economic and social fields, the study of methods to influence the development process (methods of social planning at the national level), and the study of methods to induce social change at the local level. He pointed out the vastness of this field and the need for the Institute to select its projects in order to meet its limited resources. In this connexion, however, he stressed that both the planning of the programme of the Institute and the recruitment of qualified personnel would shortly become difficult if the existence of the Institute, which is now secure only until the end of 1967, should not soon be extended for at least several more years.

42. The Social Commission expressed its appreciation for the first progress report of the Institute and of the work it had begun. Several members stressed that the work seemed both relevant and important. The criteria for the selection of research projects as mentioned in paragraph 9 of the progress report were particularly endorsed. While general satisfaction was expressed concerning the practical orientation of the Institute's programme, one member regarded its guidelines too theoretical and its orientation too broad. Many members expressed concern about the uncertainty of the continuation of the Institute because of financial considerations and a number of suggestions were made in this connexion. Several members expressed the hope that new funds would be made available either by Member Governments or by non-governmental institutions or from the regular budget of the United Nations. It was also suggested that the Institute might be obliged to limit its programme in order to be able to carry on its nucleus of projects somewhat longer. The fear was also expressed that the Institute might exhaust its present funds before new resources could be made available.

43. As regards the method of work of the Institute, a number of suggestions were put forward. Several members of the Social Commission stressed the desirability of close co-operation with national institutes and particularly with universities working in the same field. Other members expressed the hope that the Institute would consider the publication of an information bulletin containing its findings, and that information about social developments in various countries might also be included. Suggestions were also made with regard to the desirability of preparing country studies and arranging for an exchange of students.

44. The representative of UNESCO expressed his agency's satisfaction with the co-operation which had been established with the Institute, particularly with regard to studies on methods of communication to accelerate the acceptance of applied science and technology in rural areas.

45. The Director of the Institute, replying to the various comments, thanked the members of the Commission for the general support which they had given to the programme of the Institute, as well as for the various suggestions which had been made. He indicated that country studies were being planned, but that the publication of a regular bulletin would depend upon several factors. It would have to be considered, for example, whether the findings of the Institute could best be published in the form of separate reports or in a regular bulletin.

46. Many members of the Commission complained about the lateness of the documents, especially concerning their availability in certain official languages. It was pointed out by some delegates that it was difficult for them to engage in detailed and fruitful discussion since they had had no time to consult with the technical experts of their relevant ministries. Such a situation, it was pointed out, did not permit proper study of the subjects under consideration and therefore diminished the role of the Social Commission. The Secretary-General was urged to avoid a similar situation at future sessions of the Social Commission.

47. With regard to the report on methods of determining social allocations (E/CN.5/387), which was examined under item 5 (b), some representatives expressed the view that it was too abstract, stressed economic rather than social planning, and was drafted in obscure technical language. Furthermore, it used many examples from developed countries. Questions were consequently raised about its usefulness for developing countries. Many members, on the other hand, did not agree with this position. One representative observed that problems of social allocations did not differ significantly between developed and developing countries. Others expressed the view that while such a difference might exist, the report was very useful to developing countries since it pointed out the different methods of determining social allocations in a way that should prove to be most helpful to social planners and decision makers in all countries. The language of the report, it was observed, was scholarly without being dogmatic and was necessitated by the subject under consideration. It was not possible, in matters of this kind, to provide concrete guidelines of universal validity, but only to indicate methods by which concrete conclusions could be drawn. The opinion was also expressed that a certain amount of unfamiliar technical language might be a price to be paid if social planning was to be undertaken jointly with economic planning.

48. The representative of UNESCO spoke of the feasibility of cost-benefit analysis as one possible method of determining allocations for education, and its comparability with cost-benefit ratios of other forms of social expenditure. UNESCO had many projects under way which were contributing to new knowledge in the field of determining allocations.

49. Suggestions were made regarding further elaboration and revision of certain aspects of the report. It was pointed out, for example, that it should be emphasized that priority should be given to social welfare services that would benefit the masses of the population, to services which would best promote economic development, and to preventive services. It was also suggested that further exploration should be made of two criteria for determining social

allocations, namely, public needs and contribution to economic growth. Furthermore, some members suggested that more attention should be given to methods used to integrate social and economic development in socialist countries where such integration was both certain and complete. Finally, it was pointed out that, since business firms were basically an association of people for economic ends, a study of "business models" might be very useful to the work of the United Nations, which must aim at affecting the social structure of developing countries in view of promoting their economic development. A number of members suggested that since the report was provisional, the final draft should take into consideration the comments made by the Social Commission and the Economic and Social Council and should obtain the widest circulation.

50. In discussing the note on administrative aspects of social planning (E/CN.5/393), members of the Commission were of the opinion that this note was quite valuable and its practical approach commendable. The fact that the study was based primarily on the experience of France was not felt to be a defect; however, similar studies resting primarily on experiences in other countries, including socialist countries, would be useful. It was suggested that this report should be made available to Governments and receive wide circulation.

51. Those representatives commenting specifically on the preliminary report on targets of social development (E/CN.5/394) in connexion with item 5 (c), expressed the view that it was a valuable report and should be given wide circulation. Some members, however, maintained that the sample of nineteen countries was too small and that expanding it, by means of a renewed effort at obtaining additional replies to the questionnaire on which it was based, would be desirable and fruitful.

52. Several representatives expressed agreement with the conclusion that social policy measures might not, in their existing form, necessarily contribute to a more equal distribution of income, and that a full investigation of the relationship between social and policy measures and income distribution should be undertaken. Agreement was also expressed with the conclusion that it was very useful to investigate methods of reducing cost of social projects in view of scarcity of resources. It was also suggested that the United Nations might concentrate its technical assistance in the social field in social sectors which received least priority in the allocation of national resources.

53. In the course of the discussion of the above reports, some members pointed to the existing deficiency in the social statistics of developing countries and emphasized the urgency of the need to develop such statistics. It was suggested, therefore, that priority should be given to such an undertaking, including the establishment of more regional or sub-regional centres for the purpose.

54. A number of members were also of the view that the terms of reference and role of the Social Commission should be reviewed. Some suggested that more attention should be given to the practical aspects of social development of developing countries; others suggested that the role of the Social Commission should be to design general policy guidelines for social planning and development rather than the solution of specific social problems. This latter work should be left to more specialized bodies. The Commission should, for example, recommend that the General Assembly request developed countries to place a certain percentage of their technical personnel at the disposal of the United Nations for technical assistance purposes and devise methods for better orienting the production of

developed countries to satisfy particular needs of developing countries. Other responsibilities of the Social Commission would be to co-ordinate the work of non-governmental agencies in the social field and to create a body comparable to the Security Council which would meet every time a social emergency, such as a flood, epidemic, or famine, should arise. Several members agreed that part of the next session of the Social Commission should be devoted to re-examining its terms of reference.

55. In connexion with its consideration of item 5 (c), the Social Commission also had before it a note on concerted practical action in the social field of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, comprising a review of Economic and Social Council resolution 496 (XVI) in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1916 (XVIII) (E/CN.5/388).

56. It was stressed that while this note, which was based on replies of Governments to a questionnaire issued by the Secretary-General, contained a considerable range of views as to appropriate priorities, the very paucity of replies to the questionnaire was in itself an indication of the need for a more precise definition of social priorities and targets.

57. A number of representatives underlined the necessity for a revision of Council resolution 496 (XVI); nevertheless, it was stressed that there was a need for further careful study before the revision of the resolution could be undertaken. Several members, however, doubted the need for further study and proposed that the Economic and Social Council should take up the revision of the resolution at its thirty-ninth session.

58. It was emphasized in the discussion that while only a limited number of countries had responded to question 15 of the Secretary-General's questionnaire, which referred to a revision of Council resolution 496 (XVI), the published replies contained a number of interesting ideas. In this connexion, mention was made of the proposal of Italy that the United Nations should produce a "quantitative" and "consolidated" survey of the activities of the United Nations system, somewhat similar to the national accounting devices which the United Nations has urged Member Governments to adopt.

59. One member, referring to the experience of his country with development, stressed three major conclusions. First, development guidelines had to be related to social goals, with full recognition that the social aspects of development had an intrinsic importance and was significant not solely because they were necessary for the economic aspect of development. Secondly, the success of development depended very much on the development of human beings - on education and training, the development of citizens, the building of institutions, or the providing of incentives to enlist people's interest and to train their capacities. The third and most widely agreed upon conclusion was that developing countries did not belong to any single category. In this connexion, it was noted that the development process did not take place uniformly, and that nations were spread unevenly along the development spectrum. This fact had brought about a recognition that priorities for social development were not the same for the least developed as for the more developed countries. This realization and changes in the world social situation during the past ten years had led Member States to think about the possible revision of Council resolution 496 (XVI).

60. One representative suggested recommending to the Economic and Social Council the following measures:

(a) The Secretary-General be requested to establish, on the basis of selected criteria, a classification of countries into several broad categories, reflecting the characteristics generally existing at different levels of economic and social development. In this connexion, one of the projects which had been undertaken by the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, namely, the development of a new composite index of levels of living in order to measure social progress over time and compare social progress by countries, might be of significant value to the United Nations Secretariat if the suggestion for the classification of countries into broad categories related to stages of development was accepted.

(b) Using these developmental categories as a base, the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and the specialized agencies, could then suggest guidelines for priorities for national social programmes and for international action in the social field appropriate to different stages of development, and targets of social development to be achieved by the end of the Development Decade. Based on the foregoing, a programme for the social aspects of development could be formulated, as called for by General Assembly resolution 1916 (XVIII).

(c) The studies leading to the revision of Council resolution 496 (XVI) should be completed in time for definitive consideration of these questions by the Social Commission and the Economic and Social Council in 1966.

61. Several other representatives stressed that the revision of Council resolution 496 (XVI) should be connected with the revision and reappraisal of United Nations activities in the social field, since the resolution related to the concerted practical action in the social field of the United Nations and the specialized agencies. By revision, they meant not only a reappraisal, but also an expansion of the list of problems and a more thorough study of them. In this connexion, reference was made to the need for United Nations activities in the social field to concentrate on basic questions of vital importance for the improvement of the social situation in the world as a whole, and in the developing countries in particular. Those activities should centre on the making of decisions and measures for implementation of the social transformations and reforms which were destined to be a positive force for the solution of the serious social problems facing the developing countries and to assist in accelerating the independent economic and social development of those countries. These members considered it essential to restore to the work programme of the United Nations in the social field the provisions specified in Article 55 of the United Nations Charter. They suggested that revision of Council resolution 496 (XVI) should be preceded by a reappraisal of the work programmes of the United Nations in the social field which would deal with such important problems as: improvement of public medical services, establishment of systems of free medical care, eradication of illiteracy, introduction of free education at all levels, social security and insurance, rehabilitation of the handicapped for work, campaigns against unemployment, role of the State and the public sector in improving public welfare, raising standards of living, fair distribution of national income among all members of society, and some others.

62. At its 392nd meeting, the Commission considered a draft resolution submitted by the representatives of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and the USSR (E/CN.5/L.290), defining general principles which could guide the United Nations and specialized agencies in rendering assistance to Governments, and specifying problems on which the programme of concerted practical action of the United Nations and specialized agencies in the social field should concentrate. The draft resolution would request the Secretary-General, after consulting with Governments and specialized agencies, to prepare a plan of specific measures in the social field for the second half of the United Nations Development Decade and to submit it to the Social Commission and the Economic and Social Council for consideration and to the General Assembly for adoption in 1966.

63. Some representatives underlined the importance of the suggestions laid down in the draft resolution and expressed their opinion that since the Social Commission had just adopted a resolution concerning the re-examination of the role the Commission should play within the framework of United Nations programmes (see below, paras. 73-75), this draft could be useful for the Social Commission when, at its next session, it proceeded to re-examine its role. These representatives therefore asked the authors of the draft resolution not to press for a vote and suggested that consideration of it be postponed until the next session of the Commission, and that the draft be published as an annex to the Commission's report. The sponsors of the draft resolution agreed to this procedure.

64. Several representatives referred to the problem of priorities in international action. The view was expressed that the main priorities specified by Council resolution 496 (XVI) were very important and useful for the economic and social development of the times, but international co-operation in the social field should be intensified. During the discussions, various delegates stressed the following priorities: improvement in nutrition and health by increasing the food supply and improving food distribution and dietary practices; improvement of family, youth and child welfare services; carefully planned and effective population policy, which would be consistent with the economic, social, religious and cultural life of the country concerned and which would permit freedom of choice to individual families in accordance with their moral values and social goals, and the role of self-help in economic and social development, particularly for developing countries at early stages of development.

65. At the 385th meeting, Honduras introduced a draft resolution on co-operation for economic and social development (E/CN.5/L.287), proposing the drawing up of an integrated plan of research and experimental models for economic and social development through international co-operation and greater co-ordination of the resources of the United Nations family, with a view to taking the maximum possible advantage of the achievements of modern science and technology for the development of the less developed countries and regions.

66. The Secretary-General would be requested to systematize in brief and practical form, in co-operation with the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, with the specialized agencies, particularly ILO, FAO and UNESCO, with the regional economic commissions and with industrialization and planning institutes; principles for the immediate application of modern science and technology to economic and social development and the creation of models for such development; norms for the integrated teaching of these principles through mass campaigns, and techniques for the most rapid possible application of these principles with a view to increasing the efficiency and productivity of individual

and collective enterprises of various types and to bringing about a form of development directed towards the achievement of the highest degree of social justice.

67. This draft resolution was discussed at the 391st meeting, when representatives underlined the value of its proposals for economic and social development. However, taking into account its broad scope, it was believed desirable to consider the draft at the next session after the Social Commission had re-examined its role within the United Nations. It was agreed that it be included as an annex to the report of the Commission to the Economic and Social Council.

68. The Social Commission had before it several other draft resolutions which had been presented in connexion with its discussion of agenda item 5 (a), (b) and (c).

69. At the 384th meeting, the representative of the United States introduced, on behalf of her delegation and those of Argentina, Uganda and the United Arab Republic, a draft resolution proposing a research-training programme on regional development (E/CN.5/L.286). The purpose of this draft would be to develop a programme that would be of assistance to countries facing problems of excessive migration from rural areas to over-crowded cities, with resultant unemployment. It was felt that this could be achieved through a comprehensive programme involving rural improvement, regional development and decentralization, and the training of migrants for urban life and their integration therein. During the regional development and decentralization phase, the emphasis might be placed on research, to provide the information needed for firm action, and on training for the necessary personnel.

70. The draft resolution would request the Secretary-General to plan a programme of research and training in connexion with regional development projects presently under way in selected countries, as a means of developing suggestions as to methods and techniques that could assist countries in promoting development and achieving optimum patterns of rural and urban human settlement and production activities. The Commission considered the draft resolution at its 387th and 391st meetings. An amendment to operative paragraphs 2 and 3 of the draft resolution was submitted by Czechoslovakia (E/CN.5/L.296). At its 391st meeting, the Commission was informed that the sponsors of the draft resolution had reached agreement with Czechoslovakia in a revised text which took into account the latter's amendment and the points made during the discussion. The draft resolution (E/CN.5/L.286), as revised, was adopted unanimously. The text of the resolution reads as follows:

3 (XVI). Concerted practical action in the social field:  
Research-training programme on regional development

The Social Commission,

Having considered the reports prepared by the Secretary-General in connexion with the item on social development on the agenda of its sixteenth session,

Recommends that the Economic and Social Council adopt the following resolution:

/For the text of the draft resolution, see chapter IX, draft resolution IV/

71. At the 390th meeting, the representative of the United Arab Republic introduced a draft resolution on behalf of his delegation and that of Iraq on distribution of income (E/CN.5/L.297). He stressed the importance of studying the relationship between social policy measures and income distribution with a view to developing guidelines for the formulation of effective social policy measures. The sponsors considered the question sufficiently important to give it priority within the work programme of the Secretariat in the social field. At the Commission's 393rd meeting, after further elaboration of the objectives of the resolution and an indication that it did not give rise to additional expenditures, the draft resolution was adopted by 14 votes to none, with 5 abstentions. The text of the resolution reads as follows:

4 (XVI). Distribution of income

The Social Commission,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on methods of determining social allocations (E/CN.5/387) and the preliminary report of the Secretary-General on targets of social development (E/CN.5/394),

Recommends that the Economic and Social Council adopt the following resolution:

/For the text of the draft resolution, see chapter IX, draft resolution V/

72. At the 386th meeting, the representative of Argentina introduced on behalf of his delegation and that of Uruguay, a draft resolution concerning the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (E/CN.5/L.288), indicating that the text of this draft reflected the views expressed during the discussion of the Institute's first progress report (E/CN.5/389). Following the introduction of an oral amendment by the representative of Uruguay, on behalf of the sponsors, the draft resolution was adopted, at the 391st meeting, by 13 votes to none, with 5 abstentions. The text of the resolution reads as follows:

5 (XVI). United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

The Social Commission,

Taking note of the first progress report of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (E/CN.5/389),

Stressing the importance of the research which the Institute has undertaken,

Welcoming the offers of co-operation in the work of the Institute received from appropriate national research institutes and hoping for similar collaboration from other institutes,

Believing that the United Nations Institute should be enabled to plan its work for a longer period of time,

Requests the Board of the Institute to explore with the Secretary-General, Governments and non-governmental organizations the possibility of their offering further support for the Institute both through direct financial contributions designed to guarantee its continuation and by making available to it specially qualified personnel.



73. A draft resolution on social development (E/CN.5/L.292) was introduced by the representative of Tunisia, on behalf of his own delegation and those of Argentina, Mali, Mauritania and Uruguay, at the 389th meeting. He indicated that the gap between the developed countries and the developing countries in the economic and social fields was widening and the draft resolution specified the action and provided the methods which the Social Commission and the United Nations should take to assist the developing countries. It would invite the Social Commission to re-examine, at its 1966 session, the role which it should play within the framework of United Nations programmes, in order to meet the needs of Member States; it would also invite the Secretary-General to submit a report based upon replies of Governments to a questionnaire for the purpose of determining the needs of Member States in the social field and, if possible, the priority to be given to those needs and the possibilities of increasing the technical co-operation resources which Member States could offer. The Social Commission would be invited to submit to the Economic and Social Council its proposals regarding the action to be taken to give effect to this resolution.

74. Several members of the Commission inquired regarding the relationship between the questionnaire to be transmitted to Governments in connexion with the draft resolution and that issued in 1964 in connexion with General Assembly resolution 1916 (XVIII) and reproduced in the preliminary report on targets for social development and the report on concerted practical action in the social field (documents E/CN.5/394 and E/CN.5/388 respectively). Some questioned the need for a questionnaire while others indicated that it could take the form of a letter. It was understood that the letter or questionnaire which would be sent by the Secretary-General to Governments would be similar in some ways to the one of 1964, but that it would be simpler, so that the replies would clearly indicate to the Social Commission how it could provide the maximum aid to the developing countries, and it would be so framed as to elicit a maximum number of replies.

75. The draft resolution was approved unanimously. The text reads as follows:

#### 6 (XVI). Social development

##### The Social Commission,

Having examined the documentation prepared by the Secretary-General for the purpose of the Commission's discussions at its sixteenth session on the important question of social development,

Recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following resolution:

/For the text of the draft resolution, see chapter IX, draft resolution VI/

## V. HOUSING, BUILDING AND PLANNING

76. The Social Commission considered item 7 (a) and (b) of its agenda at its 386th to 389th meetings. It had before it the report of the second session of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning (E/3858) and the note of the Secretary-General on the report (E/CN.5/391), and a provisional report prepared by a consultant on social aspects of housing and urban development (E/CN.5/392). With regard to the latter document, the Chairman pointed out that it was at present available in English only and suggested, therefore, that the Commission might wish to postpone its substantive discussion until its next session, after the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning had considered it at its third session in September 1965. The Commission agreed to this suggestion.

77. In introducing the item on Housing, Building and Planning, the representative of the Secretary-General recalled that, when reviewing the first report of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, the Commission had placed special emphasis on two particular aspects relating to the direction of the Committee's future activities. On the one hand, it had suggested that the Committee should not lose sight of the human factor in its concern with technical and financial aspects, and might give greater attention to the utilization of social techniques for the improvement of housing conditions and urban development. On the other hand, the Commission had felt that the enormous extent of the world housing problem and the continuing deterioration of housing conditions called for a reconciliation between the Committee's long-term approach and more immediately pressing needs, and that a set of priorities might be established to guide the application of United Nations resources so as to achieve the maximum practical impact in meeting the most urgent housing, building and planning needs during the United Nations Development Decade. There was, at the same time, a need to draw up a concise guide on housing, building and planning policies for the benefit of all Member States, having regard especially to the requirements of the developing countries. As indicated in the progress report to the Commission, these recommendations had been incorporated in the resolutions recommended by the Committee for approval by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly.

78. In accordance with the relevant directives, the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning had considered at its second session an interim report of the Secretary-General on suggested priorities (E/C.6/21). While agreeing with the substance of the suggested priorities, the Committee had changed their sequence to some extent, giving highest priority to the training of personnel for emergency action programmes. It was, however, pointed out that such sequence of priorities had to be related to the specific conditions of the countries concerned, in the light of their different stages of economic and technological development. The Committee had also recommended that countries be assisted in the assessment of their most urgent needs and in the formulation of national housing policies and programmes through internationally recruited short-term missions of experts.

79. In pursuance of the Assembly's directives concerning the preparation of a guide for the benefit of Member States, the Committee reviewed an interim report of the Secretary-General on goals and standards for housing and environmental

development (E/C.6/22). It expressed the view that deteriorating housing conditions in many developing countries could be linked to economic and industrial under-development, problems of land ownership and speculation, insufficient knowledge of national resources, inadequate construction and building materials industries, and shortages of the required trained personnel for all phases of housing, building and environmental development. Thus, it was the opinion of the Committee that a successful solution of these problems was possible only if Governments were to bring about basic social reforms aimed at accelerating social and economic advance through optimum mobilization of national efforts and resources. With this purpose in view, the Committee had called on Governments to assume a major role in the solution of their housing problems by establishing the required organizational and administrative base, and to take all necessary measures for developing their building materials and construction industries, for the training of needed professional personnel and other workers, and for bringing about basic reforms in their land-ownership and land-use policies. The Committee had recommended that such efforts on the part of Governments should be supported by international aid directed towards the financing of housing, the promotion of national construction industries and design offices, training activities and the execution of pilot projects. The Committee had also recommended that the Economic and Social Council propose that the General Assembly invite Governments to keep the Secretary-General informed on progress in those fields and that the Secretary-General, in turn, should make that information available in the form of at least biennial reports. The Council had adopted a resolution to this effect at its thirty-seventh session. 2/

80. A considerable part of the Committee's deliberations at its second session had been devoted to organizational arrangements in the field of housing, building and planning and to the related questions of international co-ordination. While recognizing the important role of housing in widely differing activities aimed at achieving economic and social progress, the Committee believed that current efforts in this field did not constitute an organized programme nor could they meet the great needs in this area during the Development Decade. The Committee therefore gave special importance to a closer relationship of housing, building and planning activities to economic and industrial development, in addition to their traditional relationship to the social field. Attention had also been drawn to the relative paucity of resources and inadequacy of co-ordination at the international level, and to the need for a more active and co-ordinated participation by the regional economic commissions in guiding essential co-ordination at national levels. Furthermore, the Committee had expressed the view that its work could bear fruit only if a sufficient share of available United Nations funds were allocated to housing, building and planning activities in order to underline the importance of this sector in the total activity for human betterment which the United Nations was called upon to undertake. In view of these considerations, the Committee had recommended that the Housing, Building and Planning Branch of the Bureau of Social Affairs be reorganized, within the limits of the existing United Nations budget, to assume the status of a Centre for Housing, Building and Planning within the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. The Council had endorsed the main lines of the proposed reorganization at its thirty-seventh session. 3/

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2/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No.1, resolution 1024 A (XXXVII).

3/ Ibid., resolution 1024 C (XXXVII).

81. The representative of the Secretary-General, in replying to a question concerning the implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1024 C (XXXVII) on co-ordination and organization of existing programmes in housing, building and planning, stated that the Secretary-General was taking action to implement the resolution. Some of the plans regarding the establishment of the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning were being implemented, but official announcement of the establishment of the Centre depended on action being taken on a general plan of reorganization in the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. In this connexion, some members expressed the opinion that it was desirable to use as experts and advisers, under agreement with the appropriate Governments, specialists with practical experience from those countries where a considerable amount of useful experience had already been accumulated in the fields of housing, building and planning.

82. In answer to another question regarding the work of the rapporteurs who had been appointed for the study on social aspects of housing and urban development, as set out in paragraph 150 of the report on the second session of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, <sup>4/</sup> the representative of the Secretary-General explained the rapporteurs' working procedure and stated that the preliminary study now before the Commission would be sent to the rapporteurs for their comments; these comments would be taken into account together with the comments of the Social Commission in revising the report for submission to the third session of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning. Although the document was available only in English owing to translation difficulties with the French, Spanish and Russian versions, the representative of the Secretary-General urged delegates who were in a position to do so to make their comments at the present time so that they might be taken into account in presenting the report to the third session of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning. It was pointed out that other members might wish to transmit comments in writing after the document became available in the other official languages.

83. The Commission expressed satisfaction with the over-all approach taken by the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning in seeking concrete solutions to housing, building and urban development problems, and considered that the Committee had made substantial progress in its two years of existence. In considering the report on the second session of that Committee, the Commission noted that the world housing situation had not improved and that urgent measures continued to be required if the objectives set for the United Nations Development Decade were to be met.

84. The Social Commission endorsed the order of priorities established by the Committee. It was noted with concern, however, that in the discussion of priorities, the role that the United Nations could play in the financing of housing, building and planning programmes had not been given the emphasis that it deserved. It was pointed out that a bold programme in this field was a partial answer to the unemployment problem and encouraged savings and domestic capital formation.

85. The Commission noted with satisfaction that the report of the Committee gave emphasis to the implementation of a programme of pilot and demonstration projects relating to low-cost housing, urban development and the use of local materials.

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<sup>4/</sup> Ibid., Supplement No. 12, (E/3858).

It noted that the Committee had established definitions and objectives for such projects as well as the substantive criteria for their selection and implementation.

86. It also noted that the Committee was engaged in the study of measures for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of housing and community facilities following natural disasters. The stress laid on the importance of preventive measures was endorsed, including the provision of adequate building codes, effective urban and regional plans and the creation of suitable governmental and citizens' organizations in areas where disasters were likely to occur. It was noted that the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination was actively concerned with this question, with a view to the development of more effective procedures for co-ordinating international assistance to disaster-stricken areas.

87. In view of the fact that a negative influence was exerted on efforts to raise the standard of living of the population of many countries by very high rents and an acute shortage of good housing for working families, a number of delegations expressed the wish that the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning include on the agenda of its third session consideration of the social aspects of housing, building and planning as follows:

(a) The lowering of rents and establishment of control by Governments over rents, particularly with regard to private house-owners;

(b) The development, to the fullest extent possible, of housing to meet the requirements of families in the lower-income group;

(c) Consideration of the role of the State in the planning and financing of housing;

(d) The establishment by the State of control over land rents;

(e) Study of the experience of countries which have successfully coped with the problem of providing their populations with good housing that is adequate and inexpensive.

88. It was proposed that the efforts of the United Nations should be directed to the housing needs of lower-income families, in order that normal housing conditions be available to those families.

89. Certain representatives pointed out that mass-housing schemes tended to be monotonous in design and colour and several members urged the adoption of a variety of design in such schemes.

90. With regard to the relationship of the Commission and the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, it was noted that the initial apprehension that the Committee's activities might be removed from the Social Commission's sphere of responsibilities had proved groundless. The Commission expressed the view, however, that it should maintain an effective link with the Committee and that it should continue to receive the reports of the Committee in accordance with established procedure which, under Economic and Social Council resolution 903 C (XXXIV), provided that the Committee report to the Economic and Social Council through the Social Commission, and also forward its report to the Committee on Industrial Development and to the regional economic commissions in order that the Council might consider the Committee's report together with the comments thereon by these bodies.

## VI. SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES

91. The Social Commission considered item 6 (a), (b) and (c) of its agenda at its 381st to 386th meetings and at its 389th, 391st to 393rd and 395th meetings. The Commission had before it: the report of the ad hoc Working Group on Social Welfare (E/CN.5/395); reports by the Secretary-General on family, child and youth welfare services (E/CN.5/AC.12/L.4 and Corr.1-3), on the training of social welfare personnel (E/CN.5/AC.12/L.6) 5/ and on reappraisal of the United Nations social service programme (E/CN.5/AC.12/L.3 and Add.1), and a note by the Secretary-General providing a revised statement of the guidelines in the establishment or extension of social welfare services for families, children and youth (E/CN.5/396) contained in the above report on family, child and youth welfare services. These guidelines had been revised in light of discussion in the ad hoc Working Group on Social Welfare which met immediately prior to the sixteenth session of the Social Commission in accordance with resolution 975 G (XXXVI) of the Economic and Social Council.

92. The terms of reference of the ad hoc Working Group included review of the above reports by the Secretary-General, as well as a report on the relationship between social security and social services (E/CN.5/AC.12/L.2), and the preparation of a report of its findings to the Social Commission "as to specific ways in which the United Nations social service programme should be organized and strengthened to make a maximum contribution to the mobilization of human resources during the United Nations Development Decade" (E/CN.5/395, para. 1 (d)). The report of the ad hoc Working Group to the Social Commission was introduced by the rapporteur, Mr. H.J. Pindur (Austria). Mr. Pindur explained that, in accordance with procedures agreed upon within the Working Group, the comments, suggestions and reservations of individual members concerning the contents and proposals for action contained in the documents were reflected in the Working Group's report; it had been agreed within the Working Group that they would attempt neither to reach a consensus on the matters under discussion nor to formulate concrete recommendations. However, the attention of the Social Commission was directed to the fact that a majority of the members of the Working Group had expressed general agreement with the proposals for future programme and priorities in the social welfare field as set forth in paragraphs 29 to 33 of the Secretary-General's report on reappraisal of the United Nations social service programme (E/CN.5/AC.12/L.3). It was pointed out at the same time that certain members of the ad hoc Working Group had expressed the view that the United Nations social welfare programme dealt with narrow specialized problems and that a radical revision of the activities in this field was required. Mr. Pindur also drew attention to the proposal in the report of the Working Group

"That this Working Group requests that the Social Commission give consideration to a proposal for holding a conference of the Ministers in charge of Social Welfare with their senior advisers responsible for social welfare to discuss the question of social welfare in national development" (E/CN.5/395, para. 35).

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5/ A survey entitled: Training for Social Work, Fourth International Survey, (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 65.IV.3) had been circulated to members of the Commission for their information.

While indicating in some cases that they would need to obtain the official position of their Governments on the proposal and that further information would be necessary concerning the financial implications of the proposed conference and the specific matters to be discussed at it, the members of the Working Group had unanimously agreed to request consideration of the proposal by the Social Commission.

93. The report of the ad hoc Working Group on Social Welfare, together with the reports by the Secretary-General to which reference is made above, provided the Social Commission with a general view of developments in social welfare programmes and the problems in a number of important areas, with a view and reappraisal of United Nations activities in the social welfare sector, and with a series of specific proposals for future action at national and international levels. In the field of family, child and youth welfare, guidelines were suggested for Governments interested in the establishment or extension of social welfare programmes on the basis of a description of the relevant services and an analysis of a variety of essential factors to be taken into account in the planning and development of such services. With respect to the relationship between social security and social services, the report of the ad hoc Working Group included a brief resume of work already accomplished on the subject and a reference to main areas and plans for further study and action. The report on the training of social welfare personnel provided the Social Commission with a review of general trends and new developments in this training field, with a summary of current issues and problems, and with a series of specific suggestions for appropriate action both at the national and international levels, as follows:

(a) Guidelines for national action

- (i) The formulation or further elaboration of national policy for the progressive development of social welfare training that is both comprehensive in scope and sufficiently flexible to allow for adaptation or alteration in response to changing emphasis in social welfare programmes and personnel requirements.
- (ii) The establishment of the necessary mechanisms for incorporating plans for social welfare training programmes within national planning related to wider social goals and development programmes; and, concurrently, the further development of suitable methodology and techniques for social welfare planning, including the planning of training programmes, and of programmes for the training of personnel in these methods and techniques.
- (iii) The systematic study of the major elements or components in each type of welfare task or position, and the classification of these functions by levels of competence required for their performance.
- (iv) The periodic assessment on a comparative basis of personnel requirements for current and projected social welfare programmes; and, correspondingly, assessment of the adequacy of training facilities, the suitability of training curricula, and practical possibilities for recruitment of the requisite number of trainees.

- (v) The establishment, extension or improvement of social welfare training programmes, taking into account the available educational resources, immediate and longer-range personnel requirements, and the relationship of social welfare training to a wider network of training programmes (and services) in allied social fields.
- (vi) The development of devices for co-ordinating professional, auxiliary, in-service or other social welfare training arrangements in relation to the over-all network of social welfare and related social programmes.
- (vii) More intensive study of the appropriate elements in training curricula, including possible new approaches to training social welfare personnel, centred on the question: What will people working in social welfare services at different levels have to do?
- (viii) The establishment of priorities in the development of social welfare training programmes for different categories of personnel. Taking into account the most pressing needs in developing countries, consideration might be given, as a first priority, to the training of auxiliary workers, and of personnel for senior positions in planning, policy and administration, and in teaching.
- (ix) The development, on the largest possible scale, of appropriate training programmes (and requisite administrative arrangements) for young people and adults to serve as volunteers in social welfare programmes.
- (x) The development of suitable training arrangements, or upgrading of existing ones, for social welfare teachers and trainers at all levels of education, as a pre-condition for the over-all development and improvement of training in this field.
- (xi) The encouragement of further efforts by training institutions and other appropriate bodies in the development of local teaching materials and teaching aids suited to the purposes and levels of training, including co-operation in the exchange of teaching materials and publications with other countries, as may be appropriate.
- (b) Suggestions for international action
  - (i) In order to strengthen United Nations assistance to Governments interested in the further development of training for social welfare personnel at all levels, and in order to assemble information relevant to the formulation of international social welfare policy, there would be undertaken over a four-year period a systematic study of, and experimentation in, a greater range of possible new approaches to training. The objective would be the development of a new outlook on the training of social welfare personnel at all levels (including social workers) - an outlook dynamically related to the social welfare needs of societies undergoing rapid and continuing change and to current and future plans for the development of social welfare programmes, particularly in developing countries.



- (ii) Experience indicates that an interval of four years is not entirely satisfactory for the purpose of surveying global trends and developments in social welfare training. Accordingly, in alternate quadrennia the international survey, Training for Social Work would focus on substantive questions of important concern on an international basis. In line with this proposal, the focus of Training for Social Work: Fifth International Survey might be the study suggested in item (i) above.
- (iii) To make possible a broader perspective for the development of a new outlook in social welfare training, special attention would be paid to securing information on, and analysis of, training programmes in countries whose approach and experience are either not reflected in Training for Social Work: Fourth International Survey or are inadequately covered therein.
- (iv) In co-operation with Governments and other appropriate interested bodies, more systematic methods and procedures would be sought and developed for assessing the effectiveness of social welfare training programmes and for future planning in this field at national and international levels.
- (v) High priority would continue to be given to meeting the requests of Governments for assistance in the field of social welfare training, particularly in relation to:
  - a. Assessment of social welfare personnel requirements and related training programmes;
  - b. Establishment, extension or improvement of suitable training programmes, particularly for auxiliary personnel and/or personnel in leadership positions required for family, child and youth welfare services;
  - c. Development of national or regional arrangements for training social welfare teachers, including experiments with new teaching methods and the development of local teaching materials and teaching aids;
  - d. Facilitating opportunities for the exchange of teaching personnel and of local teaching materials on a regional or broader basis.

94. On the basis of a historical review of the United Nations social welfare programme and an analysis of certain conceptual and policy issues and practical problems, the Secretary-General's report on reappraisal set forth a number of specific problems for strengthening the United Nations social welfare programme and indicated the following areas of programme priority over approximately the next five years:

- (a) The formulation of an over-all United Nations policy for future action in the social welfare field through the progressive development, testing and refinement of policy guidelines designed to identify major elements or alternatives in social welfare policies, programmes and services, administrative and institutional arrangements, etc., in relation to the main stages of national economic and social development;

(b) Greater emphasis and attention to broad social welfare programmes of a developmental type involving, where feasible and appropriate, self-help and widespread citizen participation, and designed, more generally, for maximum impact on the level of living of large numbers of people;

(c) A similar expansion of broad social welfare programmes for youth, combining informal education and recreation, work and citizenship training, and similar group endeavours;

(d) Special emphasis on the basic problem of income maintenance and income distribution, including systematic study of the use of traditional or new institutions of mutual support in developing countries as a basis for more comprehensive social insurance programmes with particular reference to the potential role of social welfare programmes in this development;

(e) Additional emphasis through studies and operational activities on the role of, and relationship between, social welfare services and the planning and implementation of broad national programmes for economic and social development;

(f) Increased attention to social welfare programmes for populations undergoing rapid change, including required services to maintain family integrity and community stability and to support new social structures and forms of association;

(g) The further development and refinement of methodology and procedures for effective social welfare planning, including the methodology of forecasting social welfare needs and problems, and estimating related programme and training requirements, for determining programme priorities, for financing welfare services, and for programme assessment and evaluation;

(h) More adequate assistance to developing countries in extending their research competence and improving their research methods in the social welfare field; as well as expansion of United Nations research and studies in social welfare with a view to the application of new scientific knowledge to human needs and social problems in developing countries;

(i) More systematic attention to the development of knowledge concerning flexible or transitional organizational arrangements and administrative capacities, designed especially to assist developing countries in dealing with the mass social problems which are particularly prevalent during the change from traditional to new and more elaborate patterns of social welfare;

(j) Emphasis on social welfare services which involve large numbers of people not only in their capacity as beneficiaries, but in all aspects of social welfare planning and programme administration;

(k) More intensive study of, and support for, social welfare training programmes appropriately related to social welfare functions and tasks; and particularly, emphasis on training of social welfare personnel both for senior positions and for the relatively simple welfare jobs which are likely to predominate in the mass problem situations of developing countries;

(1) Systematic study and appropriate development of integrated multi-purpose programmes involving social welfare services, on the one hand, and programmes in such related fields as health, education, housing, labour and community development on the other (see E/CN.5/AC.12/L.3, para. 32).

95. Members of the Social Commission expressed appreciation for the work of the ad hoc Working Group on Social Welfare and commended the quality and value of the reports of the Secretary-General on which the Working Group had made many useful comments and suggestions for the Commission's consideration. However, certain members of the Commission expressed regret that the Working Group had not seen fit to seek agreement on findings or to make specific and concrete recommendations. Reservations were also expressed by some members concerning the practical usefulness, especially for developing countries, of the content and conclusions of the reports by the Secretary-General.

96. In considering the report of the ad hoc Working Group with reference to family, child and youth welfare services, there was general agreement in the Social Commission on the importance of the expansion and equitable distribution of material resources as a vital prerequisite to raising family levels of living. It was emphasized at the same time that the basic purpose of social welfare programmes should be to improve the family's level of living, and that economic development and the expansion of social welfare services should, therefore, go hand in hand. Some members of the Commission also stressed the interdependence of social welfare, national educational programmes - including measures to eradicate illiteracy and raise the general level of education - basic and universally available services to prevent disease and disability and raise over-all levels of health, national programmes to reduce or eliminate unemployment as well as with effective employment services, national programmes to ensure adequate housing for all families, and national systems to assure adequate income in the event of the incapacity or death of the bread-winner, in old age, etc. It was pointed out in this connexion that social welfare policy could not be separated from a nation's general salary and wage policy, including family allowances and related services for families and children; and, more broadly, that social welfare planning should be integrated not only with the planning of social programmes as a whole, but with over-all national planning for economic and social development.

97. Some members of the Commission indicated that increased production and equitable distribution of national resources, together with the range of social measures referred to above, should have first priority, especially in developing countries, in the planning for the well-being of families, children and youth. It was pointed out, on the other hand, that many developing countries had indicated, through their national social policy, legislation and programmes, as well as through requests for United Nations technical assistance, a specific interest and commitment in the development of social welfare services of the kind described in the report by the Secretary-General. A number of Commission members observed in this connexion that the guidelines for the development or extension of family, child and youth welfare services, as revised by the Secretary-General, would be of immediate and practical value, and urged that those revised guidelines together with the Secretary-General's report on family, child and youth welfare services should be made available to Member States and other interested bodies.

98. In considering how the urgent needs of millions of people in developing countries could be met, there was general agreement in the Commission that it was the responsibility of Governments to ensure provision of required social

programmes and services. The connotation of charity or paternalism should be eliminated; the State had a vital role in ensuring adequate planning, stable financing, co-ordination of services, etc., in the social field. It was noted, however, that government action should not preclude decentralization which might be especially necessary in social welfare programmes to ensure appropriate flexibility and adaptation to local requirements and to arrange for required services in outlying settlements and rural areas. A number of members of the Commission also stressed the vital role of voluntary bodies, especially in many developing countries, in supplementing governmental social welfare programmes, with the State taking responsibility for ensuring appropriate standards, for co-ordination of non-governmental services, and for financial support as required.

99. Members of the Commission supported the emphasis given in the revised guidelines on the priority given in developing countries to social welfare programmes for groups, particularly young people, whose potential contribution to national development might be vital, to preventive programmes directed to meeting needs of large numbers of people rather than more specialized remedial services, and to services for vulnerable groups such as the young children of working mothers. Several members directed attention to the importance of rehabilitation programmes for the handicapped, although it was pointed out that the expansion of basic health services available to all could help over a period of time to reduce the need for rehabilitation services.

100. The Commission regretted the lack of case studies analysing the experience and arrangements in Member States as a basis for the report on family, child and youth welfare services. Several members of the Commission emphasized the importance of further research as a basis for realistic policies and planning; and proposals were put forward for the preparation of monographs on the operation of welfare services for families, children and youth in selected countries at different stages of development. Studies were also proposed of the effects of rapid population growth on family life and of the social welfare measures required in such circumstances, of the use of volunteers in social welfare programmes, and of social welfare needs and services required for youth. There was emphasis on the importance of national population policies - including family planning in conformity with the demographic structure and moral and social values - in countries where economic growth and social provision were unable to keep pace with population expansion. National family planning programmes were seen both as essential in strengthening family life, and in improving the role and status of women. It was noted, on the other hand, that population policy and family planning could not be approached exclusively from the standpoint of birth control; society had a responsibility to find ways to help the family and that, in turn, required economic and social planning and development.

101. The report of the ad hoc Working Group on Social Welfare included observations and comments on the Secretary-General's report on the relationship between social security and social services. In the discussion on this section of the Working Group's report, a number of members of the Commission joined in the view that previous findings and further study of the relationship between social security programmes and social welfare services would be of practical value to developing countries as well as nations with relatively advanced welfare arrangements. It was indicated that all countries were confronted sooner or later with the need to develop appropriate relationships between programmes in those two sectors, and that the Secretary-General's report should therefore be made available to all

Member States. Various opinions were expressed concerning the appropriate Ministry for administering social security programmes and/or social welfare services and concerning the most effective arrangements for co-ordination; it was suggested in this regard that no single pattern could have universal validity.

102. Two members of the Commission expressed serious doubts as to the practical utility of studies in this area. A close relationship between social security and social services in the broad sense was obvious; and the efficacy of programmes in both fields was deemed to be a much more basic consideration in relation to the dire needs of millions of people in developing countries for education, adequate health care, employment, housing, etc.

103. With the growing acceptance of social welfare as a component, as well as a consequence, of economic and social development, the importance of national policies and programmes - as well as international assistance - for social welfare training was emphasized by members of the Commission. Two members indicated that social welfare training could be adequately considered only in the context of over-all national programmes to eradicate illiteracy and raise educational standards. Only as these requirements were met was it possible to train the required national cadres of specialists - educators, health personnel, engineers, agronomists, labour personnel, etc. - to perform social welfare functions. Other members of the Commission emphasized the contribution of social work as a distinctive discipline in the training of social welfare personnel, and endorsed the specific proposals for national and international action contained in the Secretary-General's report on training. Individual members stressed the importance in that connexion of: periodic surveys of social welfare manpower requirements and of classification of functions by levels of required competence; training programmes at various levels realistically related to national conditions and possibilities and continuously adapted to changing programme requirements and advances in knowledge; priority in many countries for training of senior social welfare personnel, including teachers, and of auxiliaries, and volunteers; and international assistance and exchange of information as a basis for necessary improvements in training programmes and facilities, as well as in furthering the identification of generic elements in the content of social welfare training. Reference was made also to the value of carefully planned study tours and international exchanges of teachers, and to the potential usefulness in developing an international pool of qualified social welfare educators who might be available for teaching assignments and advisory positions, especially in developing countries. Special attention was directed to the importance of in-service training programmes and to the need for progressive training over the years to keep trained social welfare personnel abreast of new knowledge and changing needs and programme approaches. Attention was also directed to the importance of giving a high priority to requests from developing countries for assistance in the training field, and to the practical value of United Nations studies and advisory services in social welfare training. Distribution of the Secretary-General's report on social welfare training was recommended by a number of Commission members.

104. In considering the report of the Secretary-General on reappraisal of the United Nations social welfare programme and the comments thereon of the ad hoc Working Group on Social Welfare, a number of members of the Social Commission expressed strong support for the programme proposals set forth in detail in paragraph 32 of the Secretary-General's report, and summarized earlier in this report (see above, para. 94). Endorsement was also given to the intention expressed

in paragraph 4 of the Secretary-General's report on the reappraisal to use the terms "social welfare" and "social welfare programme" when referring in the future to United Nations activity in this field. The development of a positive United Nations policy framework and of more specific and practical guidelines for both advisers and national Governments was held essential, with a view to the gradual emergence of what might be called an international social welfare charter. In order to provide a sound basis for assistance to developing countries in policy and programme development, the social welfare research programme should be strengthened. Proposals were advanced for: systematic study of the role of social welfare in effecting change; the development of methods for quantifying social welfare goals and indicators for measuring progress in social development; research on family adjustment to urban living, and further study of national experiences in the organization and administration of social welfare programmes at different stages of development. With respect to organizational arrangements, emphasis was given to a level for the social welfare programme which would assure adequate performance in the areas of social welfare planning, research, programme development and technical assistance operations. Attention was directed to the vital importance of seeking ways to expand both technical assistance and the staff resources at Headquarters in the social welfare sector. Reference was made, in this connexion, to the increasing number of social welfare projects undertaken by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and to the consequent need for increased technical assistance funds in that sphere. Attention was also directed to the urgent need for changes in policy, structure and staff in the United Nations regional commissions in order to ensure more adequate attention to the interests of developing countries in strengthening their social welfare programmes. A separate item for social welfare was called for in the United Nations budget.

105. One member of the Commission expressed the view that an expansion of the United Nations social welfare programme and staff resources and changes in organizational arrangements did not provide the answer. The practical results of United Nations activity in the social welfare field had been very meagre and the technical emphasis of the programme had only distracted attention from fundamental issues and problems. The programme should be radically revised and directed more toward such critical problem areas as eradication of illiteracy and raising general levels of education, agrarian and democratic reforms, elimination of unemployment by national planning and industrial development, and reduction of illness and disability by means of basic health services and preventive programmes.

106. Some members of the Commission endorsed the proposal in the report of the ad hoc Working Group on Social Welfare for an international conference of Ministers of Social Welfare and their senior welfare officers to discuss the question of social welfare in national development. Special attention was directed to the importance of a carefully prepared agenda and appropriate documentation for the conference, and some members suggested that a small committee or technical preparatory group would be useful in this connexion. Emphasis was also placed on the importance of focusing in the conference on the most pressing social welfare concerns and problems, with a view to the development of a sound and practical orientation both for national programmes and for United Nations activities in the social welfare field. It was suggested that the proposed conference would help to interpret to Governments the importance of social welfare programmes, would assist in reaching a consensus on international social welfare policy, and would direct attention to the urgent work to be done in social welfare, internationally as well as nationally.

107. Some members of the Commission expressed reservations about the practicality of the proposed conference, considering the large amount of preparatory work that would be required and the difficulty that would confront Ministers of Social Welfare in arranging their heavy responsibilities for this purpose. It was suggested that the question of social welfare in national development should be considered initially by the Commission. Once the Commission had re-examined its own role, it would be in a better position to decide if a conference of Ministers of Social Welfare would be likely to yield practical results.

108. The representative of UNICEF made a statement to the Commission describing UNICEF activities in three broad categories related to the United Nations social welfare programme, namely: UNICEF assistance, in co-operation with the Bureau of Social Affairs and in certain cases with one or more of the specialized agencies, in family and child welfare projects, including training of personnel; a variety of UNICEF activities looking toward more effective planning for the needs of children and youth in the context of national planning for economic and social development, and assessment, in co-operation with the Bureau of Social Affairs, of UNICEF-aided programmes in the family and child welfare field, for consideration by the Executive Board of UNICEF in 1966. The Social Commission also heard statements in connexion with item 6 of its agenda by representatives of the International Conference of Social Work, the International Association of Schools of Social Work, the Catholic International Union for Social Service, and the World Federation of Catholic Young Women and Girls.

109. At its 392nd and 393rd meetings, the Commission considered a draft resolution for the Economic and Social Council submitted by Argentina, Iraq, Uganda and the United Arab Republic (E/CN.5/L.291), as orally revised by the sponsors. By this draft, as revised, the Council, recognizing, among other things, the importance of the exchange of views among senior social welfare officials of Member States as a basis for the formulation of a more dynamic United Nations policy in social welfare, would endorse the merit of convening a conference of Ministers and their senior advisers to be held in 1967 or 1968. The Secretary-General would be asked to consult States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies regarding this endorsement and to report to the Commission at its seventeenth session and the Economic and Social Council at its forty-first session on the results of these consultations and steps contemplated thereon. France introduced an amendment (E/CN.5/L.300). The representative of Argentina asked for a separate vote on the words "and if such a consultation makes it apparent that a useful purpose will be served thereby" in operative paragraph 1 of the French amendment. This request was rejected, 8 votes being cast in favour, and 8 against, with 3 abstentions. The French amendment was defeated by 10 votes to 8 with 1 abstention. The draft resolution (E/CN.5/291), as revised by the sponsors, was adopted by 11 votes to 1, with 7 abstentions.

110. The representative of the USSR said in explanation of his vote that his abstention did not indicate objection to the proposed conference, but reluctance to take a position because the draft resolution was unclear concerning the desirability of holding a conference and because of the limited time available for discussion of it. The representative of Bulgaria explained that he had abstained because the resolution was unclear and because, while supporting the idea of a conference, his delegation felt that prior consultation should be held among Member Governments of the United Nations. The representative of Cuba explained that he supported the French amendment, but abstained on the draft resolution because he had been unable to accept the text as it stood. The representatives of

Czechoslovakia and Byelorussian SSR stated that they had abstained because the draft resolution did not emphasize the importance of prior consultation with Member Governments before deciding whether a conference was desirable.

111. The text of the resolution reads as follows:

7 (XVI). Proposed conference of Ministers responsible  
for social welfare

The Social Commission,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on reappraisal of the United Nations social service programme and the addendum to this report (E/CN.5/AC.12/L.3 and Add.1), and the comments of the ad hoc Working Group on Social Welfare thereon,

Recommends that the Economic and Social Council adopt the following resolution:

/For the text of the draft resolution, see chapter IX, draft resolution VII 7

112. At the 389th meeting, the representative of Denmark introduced a draft resolution on family, child and youth welfare on behalf of her delegation and those of Honduras and Malaysia (E/CN.5/L.293). By this draft, the Economic and Social Council would recommend that the report on family, youth and child welfare (E/CN.5/AC.12/L.4 and Corr.1-3) including the guidelines set forth in the note by the Secretary-General (E/CN.5/396) be given the widest possible circulation, and request the Secretary-General to undertake the preparation of monographs on the development and operation of welfare services for families, children and youth in selected countries at different stages of development and to undertake studies on various aspects of the problem of family, child and youth welfare services. This draft was considered by the Commission at its 392nd, 393rd and 395th meetings. Amendments were submitted by the Byelorussian SSR and the USSR. The Byelorussian amendment (E/CN.5/L.301), as orally revised, would add a new preambular paragraph - which was accepted by the sponsors of the draft resolution - and an additional operative paragraph. The USSR amendment (E/CN.5/L.302), as orally revised, would add two additional preambular paragraphs, as follows:

"Noting that the carrying out of radical democratic reforms aimed at solving such problems as the abolition of illiteracy, unemployment, the creation of national cadres, and the achievement of full sovereignty over national resources is the main prerequisite for the creation of the necessary conditions for an effective implementation of family, child and youth social welfare programmes;

Recognizing that raising the standard of living of families, children and youth cannot be achieved satisfactorily without producing a sufficient quantity of material wealth as well as its fair distribution;"

The second part of the amendment was accepted by the sponsors.



113. An oral amendment by Uruguay to delete the words "including family planning where this is in line with national policy" from operative paragraph 2 of the draft, and an oral amendment by Uganda to add the words "as far as possible" immediately prior to the phrase "the essential supporting technical services" were similarly accepted by the sponsors. The representative of Bulgaria submitted an oral amendment to delete the words "increased staff resources and" from operative paragraph 3 of the draft resolution.

114. At the request of the representative of the USSR, a roll-call vote was taken on that part of the USSR amendment, as revised, which had not been accepted by the sponsors. The USSR amendment, as revised, was adopted by 7 votes to 5, with 7 abstentions.

115. The representative of Uruguay, explaining his abstention, stated that the list of problems in the amendment was incomplete and that he felt this would mislead some countries concerning its meaning. The representative of France abstained on principle because he believed that all other resolutions should have been withdrawn once the resolution calling for reappraisal by the Social Commission of its functions (E/CN.5/L.292) had been adopted unanimously.

116. That part of the Byelorussian amendment as revised, which had not been accepted by the sponsors, was adopted by 7 votes to 6, with 6 abstentions. The representative of Uruguay abstained for the same reason that he had abstained on the amendment submitted by the USSR. The oral amendment submitted by the representative of Bulgaria was defeated by 8 votes to 6, with 5 abstentions.

117. The resolution as a whole, as amended was adopted by 8 votes to none, with 10 abstentions. The representative of Cuba, explaining his vote, abstained because of reservations concerning operative paragraph 2 (a) and because the Bulgarian amendment had not been accepted. The representative of the USSR considered that the draft resolution had been improved, but abstained in the vote because the Bulgarian amendment had been rejected and because the Byelorussian amendment had not been accepted in its original form. The representative of Honduras abstained and asked that Honduras be eliminated as a co-sponsor in view of the fact that the USSR amendment which had been adopted was at variance with her delegation's position and introduced new elements into the draft. The representative of the United States voted in favour of the amended resolution because it contained many important points, although her delegation did not believe that radical democratic reforms were always the best way to solve social problems.

118. The text of the resolution reads as follows:

8 (XVI). Family, child and youth welfare services

The Social Commission,

Having reviewed the report of the Secretary-General on family, child and youth welfare services (E/CN.5/AC.12/L.4 and Corr.1, 2 and 3), and the comments of the ad hoc Working Group on Social Welfare thereon,

Recommends that the Economic and Social Council adopt the following resolution:

/For the text of the draft resolution, see chapter IX, draft resolution VIII 7

119. At its 393rd meeting, the Commission considered a draft resolution introduced by the representative of the United Kingdom on behalf of his delegation and those of Malaysia, the United Arab Republic and Uruguay (E/CN.5/L.294). The resolution was adopted by 11 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

120. The text of the resolution reads as follows:

9 (XVI). Training of Social Welfare personnel

The Social Commission,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the training of social welfare personnel (E/CN.5/AC.12/L.6) as well as the comments of the ad hoc Working Group on Social Welfare thereon,

Recommends that the Economic and Social Council adopt the following resolution:

/ For the text of the draft resolution, see chapter IX, draft resolution IX /

121. The representative of the United States, at the Social Commission's 389th meeting, introduced, on behalf of her delegation and those of Malaysia and Uruguay, a draft resolution on reappraisal of the United Nations social service programme (E/CN.5/L.295), which was later revised orally by its sponsors.

122. The Commission considered the draft resolution at its 393rd and 395th meetings. The representative of France asked for a separate vote on paragraph 6. Paragraph 6 was adopted by 8 votes to 6, with 2 abstentions. The resolution, as a whole, as revised was adopted by 9 votes to 5, with 2 abstentions.

123. The text of the resolution reads as follows:

10 (XVI). Reappraisal of the United Nations social service programme

The Social Commission,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on reappraisal of the United Nations social service programme (E/CN.5/AC.12/L.3), and the comments of the ad hoc Group on Social Welfare thereon,

Recommends that the Economic and Social Council adopt the following resolution:

/ For the text of the draft resolution, see chapter IX, draft resolution X /

124. At the 391st meeting, the representative of Austria, on behalf of his delegation, and those of Argentina and the United Arab Republic, introduced a draft resolution on youth and national development (E/CN.5/L.299). The Commission

considered the resolution at its 393rd meeting. During the discussion the sponsors accepted a number of oral amendments. The draft resolution, as revised, was adopted by 16 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

125. The representative of the USSR, explaining his vote, indicated support in principle, but reserved his delegation's position on the possible additional resources mentioned in operative paragraph 4. The representative of Cuba supported particularly the reference in the draft resolution to appropriate policies and measures for combatting unemployment and underemployment, but indicated that his affirmative vote should neither mean that the Commission would be restricted in reappraisal of its work programme at the next session, nor support for additional resources. The representative of France abstained because the Commission would be reviewing its work programme at the next session. The representative of the United Nations stated that the Chairman's statement that United Nations assistance could be given only to Member States had made it possible for her delegation to vote for the draft resolution, whose aims it strongly endorsed. The representative of the Byelorussian SSR agreed with the comments of the representatives of the USSR and Cuba concerning the reference to additional resources in operative paragraph 4; and indicated that his delegation had voted in favour of the draft resolution, although it had reservations regarding operative paragraph 3 (b), which was somewhat restrictive.

126. The text of the resolution reads as follows:

11 (XVI). Youth and national development

The Social Commission,

Having considered the Secretary-General's report on family, child and youth welfare services (E/CN.5/AC.12/L.4) and the comments of the ad hoc Working Group on Social Welfare thereon,

Recommends that the following resolution should be adopted by the Economic and Social Council:

/For the text of the draft resolution, see chapter IX, draft resolution XI /

VII. PROGRESS MADE BY THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE SOCIAL FIELD  
DURING THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY 1963 - 31 DECEMBER 1964,  
AND PROPOSALS FOR THE PROGRAMME OF WORK FOR 1965-1967

127. The Social Commission considered item 8 of its agenda at its 390th, 391st, 394th and 395th meetings. The Commission had before it a report of the Secretary-General on the progress made by the United Nations in the social field during the period 1 January 1963-31 December 1964 and proposals for the programme of work for 1965-1967 (E/CN.5/390), and an analysis of comments from Governments on the report on the organization and administration of social services (E/CN.5/390/Add.1).

128. The representative of the Secretary-General, in introducing item 8 of the agenda brought to the Commission's attention certain general trends in the work programme, a programme which had been influenced very strongly by two actions taken by the Economic and Social Council and the Social Commission.

129. In the first place, there had been a change in the terms of reference of the Commission resulting from the Commission's very full discussion at its fourteenth session in 1962 on planning for balanced economic and social development. Under the general heading of strengthening the work of the United Nations in the social field, the Economic and Social Council had recognized the Social Commission's responsibility for working out measures and practical recommendations with a view to promoting higher standards of living for the population and social progress and development, and to working out solutions to international social problems in accordance with the tasks imposed by the provisions of Article 55 of the Charter of the United Nations. The Council had recognized further that the Social Commission had begun to place increased emphasis on its responsibilities for over-all social policy and the determination of programme priorities and objectives in the various social fields, and that it was imperative that the Social Commission provide policy guidance and leadership in promoting social programmes in the United Nations Development Decade.

130. The increasing emphasis on social policy and planning had been reflected in a number of new projects introduced over the past few years. In addition to the reports on the world social situation, which were the main vehicles for preparing the Social Commission for its work on social policy and such technical reports as that on levels of living, the emphasis on social policy was clearly apparent in the current work programme which included proposals for reports on equitable distribution of income, the work on social aspects of industrialization, land reform and other social reforms. In the more specialized sections of the report, this increased influence showed itself in social welfare, housing and demographic policies, which, it was pointed out, affected not only the Social Commission's work programme but the work programmes of the Population Commission and the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning.

131. The second major influence to affect the work programme of the Social Commission arose as a result of resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council for the Development Decade. The Commission's attention was drawn to the introduction to the report on progress made in the social field (E/CN.5/390) where

it was shown how the objectives of the Development Decade had been taken into account in the work programme in all sectors, broad or specialized, where an attempt had been made to relate each of the projects either to development planning, which was the strengthening of planning at the national level, and at the local level which was a focus of such large interest in the Development Decade.

132. The representative of the Secretary-General also pointed out the importance attached to an adequate administrative framework for social programmes. The importance of building the infra-structure and the administrative structure for social programmes was reflected in each of the specialized fields by emphasis on the help which could be given to Governments through both studies and technical assistance on organization and administration of social programmes.

133. In the area of training, the representative of the Secretary-General indicated that whether it was a matter of training the general social policy-makers or social administrators or of training the specialist for community development, for social services, or for social defence, the emphasis on the training of national cadres for this work was felt to be a major contribution which the United Nations could make to the developing countries. She also drew attention to the trend throughout of the emphasis on citizen participation in social programmes.

134. As regards the relation of social programmes to other major areas of United Nations activities and major objectives of the Development Decade, the Commission's attention was drawn to the attempts made in the programme to relate social development to industrial development, to economic programming and projections, and to the problems of urbanization.

135. Other areas to which the representative of the Secretary-General drew attention included such areas as distribution of income, the question of obsolete agrarian structures, the needs for youth and the role of the younger generation in national development.

136. As regards technical assistance and other operational activities, the representative of the Secretary-General pointed out that there had been an increase in expenditure on advisory services to Governments by a sum well over \$4.5 million from the regular programme and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. This amount excluded the amounts contributed by UNICEF and through the World Food Programme, so that altogether over \$7 million had been contributed in technical co-operation and material assistance in the social fields within the competence of the Bureau of Social Affairs. She pointed out that the fastest growing field for technical assistance was that of housing and planning. She also drew attention to the fact that countries had steadily increased their requests for social welfare services, which formerly had been financed almost entirely out of earmarked funds, under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance.

137. Although the number of requests for assistance in the field of general social development policy were increasing, the overwhelming number of country requests were still for specialized services.

138. With regard to procedures relating to technical assistance, the representative of the Secretary-General mentioned the change in procedure relating to the financing of social welfare advisory services. Whereas in the past, funds for social welfare advisory services had been more or less earmarked for such services, in 1963 the

Technical Assistance Committee had adopted a procedure whereby all technical assistance programmes under the regular budget would be financed out of a single pool of funds, and it would be up to the country concerned to decide in what field it wished assistance. Along with the policy of decentralization in programming regional technical assistance activities - which meant that priorities were determined by the regional economic commissions - there had been a slight decrease in the funds allocated from the regular programme to regional activities in the social field.

139. The Commission's attention was drawn to paragraph 7 of the Secretary-General's report on the proposed 1966 programme of the regular programme of technical assistance (E/4016/Add.1). This paragraph indicated that proposals likely to be made by functional commissions and committees of the Economic and Social Council were not included in the report, but would be found in the Secretary-General's report on financial implications of proposals for technical assistance. This latter report was awaiting further recommendations from the Social Commission and from the Committee for Industrial Development, so that the Social Commission now had an opportunity to make known its proposals which would be brought to the notice of the Technical Assistance Committee.

140. In concluding her remarks, the representative of the Secretary-General pointed out that the budget had been prepared on the basis of proposals in the work programme before the Commission (E/CN.5/390). She urged that in adopting resolutions which would add new work or new projects the Commission should determine the priorities of those projects in relation to the work programme before it.

141. During the general discussion on item 8 of the agenda, representatives referred to the draft resolution which it had adopted for the Economic and Social Council calling for a re-examination, at the Commission's seventeenth session, of its role within the framework of United Nations programmes (see below chap. IX, draft resolution VI), and urged the Secretariat, in carrying out the programme of work, to give priority to preparations for this reappraisal.

142. Several representatives felt that there were inconsistencies in the programme of work and order of priorities, due to the fact that the programme had been prepared prior to the Commission's discussions and its decision to review and reappraise its terms of reference. The representative of the Secretary-General informed members that adjustments would be made in the programme as well as in the priorities accorded projects, in order to take into account the resolutions adopted and the technical support which the Secretariat would be called upon to provide under the technical assistance programme.

143. There was general approval of the emphasis which had been placed on development planning, the administrative framework for social programmes, training of cadres for social development and citizen participation. Approval was also expressed by some representatives on the progress achieved in the field of housing, building and planning and on projects in the social welfare field. Some representatives urged that there be a strengthening of the staff resources of the Bureau of Social Affairs in order that there be no decline in the quality and quantity of the work; another representative stressed the need for strengthening the regional commissions, especially the Economic Commission for Africa.

144. One representative drew attention to the fact that the programme of work did not, in its present form, indicate the amount of work involved nor the financial implications of individual projects, two facts which she felt made it difficult to approach the programme in a realistic manner. The representative of the Secretary-General recognized the difficulties expressed but explained that the present system had been laid down by the Economic and Social Council and that until such time as a formula could be evolved for relating the programming and budgeting procedures, the Secretariat could do no more than adhere to the established method.

145. Several representatives called attention to the importance of various other projects in the work programme and the need for adjusting priorities on these projects. Projects referred to were studies relating to the problems of income distribution, land reform and motivation for change, and the next report on the world social situation. The question of studies on the social consequences of disarmament was raised by several members and the Secretariat was asked to co-ordinate its efforts with those being undertaken by a sub-group of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination already working on the subject. It was felt that studies should be pursued on the organization and administration of social services in countries with different social systems and more emphasis should be placed on projects relating to the social aspects of industrialization. The priority accorded projects in the field of community development was questioned by several representatives who felt these projects to be of only secondary importance in relation to other items in the programme.

146. With particular reference to work in the field of social defence, it appeared to one representative that progress had been achieved in the period 1963-1965, although it was regrettable that the regional surveys on juvenile delinquency for Asia and the Middle East had been delayed, and that the shortage of funds and staff had impeded progress on the case studies of social change in relation to trends in criminality. Other members of the Commission however questioned the priority accorded projects in this field and indicated that in their view such legalistic and juridical projects as prevention of crime, the treatment of offenders and capital punishment were out of place in the work programme of the Social Commission.

147. With respect to the work programme relating to the rehabilitation of the disabled, a draft resolution (E/CN.5/L.298) sponsored by Austria, Iraq, Malaysia, Uganda and the United States, calling for an expansion of activities in this field, was introduced at the 391st meeting by the representative of Uganda. The draft resolution was discussed at the 393rd meeting and adopted by 17 votes to none, with 1 abstention. The text of the resolution reads as follows:

## 12 (XVI). Rehabilitation of the Disabled

### The Social Commission,

Recommends that the Economic and Social Council adopt the following resolution:

/For the text of the draft resolution, see chapter IX, draft resolution XII/

148. Several representatives called attention to the need for balance between research and operational activities. It was noted that in 1964 United Nations expenditures for technical assistance in the social field had amounted to \$4.5 million, of which approximately \$2.2 million was from regular programme resources. This was held to be not very much when measured in terms of over-all needs, and representatives spoke of the necessity of putting the available resources to the best possible use. General support was given to the programmes of technical co-operation and one representative drew special attention to the increased number of projects in the social field which were being financed from the resources of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and to the fact that the Special Fund was also beginning to invest in social projects. It was noted that a considerable number of projects, totalling approximately \$300,000, exclusive of projects in the housing, building and planning, and population fields, which had been assigned priority in the programme of work for 1965-1967, had not been included for implementation in the 1966 technical assistance programme because of the limited funds available under the regular programme.



### VIII. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

149. At its 395th meeting, the Social Commission unanimously adopted a draft resolution submitted orally by the representative of Czechoslovakia on behalf of his delegation and those of Cuba and Mauritania. The text of the resolution, as amended orally by Argentina and Uganda, reads as follows:

#### 13 (XVI). Report of the Social Commission

The Social Commission,

Recommends that the Economic and Social Council adopt the following resolution:

/For the text of the draft resolution, see chapter IX, draft resolution I/

IX. DRAFT RESOLUTIONS FOR ACTION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

I

Report of the Social Commission

The Economic and Social Council,

1. Takes note of the report of the Social Commission (sixteenth session);
2. Decides to adopt the programme of work and priorities contained therein with the understanding that it will be re-examined in the light of the results of the discussions concerning the reappraisal and reorientation of the activities of the United Nations in the social field; and
3. Requests the Secretary-General to give the highest priority to the preparation of the necessary documentation for the reappraisal, taking into account the replies of Governments to the questionnaire envisaged and the discussions and proposals made at the sixteenth session of the Social Commission.

II

Land Reform<sup>6/</sup>

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolutions 370 (XIII), 975 D (XXXVI) and General Assembly resolution 1932 (XVIII),

Observing with satisfaction that an increased number of countries in various parts of the world consider land reform as an effective measure for economic and social development,

Taking into account the importance of agricultural development for over-all economic and social progress and the necessity for intensified and permanent effort in the field of land reform,

Convinced that the exchange of experience in the field of land reform is of vital importance for the successful solution of the problems connected with land reform,

Taking into account that to date there is contrast between the progress in land reform achieved in terms of national policies including the enactment of legal provisions and the practical results in terms of implementation of land reform measures,

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<sup>6/</sup> See para. 18 above.

Considering that the agrarian situation in many countries is characterized, on the one hand, by the existence of very large properties, and, on the other, by a large number of landless and small peasants,

1. Recommends to Governments that they take measures for rapid implementation of land reform in the interest of landless and small peasants and agricultural hired labourers, taking into account that effective and democratic changes in land tenure and use, with the help of timely and adequate financing including State credit, governmental assistance and facilities for marketing and distribution of agricultural products, can lead to the situation when the land will become, for the man who tills it, the basis of his economic and social welfare;

2. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Food and Agriculture Organization and other agencies, to invite all States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to participate in the World Land Reform Conference to discuss the vital and urgent problems connected with land reform;

3. Requests the Governments of these States to take an active part in the preparations for and the deliberations of the World Land Reform Conference, aimed at making vital contributions to the solution of agrarian problems and international exchanges of experience in this field;

4. Urges the United Nations, including the regional economic commissions, and the specialized agencies concerned, to render necessary assistance, within the framework of United Nations technical assistance programmes, to countries, upon their request, in elaborating and implementing democratic land reform measures.

### III

#### Organizational arrangements for the United Nations social defence programme 7/

##### The Economic and Social Council;

Recalling its resolution 731 F (XXVIII) of 30 July 1959 as well as its preliminary review in 1964 of the administrative arrangements brought into effect as a consequence of this resolution, and

Having considered the Secretary-General's statements on this question including the report of the consultant (E/CN.5/383 and Add.1), as well as the comments of the Social Commission thereon,

Welcoming the Secretary-General's proposals for strengthening the Organization's capacity to meet the demands for international action appropriate to the role which the United Nations is expected to play in the field of social defence,

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7/ See para. 35 above.

1. Endorses the principle that the prevention and control of juvenile delinquency and adult criminality should be undertaken as part of comprehensive economic and social development plans;

2. Expresses its satisfaction that, in keeping with the Economic and Social Council resolution 731 F (XXVIII), technical assistance in the social defence field, has been strengthened during recent years, and that it is expected that this will be continued particularly through regional training and research projects and the use of regional advisers;

3. Agrees that the expertise of the Advisory Committee of Experts on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders should be made available on a continuing basis, that it should report as appropriate to the Social Commission, and that its membership should be increased from seven to ten;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to proceed to the establishment of a funds-in-trust account to be administered by the United Nations for the purpose of strengthening the capacity of the Organization to carry on its responsibilities in the social defence field and invites Member Governments to contribute to this account.

#### IV

#### Concerted practical action in the social field research-training programme on regional development 8/

##### The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 975 B. (XXXVI) on the 1963 Report on the World Social Situation, and 830 B (XXXII) on urbanization,

Having considered the Secretary-General's reports on methods of determining social allocations (E/CN.5/387), on concerted practical action in the social field - review of Economic and Social Council resolution 496 (XVI) in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1916 (XVIII) (E/CN.5/388), on administrative aspects of social planning (E/CN.5/393), and on social targets for social development (E/CN.5/394),

Noting the common aspiration of developing countries to modernize their economies through industrialization and agricultural improvement programmes as a basis for raising standards of living of their populations, and recognizing that regional development and an appropriate distribution of population within the country are essential factors in achieving such modernization and social development,

Noting with concern that, as a by-product of population growth and economic development, many social and economic problems of both developing and industrialized countries arise from the vast migration to the cities, often far beyond the capacity of the cities, particularly the capital cities, to absorb the total labour force in productive employment,

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8/ See para. 70 above.

Noting further that various countries, often assisted by the United Nations, are experimenting with a variety of programmes and projects to cope with the problems caused by excessive migration to already overcrowded cities,

Convinced that the effectiveness of measures to deal with these problems can be greatly enhanced by study in depth of the practical experience in existing regional development projects within countries, and the training of manpower in the new methods and techniques resulting from such research,

Considering that there is an urgent need for a carefully organized and co-ordinated research and training effort by the United Nations to promote modernization in the cities and the countryside and to minimize the undesirable effects of over-centralization of population and of industries through the development of improved patterns of human settlement and programmes of planned social and economic adjustment,

1. Invites Member States:

(a) To collaborate with the Secretary-General in making available their own experience in regional development projects which may be suitable for international study and training purposes, and

(b) To consider the contributions, both technical and financial, which they might make to the implementation of such a programme;

2. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To prepare a draft programme of research and training in connexion with regional development projects presently under way in selected Member States as a means of developing suggestions as to methods and techniques that could assist countries in promoting development and achieving optimum patterns of rural and urban human settlement and production activities, and to submit the draft programme to the regional economic commissions, the Committee for Industrial Development, the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, the specialized agencies and other appropriate bodies of the United Nations to obtain their views and comments;

(b) To make arrangements as necessary, to provide for the United Nations Secretariat the necessary resources, including consultant services as appropriate, within the limits of the United Nations regular budget or from outside sources, to enable it to prepare the research-training programme;

(c) To select, after consultation with potential host Governments, a reasonable number, possibly six to twelve, of regional development projects already under way in various parts of the world, reflecting different stages of development, best suited for the planned research and training activities, giving particular attention to the availability of a university, research institute or similar institution as a resource for the programme related to each selected project;

(d) To explore the possibility of obtaining financial support for the implementation of such a programme from the Special Fund and other resources of the United Nations and specialized agencies and from outside sources, including host Governments in which the selected regional development projects are located;

3. Requests further that the Secretary-General report to the Social Commission at its seventeenth session and to the Economic and Social Council at its forty-first session his concrete proposals for the programme, together with such views and comments as he has obtained from the organizations specified in operative paragraph 2 (a).

V

Distribution of income<sup>9/</sup>

The Economic and Social Council,

Re-emphasizing the importance of the relationship between income distribution and socio-economic development,

Taking note of the existing practical problems in this regard, including the fact that social measures in their present form may not always promote a more equitable distribution of income as stated in the report on methods of determining social allocations (E/CN.5/387, chapter IV) and in the preliminary report on targets of social development (E/CN.5/394, para. 37),

Taking note of the desirability of more equitable distribution of income,

Noting also the proposals of the Statistical Commission to enquire into the statistical aspects of income distribution as stated in the report to the Economic and Social Council on the thirteenth session of the Statistical Commission (E/CN.3/L.63, para. 15),

Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To convene a small group of experts to review the relationship between income distribution and social policy, including questions of definition and measurement of income distribution in the context of social policy;

(b) To formulate, on the basis of the recommendations of this expert group, a programme of work and study for the United Nations on the subject of the relationship between social policy and income distribution, with a view to developing guidelines for the formulation of social policy measures in such a way that they would best promote a more equitable distribution of income;

(c) To report to the Social Commission at its eighteenth session on the progress made in this work.

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<sup>9/</sup> See para. 71 above.

## VI

### Social Development<sup>10/</sup>

#### The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling that by its resolution 1916 (XVIII) the General Assembly, inter alia, recommended that the Economic and Social Council should review its resolution 496 (XVI) of 31 July 1953, entitled "Programme of concerted practical action in the social field of the United Nations and the specialized agencies", in the light of the 1963 Report on the World Social Situation 11/ and of the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade,

Considering that the 1963 Report on the World Social Situation stresses that the gap between the developed countries and the developing countries in the economic and social field is widening,

Considering that the United Nations should play a primary role in the economic and social development of the developing countries during the Development Decade, through a renewed effort on the part of the United Nations organs responsible for considering social questions, and through improved and increased assistance to be given to countries requesting it,

Considering that, since the establishment of the Social Commission, the composition of the United Nations has changed profoundly and the social needs of Member States have altered very substantially,

Considering, therefore, that the Social Commission should be in a position to re-examine the role which it should play, within the framework of United Nations programmes, in order to take practical and immediate action to meet the urgent social needs of Member States,

1. Invites the Social Commission to re-examine, at its next session, the role which it should play within the framework of United Nations programmes in order to meet the needs of Member States;

2. Invites the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission a report based on the replies of Governments to a questionnaire which he should address to them for the purpose of determining the needs of Member States in the social field and, if possible, the priority to be given to those needs, and the possibilities of increasing the technical co-operation resources which Member States could offer;

3. Invites the Social Commission to submit to the Economic and Social Council at its forty-first session, its proposals regarding the action to be taken to give effect to this resolution.

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<sup>10/</sup> See para. 75, above.

<sup>11/</sup> United Nations Publication, Sales No.: 63:IV.4.

## VII

### Proposed conference of Ministers responsible for social welfare<sup>12/</sup>

#### The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on reappraisal of the United Nations social service programme and the addendum to this report (E/CN.5/AC.12/L.3 and Add.1), and the comments of the Social Commission and the ad hoc Working Group on Social Welfare thereon,

Recognizing that achievement of the goals of the United Nations Development Decade requires increased emphasis on the planning and development of social welfare programmes,

Recognizing further the importance of the exchange of views and wide consensus among senior social welfare officials of Member States as a basis for the formulation of a more dynamic United Nations policy in social welfare, including comprehensive guidelines for Governments in the development or extension of social welfare services in relation to major stages of economic and social development,

1. Endorses the merit of convening a conference of Ministers and their senior advisers responsible for social welfare to be held in 1967 or 1968 on social welfare programmes in national development, in order to examine national and regional variations in the approach to social welfare and identify common elements in social welfare functions and services, to clarify the role of social welfare in economic and social development, and to focus attention on ways of maximizing the contribution of social welfare programmes to human development and to raising the levels of living;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to consult Governments of States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies regarding the endorsement in operative paragraph 1;

3. Further requests the Secretary-General to report to the Social Commission at its seventeenth session and to the Economic and Social Council at its forty-first session on the results of these consultations and steps contemplated thereon.

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<sup>12/</sup> See para. 111, above.



VIII

Family, child and youth welfare services<sup>13/</sup>

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on family, child and youth welfare services (E/CN.5/AC.12/L.4 and Corr.1, 2 and 3), and the comments of the Social Commission and of its ad hoc Working Group on Social Welfare thereon,

Recalling the request contained in resolution 903 D (XXXIV) of the Economic and Social Council for the preparation of a report "... containing suggestions for the use of Governments interested in the establishment and extension of family, child and youth welfare services, training of personnel, and methods of financing these services",

Recognizing that social welfare services for families, children and youth constitute a vital component of broader measures for raising levels of living and the development of human resources and that United Nations activities in this field should be further developed within the context of the over-all United Nations programme for improving economic and social conditions all over the world,

Recognizing that raising the standard of living of families, children and youth cannot be achieved without producing a sufficient quantity of material wealth as well as its fair distribution;

Recognizing also that the plans for the expansion of social services for families, children and youth should be made as a part of planning for over-all economic and social development and that the planning organs and other competent authorities should be responsible for continuously evaluating the fulfilment of such plans.

Noting that the carrying out of radical democratic reforms aimed at solving such problems as the abolition of illiteracy, unemployment, the creation of national cadres, the achievement of full sovereignty over national resources, is the chief condition for an effective implementation of family, child and youth social welfare programmes,

1. Recommends that the report on family, child and youth welfare services (E/CN.5/AC.12/L.4 and Corr.1, 2 and 3), including the guidelines which are set forth in the note by the Secretary-General (E/CN.5/396) and annexed to this resolution, be given the widest possible circulation as a valuable aid to Governments, specialized agencies, and non-governmental organizations;

2. Recommends Governments to devote more and more national resources and efforts to:

(a) Reducing and eliminating illiteracy among children and youth;

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<sup>13/</sup> See para. 118, above.

(b) Providing young people with equal material opportunities for obtaining education which fully corresponds to their demonstrated abilities and reasonable aspirations;

(c) Eliminating child neglect and homelessness among children as rapidly as possible;

3. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To undertake the preparation of monographs on the development and operation of welfare services for families, children and youth in selected countries at different stages of development, in order to provide more specific information as a basis for national social welfare planning, including appropriate priorities and allocation of resources;

(b) To undertake studies of:

- (i) The effects on family life of rapid population growth, urbanization and labour mobility and of the social welfare measures required to assist families in these circumstances;
- (ii) The effective use of volunteers, especially in social welfare programmes concerned with youth development;
- (iii) The social welfare needs and problems of youth, and suitable welfare programmes to meet these needs;

4. Further requests the Secretary-General to give high priority to co-operation with the United Nations Children's Fund and the interested specialized agencies in the further expansion of assistance to family and child welfare programmes in developing countries in line with the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade with respect to the younger generation, and to this end, to provide as far as possible the essential supporting technical services including increased staff resources and technical assistance as requested by Governments for project planning, implementation and evaluation.

## Annex

### GUIDELINES FOR GOVERNMENTS IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OR EXTENSION OF SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES FOR FAMILIES, CHILDREN AND YOUTH

1. National development inevitably means change. From the standpoint of families, children and youth, two major kinds of change are involved. Firstly, the effect of national development is to change the economic, social and physical environment, possibly to open up new horizons and opportunities, certainly to pose new challenges for the family if not to impose additional burdens on it. Secondly, development almost invariably involves adjustments within the family itself, in the roles and responsibilities of family members and in relationships among the generations.

2. There is, at the same time, growing recognition that the rate and direction of development is determined, in part, by the motivations and capacities of people and by the quality of the nation's human resources. The family plays a significant role in this regard not only by its resourcefulness in helping to meet the needs of the individual for food, shelter and clothing, for affection and for a sense of belonging, but also by providing a setting in which the younger generation may absorb and adapt to changing circumstances the traditions and values of the particular society.

3. In order to raise family levels of living and improve conditions of family life, as well as to enable the family to surmount the personal stresses and strains accompanying change and to contribute within its capacity to national as well as individual development, the following basic considerations and requirements should be recognized and taken into account in national planning:

(a) Raising family levels of living is dependent, in the first instance, on the production of material goods. The economic and social well-being of the family also requires a rational and equitable distribution of the nation's available resources.

(b) Improvements in material levels of living and the quality of family life require a broad range of social programmes and services. Progress in the social field depends not only on the availability of appropriate social welfare services, but on educational programmes designed to eliminate illiteracy and raise the general standards of education, and basic health measures to reduce the incidence of illness and disability and to improve the general health level of individuals and families. Adequate housing and programmes to organize employment and eliminate unemployment are also essential.

(c) In order to ensure the well-being of the family, the planning of social programmes, including social welfare services, should therefore be integrated, and social planning should also be integrated with economic planning.

(d) In the planning of social welfare services for families, children and youth, the assumption should be avoided that there is in any given circumstances an ideal family pattern. The needs and problems of families, children and youth with which social welfare services as well as other social programmes are concerned, do not conform to any fixed or immutable pattern. Just as family

patterns and family needs evolve partly in response to the challenges of a dynamic society, so must social welfare services be conceived in a dynamic rather than a static way. In the development of welfare programmes and institutional arrangements, account should be taken of the diversity in the problems accompanying development within each country and even within a particular locality, in order that social welfare programmes might remain continuously responsive to the changing economic and social situation.

(e) Although the production of adequate material resources and an equitable distribution of these resources are essential to improvements in family levels of living, the welfare needs of families, children and youth do not necessarily disappear as economic affluence is approached or achieved, nor are all social problems likely to be resolved as economic development goes forward. Indeed, rapid economic development may well produce, in the short run, particularly acute social stresses for the family or particularly insistent social problems requiring special responses in the form of social welfare programmes that may prove to be inapplicable, or not as applicable, in subsequent stages of development. Experience indicates, in short, that social welfare needs and problems are present at all stages of economic growth; and that social welfare services have a potentially positive role to play at each stage.

4. In different countries and cultures, the required social welfare services are provided differently, depending on such indigenous factors as social values and objectives, the role and structure of government and/or non-governmental organizations, and the availability of material resources and trained manpower. In spite of these differences, the origin, the function and the content of social welfare services are frequently somewhat similar. Social welfare services come into being to meet certain human needs that can no longer be satisfied exclusively on a kinship basis within the extended family or clan, on the informal level of mutual aid among friends and neighbours, or on a religious or ethical basis of voluntary sharing and alms-giving. Social welfare services function, broadly speaking, to support and strengthen the family or, in the event of special circumstances such as death of the bread-winner or a natural disaster, to provide appropriate assistance for family members or to arrange a substitute for family life for surviving children. The scope of social welfare embraces such varied programmes and services as: information and guidance to parents in the care and rearing of children and in improving the atmosphere and conditions in the home and its environment; counselling to families and youth concerning problems of personal and social relationships; advice and assistance to parents and young people in obtaining material aid or in locating and using community services; preventive and/or remedial programmes for groups needing special care, such as homeless and neglected children, the delinquent and the handicapped, migrants, refugees, the elderly, etc.; community programmes of an educational, cultural and/or recreational nature for young people and for families; and, in general, social action to assess and interpret the welfare needs of families, children and youth, and to marshall the resources necessary for their satisfaction.

5. If a nation's social welfare services are to achieve the objectives set for them, if overlapping and duplication is to be avoided and a balanced network of services is to be developed, and if this network is to remain responsive to changing human needs and social conditions, government must take ultimate responsibility for the establishment and evolution of an over-all policy in the social welfare field. In a broad sense, what is required is articulation of the

nation's social goals and identification of the social programmes and priorities required for their attainment. Specifically, co-ordination in planning, policy and programmes will be necessary at a number of interlocking levels:

(a) The establishment or improvement of welfare services must be related, in the first place, to the major objectives of and programmes for national development. The latter may be relevant to the development of welfare programmes in at least three respects. First, the nature and direction of national development helps to determine the economic and social conditions and to pose the human problems with which particular welfare services will be concerned. Second, the rate of progress in economic and social development helps to determine the extent both of the demand and of the resources available for social welfare programmes. Third, other economic or social measures may be designed, on occasion, to supplement, or to serve as a substitute for, one or more welfare services.

(b) The development of welfare services must be related, in the second place, to programmes and services in closely related fields such as health, housing and education. Services in allied fields may, at times, provide at least a partial substitute for, or may require supplementation by, social welfare programmes. Welfare services are frequently associated at the operating level with programmes or facilities in other social fields. There is often, in any case, sufficient similarity, if not overlapping, in the objectives and methods of certain social services to require, at the operating level, a substantial measure of programme co-ordination and/or staff co-operation.

(c) Welfare services are affected by, and must be planned in relation to, the nation's structure of social law and custom dealing with protection of the individual and with personal relationships within the family. Welfare services for families, children and youth and the nation's legal framework are clearly interdependent with respect to such matters as marriage and divorce, the obligations of family members toward one another, inheritance of property, employment of minors, the nature and extent of the State's responsibility for the care of young children and the regulation of juveniles, and the status and protection of adults who are not competent to manage their own affairs.

(d) The development of social welfare services for families, children and youth must take account, finally, of certain intrinsic requirements within the social welfare field itself. Reference has already been made to the need to establish a national social welfare policy. If this policy is to be realistic, it should include practical arrangements for welfare planning and determination of priorities, for the education and training of required personnel, for the organization of specific services and their effective co-ordination, for the financing of the total social welfare endeavour, and for the fact-finding and research necessary to effective planning, administration and continuing evaluation of individual programmes.

6. In social welfare as in other fields, planning clearly takes place at more than one level. Planning is an essential element in the organization and evolution of a single welfare agency or service in a particular neighbourhood or community. Within the boundaries of a municipality or a group of adjacent municipalities, the local network of social welfare services may be planned by local government and/or by a local welfare council or council of social agencies. Intermediate levels of government frequently have responsibility for the planning of all

welfare programmes within their particular jurisdiction. There is, finally, the planning which is required at the national level.

7. In the organization and administration of welfare services, national, intermediate and local, there is often considerable variation within a nation - as well as among nations - in programme auspices and standards, methods of financing, recruitment and training of personnel and even in timing and priorities. Some diversity in these areas frequently produces, if it is not a prerequisite to, progress in the social welfare field. If such diversity is to be harmonized with national objectives and needs, however, government must take responsibility for the over-all development of social welfare programmes, for ensuring adequate financial resources for such programmes, and for the establishment of appropriate planning machinery. Experience indicates that a separate social welfare department, bureau or agency is likely to be needed at each level of government to carry out the specialized tasks involved.

8. One of the major responsibilities of such a department of social welfare at the national level will be to formulate and keep under continuous review a schedule of national priorities for the establishment or extension of welfare programmes and services. National priorities in the development of welfare services for families, children and youth are inevitably influenced by such factors as the prevailing economic and social philosophy; demographic factors including the growth and age composition of the population, the proportions in rural areas and urban settlements, and the rate and directions of population movement; the nature and extent of specific social problems and human needs; the degree of public support for particular services; and the stage of development in other national programmes. Within these broad limits, developing nations, in particular, may find it advisable, if not essential, to assign high priority to one or more of the following population groups or welfare programmes:

(a) Those groups whose present or potential contribution to national development is likely to be of vital importance - children and youth; girls and women especially in societies where their role and status are undergoing significant change; individuals and families migrating to urban areas in search of employment and opportunities for a better life; rural people grappling with radical changes in agricultural technology or living conditions.

(b) Those groups which may be especially vulnerable in a period of rapid development or which may be regarded as having special social or humanitarian claims on the nation - children and young people who lack a normal home life; persons with physical and mental handicaps especially, perhaps, disabled war veterans; the ill; the aged and infirm.

(c) Programmes which emphasize prevention rather than highly specialized care or expensive remedial treatment. The appropriate preventive services might include services to support and strengthen family life; group services for women involving instruction in home management, child care and training, health and sanitation, nutrition, literacy, etc.; appropriate welfare services for the young child; services for out-of-school youth combining a continuing educational experience, training in specific skills and recreation.

(d) Having in mind the relationship between expanding population and family welfare, family planning programmes where they are compatible with a country's

demographic structure and are in harmony with the moral and social values of a particular society; as well as measures designed to enhance national levels of living for growing populations by harnessing continuing advances in technology to the nation's productive processes.

(e) Those social welfare projects and programmes which stimulate citizen initiative and encourage citizen participation, including the participation of youth, in activities designed to enrich the quality of family and community life and to improve the community environment.

9. Effective social welfare services require appropriately trained and experienced personnel. Consequently, in planning welfare services for families, children and youth, adequate consideration should be given alike to probable personnel requirements and to practical possibilities for related education and training. The determination of personnel requirements is obviously not just a matter of counting the number of positions to be filled. It also involves some analysis of the major types of welfare jobs which have been established or are envisaged. In most developing countries, the most pressing personnel needs are likely to be, initially, at two widely separate levels. One is at the level of direct service to individuals, groups and communities; the other is at the advanced level of social policy development, planning, programme administration and social welfare education.

10. In the early stages of development, the relatively low level of general education and the relatively non-specialized character of most welfare services will alike dictate that most of the training for direct social welfare services should be at a fairly general and elementary level as a basis for the performance of simple functions in multi-purpose programmes or settings. As economic and social development proceeds, more specialized welfare programmes are likely to emerge; greater differentiation in job requirements will become necessary; and more specialized training will be required at a number of different but functionally related levels. 14/

11. The training of senior social welfare personnel is likely, in the first instance, to pose a more formidable challenge. In a number of developing countries, however, a worth-while start has been made through in-service training, short courses, seminars and similar devices. As experience is gained and resources permit, schools of social work and government training institutes may be established and a variety of more elaborate and extensive training programmes can be developed.

12. Regardless of the nature or level of the functions they perform or the extent and level of their previous training, social welfare personnel will require opportunities through in-service or similar training arrangements to keep abreast of changing knowledge and evolving social welfare programmes.

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14/ For a more extensive analysis of current practice and possible developments in social welfare training, see Training for Social Work - Fourth International Survey (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 65.IV.3); and the report by the Secretary-General on the training of social welfare personnel (E/CN.5/AC.12/L.6).

13. In a context of scarce resources and multiple needs, developing countries cannot afford to ignore the potential role of volunteers in the operation of their family, child and youth welfare services. Indeed, regardless of the stage of development (or of the particular economic and social system) of a country, volunteers have an important role to play in the initiation and provision of social welfare services. However, if volunteers are to make an effective contribution in the provision of welfare services, various kinds of short-term training should be provided. Volunteers also require, whenever possible, appropriate guidance and direction from qualified paid personnel.

14. Social welfare services are sometimes viewed as an institutional expression or extension of the kind of undifferentiated helping activity which occurs on a customary basis within the extended family, clan or local community. As specialization in social functions develops and an institutional framework begins to emerge, the related issues of organization and co-ordination assume increasing importance.

15. At the various operating levels, intermediate and local, there are a number of possible approaches to these problems. Staff from allied fields may be assigned to work on a team basis in a particular social programme or with respect to a particular social problem. Services in a number of allied fields may be associated in a single administrative unit or community facility. A welfare council or one or more advisory committees may be established to promote co-operation and co-ordination of effort at the operating level, as well as to encourage the further development of required welfare programmes and other social services.

16. Machinery and arrangements for co-ordination in the field, while important, are not likely to be sufficient in themselves. As already indicated, an agency is required with the authority and responsibility, as well as the technical resources, for planning national policy and programmes in social welfare. Channels for communication and co-operative action must be established between this national agency and government departments in allied fields. Above all, perhaps, the effectiveness of organizational arrangements and operating procedures in the field may depend on what might be called the administrative climate. Efforts at programme integration or co-ordination at the operating level may be frustrated by excessive centralization of decision-making, or may founder on the rocks of departmental exclusiveness and/or interdepartmental jealousies in the national government. As professional specialization increases, the difficulties of co-ordination are likely to be augmented unless mutual understanding is promoted through the content of training programmes for related social fields and disciplines.

17. Equal emphasis and attention should be given within the social welfare sector itself to adequate arrangements for co-ordination among governmental and non-governmental programmes at national, intermediate and local levels. While Governments should assume the primary responsibility as indicated in paragraphs 5 and 7 above, social planning councils or similar bodies may also play an important role in the planning and co-ordination of non-governmental welfare programmes at all levels, as well as in advising governmental bodies on these matters where appropriate. These bodies frequently include not only interested and informed citizens and representatives of non-governmental welfare services, but representatives of appropriate governmental agencies or departments.



18. Social welfare services for families, children and youth are financed, on occasion, in a variety of specific ways - with the proceeds from earmarked taxes, by government-operated lotteries, through the establishment of a national welfare foundation or trust, by direct charge to the user or indirect taxation of the users' employers, through various forms of voluntary fund raising, as part of one or more social security programmes. Each of these methods is likely to have its own distinctive advantages and its own inherent limitations, depending, in part at least, on tradition, social philosophy, structure of government and similar factors in the particular country. Other things being equal, however, the financing of government welfare programmes out of general revenues is, in practice as well as in theory, the most satisfactory approach.

19. If the tax system is inefficient or inadequate, a developing country may have no alternative other than to reserve most of its general revenues for programmes receiving a higher priority and to have recourse, in the short-run at least, to other methods of financing specific welfare and other social services. It should be recognized, on the other hand, that the planning and financing of welfare programmes should involve value judgements not only concerning priorities among competing social problems or needs, but also concerning alternative ways of distributing the financial burden. The financing of specific services from sources other than general government revenues tends to obscure, where it does not avoid, these fundamental issues by eliminating the need for periodic appropriations and the opportunity for periodic review of programmes.

20. Most developing countries do not have the financial resources, the skilled manpower or the required facilities to undertake elaborate and extensive research in the field of social welfare. Nor in the early stages of programme development is such research likely to be necessary. Evidence of the need for new welfare services may be obvious to all, or may, at most, require a simple survey of the most pressing family and community problems. An inventory of existing facilities and services may also reveal major areas of un-met needs, as well as provide the groundwork for planning a co-ordinated network of welfare programmes. If an adequate system of record-keeping is built into each new service and arrangements are made for compiling statistical and other operational data at the national level, some of the raw material required for more systematic study and analysis will begin to emerge concurrently with the capacity to make use of it effectively through a planned research programme and to apply the results appropriately in the further development of welfare policy and specific services. Programme evaluation and assessment must, in most cases, evolve in a somewhat similar fashion, beginning with individual or collective judgement based on experience and readily available information, and gradually becoming more systematic and sophisticated as the required administrative framework and procedures are developed.

21. In the evaluation of services as in other kinds of programme research, an outside consultant may be helpful in assessing the present level of performance and in suggesting procedural or substantive improvements. Assistance of this sort cannot, however, provide an adequate substitute either for the continuous fact-finding required for effective day-to-day administration of welfare services or for the gradual development of adequate research facilities and competence as an essential component of programme planning.

## IX

### Training of social welfare personnel<sup>15/</sup>

#### The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the training of social welfare personnel (E/CN.5/AC.12/L.6) and the comments of the Social Commission and its ad hoc Working Group on Social Welfare thereon,

Recognizing the rapidly expanding need for trained social welfare personnel and that appropriate training of such personnel is a key consideration in maximizing the contribution of the social welfare field to the development of human resources and raising the levels of living,

Noting the growing acceptance of social work as a distinctive discipline and as the primary element in social welfare training, as well as the widening role and increasing responsibilities of trained social workers in social welfare programmes and in related services in allied fields,

1. Commends the report of the Secretary-General and its comprehensive review of the trends and problems in the development of social welfare training programmes and the possibilities outlined for practical approaches to meeting the urgent needs for social welfare personnel particularly in developing countries, as well as the suggestions contained in chapter III for future programme developments in this field;

2. Endorses the guidelines contained in the Secretary-General's report (E/CN.5/AC.12/L.6, para. 46 (b)) for the further development, over the next five years, of the training component of the United Nations social welfare programme;

3. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To make the report on training of social welfare personnel available to Member States, drawing their attention particularly to chapter V containing suggestions for national action in the progressive development of social welfare training programmes, and also to the specialized agencies concerned and interested non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the United Nations;

(b) To include among the programme areas to be given priority during the United Nations Development Decade projects and activities designed for the further development of the training component of the United Nations social welfare programme taking into account the guidelines referred to in paragraph 2 above and the particular needs of developing countries for trained personnel in this field;

(c) To give priority to assistance to developing countries in the establishment and expansion of social welfare training programmes realistically adapted to local circumstances and social welfare manpower requirements, and particularly to assistance for social welfare training programmes for teachers and trainers, personnel for key positions in planning, policy development and administration, and for auxiliary social welfare workers;

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<sup>15/</sup> See para. 120 above.

(d) To undertake, as a basis for the preparation of the fifth quadrennial international report on training social welfare personnel, a systematic study of new approaches and experiments in social welfare training, enlisting the co-operation of interested Governments and, as appropriate, non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the United Nations actively interested in this field.

X

Reappraisal of the United Nations social service programme<sup>16/</sup>

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the reappraisal of the United Nations social service programme (E/CN.5/AC.12/L.3), the report on the United Nations social service research and publication programme (E/CN.5/AC.12/L.5), and the comments of the Social Commission and its ad hoc Group on Social Welfare thereon,

Recalling its own resolution 975 G (XXXVI) authorizing the convening of an ad hoc Group on Social Welfare to report to the Social Commission its findings as to ways in which the United Nations social service programme would be organized and strengthened to make a maximum contribution to mobilization of human resources during the United Nations Development Decade,

1. Commends the reappraisal report of the Secretary-General which clearly portrays major trends and issues in the United Nations social welfare programme;

2. Endorses the view that social welfare has an essential role in the development efforts to nations, and that the United Nations social welfare programme should be strengthened to make its maximum contribution to national development;

3. Approves the programme proposals described in paragraph 32 of the reappraisal report which emphasize broad social welfare programmes of a developmental type and provide the basic components for a United Nations policy for social welfare;

4. Emphasizes the need, as presented in the reappraisal report and supported by the ad hoc Working Group, for the study and analysis of national experience in social welfare planning and administration and as the basis for the development of guidelines useful to Governments;

5. Recommends that emphasis be placed on an organizational level for social welfare in the United Nations which will facilitate carrying out functions of leadership, programme development, research, and technical assistance in social welfare;

6. Urges that consideration be given by the appropriate authorities of the United Nations, as soon as possible, to the question of the need for substantial increases in the social welfare staff, both at Headquarters and in the regional

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<sup>16/</sup> See para. 123, above.

economic commissions, and in resources for advisory social welfare services in order to provide adequately for the expanding United Nations social welfare programmes, to meet the requests of Member States for such services, to assure the essential supporting technical services for co-operation with UNICEF, and to co-operate, as appropriate, with multilateral and regional organizations.

## XI

### Youth and national development<sup>17/</sup>

#### The Economic and Social Council,

Noting the emphasis given to the younger generation in programmes for the mobilization of human resources to achieve the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade, as set out in the Secretary-General's proposals for action (E/3613),

Recognizing that it is the young people of all nations and especially youth in the developing countries who are particularly affected by economic and social development programmes,

Considering the importance of treating the needs of youth as part of plans and programmes for the well-being and advancement of the family and the community as a whole,

Noting that the activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in several fields are of clear relevance to the welfare, education, physical and cultural development, and social participation of young people,

1. Recommends that Governments, in formulating their development plans and establishing institutional arrangements for their implementation, should take fully into account the needs of young people and their role in national development;

2. Recommends further that Governments consider, as a matter of priority, appropriate policies and measures for combating unemployment and under-employment among young people and of enabling them to participate in services to their communities;

3. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the specialized agencies, to give due attention, inter alia, by providing the services of advisers at inter-regional, regional and country levels, to:

(a) Assisting Governments, at their request, on questions of planning for the younger generation in the context of over-all development programmes and on policies and programmes for the welfare, protection, education, both in and out of school, vocational guidance and training and advancement of youth, including measures aimed at increasing the quality and scope of participation by youth in national development;

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<sup>17/</sup> See para. 126, above.

(b) Encouraging the participation of appropriate non-governmental organizations having consultative status with the United Nations, or the specialized agencies concerned with youth and voluntary service by young people, so that their experience, competence and facilities may be utilized to the fullest extent in the interest of youth;

(c) Facilitating co-operation with bilateral and appropriate multilateral programmes interested in providing assistance to developing countries in the field of youth;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to consider whether additional resources may be necessary to strengthen the capacity of the United Nations to assist Governments in this field.

## XII

### Rehabilitation of the disabled<sup>18/</sup>

#### The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 309 E (XI) and the resolution adopted by the Social Commission at its eighth session on the rehabilitation of the handicapped,

Noting the progress that has been made in the field of rehabilitation as a result of the activities of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations interested in the social, medical and vocational rehabilitation of the disabled,

Noting further the continuing importance of Recommendation 99 concerning vocational rehabilitation of the disabled, adopted by the International Labour Organisation in 1955,

Welcoming the resolution adopted by the thirteenth session of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in 1964 requesting the Director-General to give increased attention to the education of handicapped persons,

1. Calls upon Member States to accord rehabilitation services, especially the training of personnel, an appropriate place in their social programmes and draws attention to the usefulness, particularly in developing countries, of taking full account of possibilities for the establishment and extension of basic services for the disabled as part of their social programmes;

2. Requests the United Nations, the specialized agencies and interested non-governmental organizations to expand their activities in the field of rehabilitation within their priorities and available resources, in order to contribute to social and economic progress through improved quality and effectiveness of services to the disabled.

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<sup>18/</sup> See para. 147, above.

ANNEXES

Annex I

PROGRAMME OF WORK FOR 1965-1967 ADOPTED BY THE SOCIAL COMMISSION  
AT ITS SIXTEENTH SESSION

<u>Priority</u> <sup>a/</sup>	<u>Project number</u>	<u>Summary of proposals for 1965-1967</u>
	<u>A. Social survey, research and development</u>	
	1. Co-ordination of policy and action in the field	
C	1.1	The question of co-ordination of the social development programmes of the United Nations, the specialized agencies, the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development and the regional commissions will be kept under continuous review. Among other activities, it is expected that programmes and projects designed to assist Governments of Member States in the definition and implementation of planning policies in the social field (3.3, 3.5 and 6.3) will require further co-ordination.
I	1.2	Preparation of a report based on replies of Governments to an inquiry into the needs of Member States in the social field, to be utilized in connexion with the Social Commission's re-examination of the role which it should play within the framework of United Nations programmes in order to meet such needs.
C	1.3	It is planned to publish two issues of <u>The International Social Service Review</u> during the biennium.
	2. Report on the World Social Situation	
C	2.1	Work will be completed on the <u>Report on the World Social Situation</u> to be submitted to the Social Commission at its seventeenth session.

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<sup>a/</sup> In accordance with the decision of the Commission at its thirteenth session (E/3489, para. 130), continuing functions are indicated by the letter C, and priorities given to ad hoc projects are indicated by I and II; thus C, I and II correspond to the indications I, II and III used in resolution 402 (XIII) of the Economic and Social Council.

<u>Priority<sup>a/</sup></u>	<u>Project number</u>	<u>Summary of proposals for 1965-1967</u>
C	2.2	Preparations for the 1967 <u>Report on the World Social Situation</u> will go forward.
I	2.3	In co-operation with the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), a regional workshop on the subject of methods of inducing social change for over-all development will be convened in 1965 or 1966 if resources permit. This project is of immediate relevance for the <u>Report on the World Social Situation</u> which is to be submitted to the Social Commission at its seventeenth session (see project 2.1) and its follow-up.
	3.	Balanced social and economic development
II	3.1	The programme of country case studies of planning for balanced economic and social development will be concluded in 1965 with a study dealing with planning in France.
I	3.2	Further case studies of distribution of income in relation to economic growth will be undertaken in selected countries. In co-operation with the Statistical Office, interested specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations, a group of experts on this subject will be convened in 1966 to explore the relationship between income distribution and social policy; from this meeting it is hoped to derive principles and guidance for future United Nations work in this field.
I	3.3	Assistance will also be provided to Governments, upon request, through interregional advisers, in social development planning, in organizing demographic and social surveys, in participation in comprehensive advisory missions, in organizing national conferences or workshops on social development planning, in setting up training courses on a national or sub-regional basis for officials concerned with social policy, and in establishing or improving machinery for relating social planning to economic planning.
II	3.4	Regional advisers on social development planning will be provided through the regional economic commissions and/or the regional development planning institutes where required. Such advisers will assist in the training programmes of the institutes as well as provide advisory services to Governments on request. They will work closely with experts in economic planning, experts provided by ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO in sectoral planning in the social field and with UNICEF advisers on planning for children and youth.

<u>Priority<sup>a/</sup></u>	<u>Project number</u>	<u>Summary of proposals for 1965-1967</u>
II	3.5	In co-operation with the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA), and if resources permit, a meeting of experts will be held in 1966 or 1967 on techniques for integrating social programmes with economic programmes in development planning.
I	3.6	The Secretariat will prepare a report on the social targets for the second half of the Development Decade (under operative paragraphs 4 and 5 of the General Assembly resolution 1916 (XVIII)), for submission to the Commission and the Council in 1965. Further work in connexion with international and regional targets is expected to be carried out in 1966.
I	3.7	An interregional training course on social planning will be organized in 1966.
		4. Urbanization
II	4.1	The study on decentralization as a policy for dealing with social, physical and economic problems of urbanization, based on case studies and comparative analysis of experience in decentralization, will be completed in 1965 or 1966.
I	4.2	Work will be carried out on a proposed programme of research and training, in connexion with regional development projects presently under way in selected Member States, as a means of developing suggestions as to methods and techniques that could assist countries in promoting development and achieving optimum patterns of rural and urban human settlement and production activities.
I	4.3	An interregional seminar on development policies and planning in relation to urbanization will be convened in 1966.
		5. Definition and measurement of levels of living
II	5.1	It is expected that three additional country studies of levels of living will be undertaken in selected countries, in co-operation with regional economic commissions.
II	5.2	In co-operation with the Division of Human Rights and the Statistical Office, attention will be given to the question of measurement of non-material aspects of levels of living.



<u>Priority</u> <sup>a/</sup>	<u>Project number</u>	<u>Summary of proposals for 1965-1967</u>
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6. Social aspects of industrialization and resource development

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| I  | 6.1 | It is expected that further research on social planning in relation to industrial development will be required, as a follow-up to the preliminary study on the subject to be completed in 1965.  |
| I  | 6.2 | Additional case studies will be undertaken of cities and localities that have gone through or are undergoing rapid industrialization. These studies will cover the social problems that have been encountered and the various ways in which they have been dealt with in different types of cities.  |
| I  | 6.3 | A study of incentives to industrial growth will be included as Part III of the <u>Report on the World Social Situation</u> to be submitted to the Social Commission at its seventeenth session (see project 2.1). This study is being prepared in co-operation with ILO. Additional studies in this field will be oriented towards the analysis of income differentials as an incentive, or as obstacles to industrial growth and of income maldistribution as an obstacle to it.  |
| I  | 6.4 | In co-operation with the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) a sub-regional workshop on the social aspects of industrialization will be organized in 1966 or 1967, covering selected countries of North Africa (Algeria, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia), with particular reference to the social problems and implications of the rapid growth of the oil industry in some of these countries.   |
| II | 6.5 | If resources permit, a symposium on the social aspects of river basin development will be convened under the technical assistance programme in 1967 for the purpose of analysing experience already acquired on this subject in the course of implementing river development schemes. Preparatory work will begin in collaboration with the Community Development Section in 1966 through consultants selected from among persons with practical experience in advising on, or assisting in, the implementation of such projects. In this connexion, the experience of ECAFE's co-operation with the Mekong Committee in conducting social surveys will be taken into account. |

Priority<sup>a/</sup>

Project  
number

Summary of proposals for 1965-1967

7. Social consequences of disarmament

- I            7.1            Studies will be initiated on problems involved in planning the conversion to social purposes of resources now absorbed in armament. In particular, it is expected that preliminary methodological work will be started on the preparation of (a) an inventory of those needs and requirements in the social field that are potentially capable of being satisfied through an alternative use of resources released by disarmament, and (b) a study of the actual transferability and convertibility for use in the social field of resources now applied to military programmes, including questions of timing and phasing. In co-operation with the specialized agencies concerned, the feasibility of studies will be explored on the subject of the implications of disarmament for specific aspects of social development and related questions of planning.

B. Rural and community development

8. Concerted international action

- C            8.1            New efforts will be made to obtain more effective field teams with the specialized agencies, in the field of rural and community development including land tenure questions.

Close collaboration will be maintained with the World Food Programme and with UNICEF in promoting projects which can benefit from such assistance.

Special attention will be given to consultations with the Special Fund with a view to the provision of assistance to community development programmes and to social aspects of rural development programmes.

9. Principles and concepts of community development

- C            9.1            In line with the recommendations of the ad hoc Group of Experts on Community Development, special attention will be given to (a) the creation and extension of applied research facilities associated with regional and country training establishments; (b) close support to technical assistance programmes in analysing and evaluating field experience with a view, in particular, to improving their economic impact.

<u>Priority<sup>a/</sup></u>	<u>Project number</u>	<u>Summary of proposals for 1965-1967</u>
II	9.2	Preparation of a guide, in consultation with FAO and other agencies concerned and the regional economic commissions, for national Governments on the evaluation of rural and community development programmes, including land reform.
II	9.3	Co-operation will be extended to ECA in organizing a sub-regional meeting in Africa in 1965 on development of rural life and institutions.
10. Planning, organization and administration		
I	10.1	Action will be continued to complete in 1965 the study on the relationship of community development to national planning. This will be an analysis of the extent to which community development is incorporated into development plans in selected countries at different stages of development and of the way this has been done in the process of planning and implementation at the national, regional and local levels.
C	10.2	In co-operation with ECLA, Headquarters staff will continue to assist interested countries in Latin America to include community development in their over-all economic plans in the manner followed in Ecuador and Venezuela.
I	10.3	Subject to the availability of technical assistance funds a seminar will be organized in collaboration with one or more of the regional commissions in 1966-67 on the relationship of community development to national development planning.
I	10.4	It is proposed to organize in 1966 or 1967 in co-operation with ECLA a seminar or high level conference on community development in the Caribbean region.
I	10.5	(See projects 6.5 and 12.2.)
I	10.6	A study on the functions of local government authorities in community development in selected countries will be undertaken in 1966-1967 in collaboration with the Division for Public Administration.
I	10.7	Subject to the availability of technical assistance funds, a workshop will be held in co-operation with ECAFE in 1966 on the role of local government bodies, co-operatives and voluntary agencies in community development.

<u>Priority<sup>a/</sup></u>	<u>Project number</u>	<u>Summary of proposals for 1965-1967</u>
I	10.8	Co-operation will be extended to ECA in organizing a seminar in 1966 or 1967 subject to availability of funds in the technical assistance programme, on the costs and benefits of settlements and rural reorganization schemes in Africa.
11. Urban community development		
I	11.1	The case study on the relationship between urban community development and town planning which had to be postponed for lack of funds in 1964 will be undertaken in 1965. Efforts will be made to relate it closely to other activities of the Bureau of Social Affairs in the field of urbanization and in the broad area of incentives to development. A consultant will be appointed to prepare the study in co-operation with ECAFE and ECA.
I	11.2	Pilot projects will be continued and subject to requests from governments new projects will be initiated.
I	11.3	A study will be made on the ways in which the community development approach can be used to identify and meet the social needs and problems arising from the resettlement of urban populations, e.g., in slum clearance, urban renewal, etc. The study will be based on experience already gained in selected areas of both long-standing and recent urbanization.
I	11.4	It is expected that country monographs will be prepared in 1965-1966 on particular aspects of the experience of urban community development in Latin America and Asia, e.g., relationship to programmes and plans for capital formation, reduction of unemployment, the role of youth, more effective use of resources, urban land reform and housing improvement, etc., in preparation for a seminar on urban community development which may possibly be held in Central or South America in 1967.
II	11.5	A joint study will be made together with the Social Defence Unit of the application of urban community development to the prevention of juvenile delinquency. There will be consultations with UNESCO on the educational aspects. Case-material will be collected from urban community development projects and relevant social defence projects with a view to undertaking a comprehensive study during 1967-1969.

Priority<sup>a/</sup>

Project  
number

Summary of proposals for 1965-1967

12. Economic aspects of community development

II

12.1

Preliminary steps will be taken to study the contribution of community development to specific economic improvements in rural communities, e.g., increasing productivity, real incomes, capital formation and diversification of employment opportunities.

I

12.2

Further work will be undertaken to strengthen the economic aspects of community development in country programmes, particularly in regard to land reform, resettlement with World Food Programme aid where appropriate, and promotion of co-operatives. In this connexion a thorough review will be made of the experience gained by United Nations experts in various countries in increasing the economic impact of community development programmes. The experience accumulated by the experts will be used to support efforts to strengthen the economic aspects of country programmes in this field. Regional seminars and workshops are referred to in projects 10.1-10.8.

13. Land reform

I

13.1

In collaboration with FAO a World Land Reform Conference will be convened in 1966.

I

13.2

Studies will be undertaken in selected countries on the influence and relationship of land reform to social and economic development. Particular attention will be paid to those aspects emphasized by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly following the consideration of the fourth report on progress in land reform (E/4020 and Add.1 and 2).

I

13.3

In collaboration with FAO and other specialized agencies concerned, the preparation will be undertaken of the fifth report on progress in land reform to be submitted to the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly in 1968.

II

13.4

It is planned to organize, in co-operation with the regional commissions for Latin America and for Asia and the Far East, regional or national seminars or training courses on land reform in relation to community development for administrators and practitioners in this field.

<u>Priority<sup>a/</sup></u>	<u>Project number</u>	<u>Summary of proposals for 1965-1967</u>
II	13.5	In consultation with the Office of Social Affairs of the United Nations European Office in Geneva, a seminar on community development including its relationship to co-operatives and land reform will be organized for European countries in 1966.
I	13.6	A study on the planning of population settlement in new rural communities will be undertaken in co-operation with FAO with special reference to the social aspects which, in addition to the agricultural-technical side, need to be considered in the planning and execution of settlement projects.
14. Popular participation in community development		
I	14.1	In consultation with UNESCO and a regional commission, it is planned to organize a seminar in 1966 or 1967 on the participation of youth in community development activities.
II	14.2	At the request of Governments, pilot projects will be undertaken in co-operation with UNESCO to demonstrate the contribution of youth in community development activities.
I	14.3	A study will be undertaken on the relationship of popular participation in community development to motivation for development and to development planning at the regional, national and local levels.
15. Training		
I	15.1	The United Nations will undertake an evaluation of its contribution to the two regional training centres for education for community development in Mexico and the United Arab Republic during 1965-1966, and will consult with UNESCO and co-operating agencies on future joint support to training activities in these regions.
I	15.2	Co-operation will be extended to ECAFE in the organization of a training institute for instructors and/or high level community development personnel from Asian countries in 1966. Co-operation also will be extended to ECLA in the organization of national and regional courses on community planning and development in 1966-1967.

<u>Priority<sup>a/</sup></u>	<u>Project number</u>	<u>Summary of proposals for 1965-1967</u>
I	15.3	An interregional seminar will be organized in 1966 or 1967 on the training of administrative and supervisory personnel for community development. It is intended to review recent developments in training programmes in the various countries as well as the results of regional and national seminars, conferences and training courses held over the past several years, in order to utilize available experience on an interregional basis to provide guidance for training programmes for community development supervisors and administrators.
		C. <u>Social welfare services</u>
		16. Co-ordinated international action
C	16.1	The co-ordination of the work of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies will be continued through meetings of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) and its working groups and through co-operation in studies, meetings and consultations in the field on projects of common concern. Technical co-operation with UNICEF will continue to receive high priority in order to give effective assistance in the preparation and implementation of UNICEF-aided projects in the fields of family and child welfare, planning for children and youth and other projects which have important social welfare aspects. As requested by the Executive Board, during 1965-1966 criteria will be developed and procedures established for continuing assessment of family, youth and child welfare programmes, including training of social welfare personnel, and in co-operation with UNICEF and the specialized agencies concerned, an assessment of the UNICEF programme for family and child welfare will be completed for consideration by the Executive Board at its meeting in June 1966. Co-operation with the regional economic commissions will be further extended.
I	16.2	Report to the seventeenth session of the Social Commission and the forty-first session of the Economic and Social Council on the results of consultations and steps contemplated in connexion with convening in 1967 or 1968 a conference of Ministers and their senior advisers responsible for social welfare.

<u>Priority</u> <sup>a/</sup>	<u>Project number</u>	<u>Summary of proposals for 1965-1967</u>
	17.	<u>Planning, organization and administration</u>
C	17.1	As a continuing activity, relevant information on planning, organization and administration of social services will be assembled and analysed for use in connexion with various research and technical assistance projects, consultations with Governments, programme planning and technical co-operation with UNICEF.
I	17.2	Study on the role of industrial social services in relation to integrated national social services to be completed in co-operation with ILO.
I	17.3	An interregional meeting on the patterns of organization and administration of social services will be organized in 1966 in co-operation with the Division for Public Administration. The discussions will be based <u>inter alia</u> upon an analysis of case studies in selected countries. Participants will be invited from countries with different social systems and patterns of organization and administration, and at various stages of economic development. Also, at the regional level a seminar for African countries on organization and administration of family, child and youth welfare services will be organized in 1966 by ECA with the co-operation of the Bureau of Social Affairs.
I	17.4	Study of the planning of social services in the context of development planning with particular reference to methods and techniques, criteria for establishing priorities and evaluating implementation. This study will be initiated in 1965 for completion in 1966. It is proposed that one regional meeting be organized in 1967, in co-operation with ECAFE.
I	17.5	Study of the content of social services in relation to housing and physical planning and of methods of providing such services. This will be completed during the biennium.
II	17.6	Review of experiences in the application of social group work as a method of providing social welfare services in different settings in developing countries. This would be designed to obtain information on effective ways of adapting group work theory and practice for implementation of social service programmes under various local circumstances. Subject to available resources this project would be carried out in 1966-1967 in co-operation with interested voluntary organizations.



<u>Priority<sup>a/</sup></u>	<u>Project number</u>	<u>Summary of proposals for 1965-1967</u>
18. Family and child welfare		
I	18.1	The biennial questionnaire on new developments in family, youth and child welfare and in the planning, organization and administration of social services for the period 1964-1965 will be sent to Governments early in 1966. The information and data to be requested through this questionnaire will have immediate relevance for the research projects and operational activities in the work programme of the Social Commission in the social welfare field, for planning and implementation of the technical assistance programme and for technical co-operation with UNICEF.
I	18.2	An <u>ad hoc</u> inter-agency meeting on youth will be convened in 1965, as requested by the ACC at its meeting in October 1964. Particular attention will be given to the role of youth in national development.
II	18.3	Preparation of monographs on the development and operation of welfare services for families, children and youth in selected countries at different stages of development, in order to provide more specific information as a basis for national social welfare planning, including appropriate priorities and allocations of resources.
I	18.4	Study of the effects on family life of rapid population growth, urbanization and labour mobility and of the social welfare measures required to assist families in these circumstances.
I	18.5	Study of the social welfare needs and problems of youth, and various methods and approaches to provision of youth services, including use of volunteers, particularly in urban areas. Subject to the appointment of an interregional adviser, the study will be undertaken in 1966, to assist Governments in the development of youth policies and programmes and to provide guidance for the strengthening of advisory services to Governments in this field.
19. Training for social work		
II	19.1	An interregional meeting on the subject of the Fifth International Survey of Training for Social Work, as determined by the Commission, will be organized in 1966. This will be done in co-operation with appropriate international professional

Priority<sup>a/</sup>      Project  
number

Summary of proposals for 1965-1967

organizations in consultative status with the United Nations. It will be planned in relation to the thirteenth International Congress of Schools of Social Work and the thirteenth International Conference of Social Work to be held in Washington, D.C., August-September 1966, in order to take advantage of the attendance of outstanding leaders in this field from all parts of the world.

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| I | 19.2 | The study on training for senior social welfare personnel will focus on the content and methods of training social welfare personnel for key positions at policy and administrative levels and will be completed in 1966. It will be based, <u>inter alia</u> , on results of seminars convened under the European social welfare programme, the inter-regional workshop, a regional seminar to be organized on this subject by ECAFE and other relevant projects undertaken by the regional economic commissions.   |
| C | 19.3 | Development of social welfare training materials adapted to local needs will be undertaken as a continuing activity designed to encourage and assist in the development and adaptation of training materials suited to local circumstances and the nature of the training required. It will be carried out in part on a national basis through technical assistance advisers, through regional projects activities of the regional economic commissions and in co-operation with international professional organizations concerned (see also project 19.4). |
| I | 19.4 | It is expected that the training kit for family, child and youth welfare personnel will be completed in 1965-1966.   |
| I | 19.5 | A systematic study of new approaches and experiments in social welfare training, enlisting the co-operation of interested Governments and, as appropriate, non-governmental organizations actively interested in this field. This study will serve as the basis for the fifth international report on training social welfare personnel.   |
| I | 19.6 | Regional or sub-regional training centres for social welfare trainers and youth welfare trainers and supervisors will be established in Asia and Africa by the regional economic commissions with the co-operation of the Bureau of Social Affairs.  |

<u>Priority<sup>a/</sup></u>	<u>Project</u>
	<u>number</u>

Summary of proposals for 1965-1967

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| I  | 19.7 | In co-operation with interested Governments, a systematic study will be undertaken during the biennium of the content and methods of training programmes, at different educational levels, of social welfare personnel in developing countries. The study is designed to test the suitability and effectiveness of such programmes in relation to the prevailing social and economic situation and the personnel requirements of welfare programmes, particularly those that may have a wider impact on levels of living. Special attention will be given to training programmes for workers in rural areas. |
| I  | 19.8 | A seminar for teaching staff of social welfare training programmes in African countries will be organized in 1965 by ECA with the co-operation of the Bureau of Social Affairs and UNICEF.   |
| II | 19.9 | A study tour for senior social welfare educators and family and child welfare personnel will be organized in 1967 by ECAFE with the co-operation of the Bureau of Social Affairs and the Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations, subject to the availability of funds.  |

20. Rehabilitation of the handicapped

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| C | 20.1 | The seventh issue of the "Summary of information on projects and activities in the field of rehabilitation of the disabled" will be published in February 1965 and the eighth issue in February 1966. Co-ordinated action will continue through frequent contacts with ILO, WHO and UNESCO and with the major non-governmental organizations making up the Conference of World Organizations Interested in the Handicapped. Particular attention will be paid to the pooling of resources in field projects and to the co-ordination of approaches to policies regarding preventive and other services affecting the disabled in countries at an early stage of development. |
| I | 20.2 | In the series of monographs on rehabilitation centres, two parts (IV and V) will be published in 1965-1966, one on social services for the disabled and the other on psychological aspects of rehabilitation. Work will also begin on part VI dealing with prostheses for lepers.  |

<u>Priority<sup>a/</sup></u>	<u>Project number</u>	<u>Summary of proposals for 1965-1967</u>
I	20.3	A survey will be made, with the co-operation of the Committee on Prostheses, Braces and Technical Aids of the International Society for Rehabilitation of the Disabled, on the methods and standards of training of personnel working in prosthetic workshops. It will deal with thirty countries from Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America, which participated in the International Seminar on Prosthetics in Denmark in 1964 and on the basis of this survey, suggested minimum standards for training will be worked out.
II	20.4	United Nations advisers assisting countries in organizing rehabilitation services will be asked to examine this question if the requesting Government agrees. At a later stage, if experience warrants, a study will be prepared.
I	20.5	A seminar for national directors of major rehabilitation programmes for the disabled will be held in Denmark in 1966. It will be organized with the co-operation of the specialized agencies concerned, and also with some international non-governmental organizations. The participants will come from countries in Africa, Asia, the Middle East and Latin America, in which major rehabilitation programmes are in existence.
I	20.6	Co-operation will be extended to ECA in the organization of a regional seminar for Africa in 1966 or 1967 in the organization and administration of rehabilitation programmes.
I	20.7	A study tour to observe rehabilitation programmes and services is planned for 1965 in the USSR and Poland. It is planned to include thirty-five participants from Africa, Asia, the Middle East and Latin America.
21. Social aspects of migration		
I	21.1	It is expected that a meeting of the International Council of Voluntary Agencies will be convened in 1965. This organization replaces the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations Interested in Migration previously sponsored by the United Nations and the ILO every two years.

D. Social Defence

22. Co-ordinated international action

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| C | 22.1 | Continuing close collaboration with the specialized agencies concerned with the prevention of juvenile delinquency is taking place in preparation for the Third United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders. It is intended that the next inter-agency meeting dealing with this subject should take place early in 1966.  |
| I | 22.2 | In 1965, the documentation prepared by non-governmental organizations for the Third United Nations Congress will be reviewed and disseminated as Congress background documentation. Executive meetings of non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the United Nations will take place within the framework of this Congress, to be held in Stockholm in August 1965. Selected non-governmental organizations having special competence and capacity for the assignment will be called upon in 1965 and 1966 to assist in the preparatory work (including documentation) for the second meeting of the United Nations Consultative Group to take place early in 1967. |

23. Ad hoc Advisory Committee of Experts

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| C | 23.1 | The eighth session of the <u>ad hoc</u> Advisory Committee of Experts will be held late in 1965, largely to serve as a preparatory committee for the meeting of the United Nations Consultative Group early in 1967, but also to advise the Secretariat on certain items of the work programme. |
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24. United Nations Consultative Group

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| C | 24.1 | The second meeting of the United Nations Consultative Group, reconstituted in 1960 as a single world-wide group, and, on the basis of the proposal of the Consultative Group itself, scheduled to meet only once every five years, mid-way between Congresses, will be convened early in 1967. In keeping with resolutions 934 (XYXV) of the Economic and Social Council and 1918 (XVIII) of the General Assembly, the Consultative Group will take up the |
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<u>Priority</u> <sup>a/</sup>	<u>Project</u> <u>number</u>
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Summary of proposals for 1965-1967

question of capital punishment so that the Council and the Assembly will have the benefit of the Group's views as proposed in those resolutions. The Group will also examine the implementation of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners on the basis of reports from governments to the Secretariat, as called for by Council resolution 663 C (XXIV). The Group will also deal with the development of personnel training methods and programmes in the social defence field.

25. National correspondents

C            25.1

In connexion with the Third United Nations Congress in 1965, a special meeting of national correspondents participating in the Congress will be convened to discuss the operation of the system of national correspondents and to strengthen this procedure. In 1965 and 1966 national correspondents will be called upon to assist the Secretariat in gathering data on items to be considered by the Consultative Group and by policy making organs of the United Nations, including capital punishment, the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, and personnel training methods and programmes.

26. Prevention of crime

I            26.1

The revised edition of the Asian Survey of Juvenile Delinquency will be published in 1965.

A comparable survey with respect to the countries of Africa will be undertaken in 1966.

I            26.2

Five of the remaining seven comparable national reports on the real extent of juvenile delinquency as well as the extent to which changes in the delinquency rates may be due to economic, social and/or psychological causes are expected to be completed in 1965. Upon the completion of the reports, a small meeting of the research directors concerned, plus three or four other experts, will be convened in 1966 to analyse and synthesize the findings of the national case studies in order to formulate general conclusions and recommendations.

<u>Priority</u> <sup>a/</sup>	<u>Project number</u>	<u>Summary of proposals for 1965-1967</u>
I	26.3	Limited case studies of social change in relation to trends in criminality will be undertaken with the collaboration of the Asia and Far East Institute. Depending upon developments concerning the Latin American Institute, action on this item also will be undertaken in Latin America.
I	26.4	The report on programmes for the prevention and treatment of crime by young adults will be published in French and Spanish early in 1965 for consideration at the Stockholm Congress.
II	26.5	In 1966 or 1967 the survey of <u>Probation and Related Measures</u> , published in 1951 and now out of date and out of print, will be brought up to date and reissued.
II	26.6	Collaboration in the preparation of the study on urban community development and the prevention of juvenile delinquency. (See project 11.5).
27. Treatment of offenders		
I	27.1	Personnel training methods and programmes will receive special attention at the Third United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders. Moreover, the training of personnel to organize and conduct research as well as to utilize research findings will be given attention at the special Interregional Meeting of Criminological Research Directors to take place in Copenhagen in July 1965. Since personnel training methods and programmes will be one of the topics to be dealt with by the United Nations Consultative Group at its meeting early in 1967, the Secretariat will undertake, in 1966, with the collaboration of appropriate specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations, the preparation of documentation on this question as well as the dissemination of materials in this field in line with the recommendations made by the <u>ad hoc</u> Advisory Committee (see E/CN.5/371, para. 81) (see project 24.1).
C	27.2	Survey of the implementation of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners. Member Governments are requested, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 663 C (XXIV), to report to the United Nations every five years on progress made with regard to the application of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners.

Priority<sup>a/</sup>

Project  
number

Summary of proposals for 1965-1967

Thus far, an analysis of progress achieved and of impediments preventing the full application of the rules has not been made. During the period 1965-1966 the Secretariat will undertake this project on the basis of suggestions made by the ad hoc Advisory Committee of Experts (see E/CN.5/371, para. 79) and the findings will be presented to the United Nations Consultative Group for examination and recommendation at its meeting early in 1967 (see project 24.1 above).

I            27.3            Subject to the availability of technical assistance funds, a study tour of selected Arab States will take place in 1966 or 1967 to acquaint administrators and policy-makers with exceptional and successful innovations in the handling of juvenile and adult offenders.

I            27.4            Assistance will be given to the Narcotics Division on a project in the work programme of the Narcotics Commission, and in collaboration with the World Health Organization on a study tour of treatment and rehabilitation programmes for drug addicts in Asian countries. Since, for many countries, the rehabilitation of addicts is the responsibility of prison administrators, the social defence field shares an interest in these questions. It is intended that the staff of the Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders or an appropriately qualified person to be provided by the United Nations should co-operate in this study tour.

28. Capital punishment

I            28.1            Under General Assembly resolution 1918 (XVIII) a study supplementary to the one published under the title Capital Punishment (Sales No. 62.IV.2) on new developments with respect to the law and practice concerning the death penalty will be prepared in 1965-1966 for consideration by the Consultative Group in 1967 and subsequently by the Economic and Social Council.

29. Regional institutes

C            29.1            The Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, in Fuchu, Japan, will continue to hold three international training courses a year. The programme is designed to provide training at different levels for persons



Priority<sup>a/</sup>

Project  
number

Summary of proposals for 1965-1967

working in the social defence field in the Asia and Far East region. It is hoped that more research can be carried out with respect to social change in relation to trends in criminality (project 26.3) in the 1965-1967 period. It is planned that the Institute will prepare the revision of the Comparative Survey on Juvenile Delinquency for Asia (project 26.1). Furthermore, it is intended that the Institute will continue to be concerned with collecting basic information on trends, practices, policies and programmes, in countries of the region and elsewhere, and classifying and disseminating such information. In addition, various types of monographs (research and other) will be published from time to time.

- I                    29.2                    With respect to Latin America, the establishment of an institute having functions similar to the above Institute is still being considered under the United Nations technical assistance programme. It is planned to organize a Latin American regional training course in 1966 under technical assistance, in connexion with the regional institute, if established.
- I                    29.3                    Co-operation will be continued with the National Centre of Social and Criminological Research in Cairo, for assistance to Arab States and some African countries, and with the Economic Commission for Africa regarding regional activities in Africa.
- In 1965 and 1966, assistance will be given to the International Children's Centre in connexion, respectively with a training course for "éducateurs" and a second training course for juvenile court judges.
- In 1966, assistance will be given to a training course for African participants to be organized by the International Society of Criminology.

30. International Review of Criminal Policy

- C                    30.1                    The 1965 issue of the International Review of Criminal Policy (No. 23) will be devoted to the organization of research and the utilization of research findings in the development of policy in the social defence field. It is intended that the present system of publishing the International Review of Criminal Policy once a year in three separate language editions, as initiated in 1963 on the recommendation of the ad hoc Advisory Committee of Experts, will be continued. It is intended that the 1966 issue should

Priority<sup>a/</sup>

Project  
number

Summary of proposals for 1965-1967

be devoted to topics to be taken up by the United Nations Consultative Group so that this publication may serve, in addition to its general purpose, as background documentation for the meeting of that body. The bibliography will continue to be published separately annually.

31. Third United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

C

31.1

This Congress, called for by General Assembly resolution 415 (V), will take place in Stockholm from 9 to 18 August 1965. It is of central importance to the United Nations social defence programme and is expected to be attended by up to 1,200 specialists in this field. The meeting has been organized on the basis of the suggestions made by the ad hoc Advisory Committee of Experts (E/CN.5/371, paras. 35-69). The report of the Congress will be prepared in the late months of 1965 with publication set for 1966.

32. Administrative assessment of the organizational arrangements for the United Nations social defence programme

I

32.1

The report on this project was completed in the spring of 1964 and circulated by the Secretary-General at that time (E/CN.5/383 and Add.1). After consideration by the Social Commission, it will be submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-ninth session.

33. Traffic in Persons

II

33.1

A small meeting at the expert level will be convened under the European social welfare programme in 1966 to assess trends in policy and programme in the field of traffic in persons and prostitution.

34. Interregional Meeting on Research

I

34.1

A small interregional meeting of criminological research directors will take place in Copenhagen, Denmark from 18 July to 1 August 1965, to be followed by a one-week study tour in Norway and Sweden. The meeting will deal with research methodology as well as the utilization of research in policy formulation and implementation.

## Annex II

### FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE DECISIONS TAKEN BY THE SOCIAL COMMISSION AT ITS SIXTEENTH SESSION

1. During its session, the Social Commission had before it several draft resolutions, which would have financial and administrative implications, if adopted, and add to the priority work programme of the Commission. The resolutions and the related financial implications are set out below.

#### A. Social development - Concerted practical action in the social field

##### Research-training programme on regional development (E/CN.5/L.286)

2. The draft resolution in document E/CN.5/L.286 requests the Secretary-General (a) to prepare a draft programme of research and training in connexion with regional development projects presently under way in selected Member States as a means of developing suggestions as to methods and techniques that could assist countries in promoting development and achieving optimum patterns of rural and urban human settlement, and (b) to make arrangements to provide for the United Nations the necessary resources, including consultant services within the limits of the United Nations budget or from outside sources, to enable it to prepare the research-training programme.

3. The tasks arising from this resolution would fall into two phases: an initial phase, covering the planning of the programme, and the preparation of a report to the seventeenth session of the Social Commission. The second phase would be based on the outline plan drawn up in the first phase, and the comments thereon by the Social Commission, the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, the Committee on Industrial Development and the Economic and Social Council.

4. For the initial phase of planning the programme called for in the draft resolution, it would be necessary to supplement the resources available to the Secretariat by the employment of a senior consultant who would visit selected projects, consult with the regional secretariats and the regional institutes and prepare an outline of a plan for consideration and elaboration by a panel of experts. Having regard to the fact that a progress report is required by early next year for consideration by the Social Commission, the consultant will have to commence work in the latter half of 1965 and consultations with the panel of expert advisers will have to be programmed for early 1966.

6. Assuming that the services of the consultant would be required for a period of twelve months from the latter half of 1965 (four months in 1965 and eight in 1966), and that fees and possibly travel to Headquarters will have to be paid to the expert panel which would review and advise on the outline of the programme, a total cost of \$US50,000 is foreseen. This would be spread over 1965 and 1966, and will comprise:

	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u> (In US dollars)	<u>Total</u>
Fees of the consultant at \$1,500 per month	\$ 9,000	\$16,000	\$25,000
Travel for consultant and staff	\$ 4,000	\$ 6,000	\$10,000
Fees and travel for the expert panel		\$11,000	\$11,000
Secretariat assistance	\$ 1,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 4,000
	<hr/> \$14,000	<hr/> \$36,000	<hr/> \$50,000

6. As regards that part of the expenses falling in 1965, the Secretary-General would endeavour to meet them, within the total resources available to him for 1965. For 1966, he would expect to carry out the necessary work within his budget estimates for 1966 provided that the Commission assigns a sufficiently high priority to this work to permit deferral of other priority work now programmed for that year.

7. No estimates have been prepared for the implementation of the second phase of the programme since such estimates and proposals for sources of financing would form part of the report called for in operative paragraph 3 of the draft resolution.

B. Social Welfare Services - Family, Child and Youth Welfare Services  
(E/CN.5/L.293)

8. The draft resolution requests the Secretary-General: (a) to undertake the preparation of monographs on the development and operation of welfare services for families, children and youth in selected countries at different stages of development and (b) to undertake studies of (i) the effects on family life of rapid population growth, urbanization and labour mobility and of the social welfare measures required to assist families in these circumstances; (ii) the effective use of volunteers, especially in social welfare programmes concerned with youth development; and (iii) the social welfare needs and problems of youth, and suitable welfare programmes to meet these needs.

9. As regards the preparation of the monographs, the Secretary-General envisages the eventual completion of twelve country studies, to be prepared over the 1967-1968 period, utilizing, as necessary, outside consultant services. At an average cost of \$1,000 per monograph, the Secretary-General would estimate a total expenditure of about \$12,000 for these monographs, half of which would arise in 1967 and half in 1968. Necessary provisions would be included, in due course, in the budgets for the years concerned.

10. With respect to the study in para. 8 (b) (i) above, the Secretary-General feels that it would make a valuable addition to the work programme. If it is included in the programme, and high priority is assigned to it, an additional expenditure of \$16,000 would arise for consultant services and travel (\$8,000 in 1966 and a similar sum in 1967). On the other hand, the Social Commission may wish to substitute this project for one of a less urgent nature, in which case there would be no additional budgetary requirements.

11. The Secretary-General would propose deferring the study requested in para. 8 (b) (ii) above until 1968, but in the meantime the subject would be taken into account in connexion with other relevant studies.

12. The study called for in para. 8 (b) (iii) above is already included in the proposed work programme for 1965-1967 (see annex I, project 18.5) and thus would be covered within existing resources.

C. Reappraisal of the United Nations Social Service Programme (E/CN.5/L.295)

13. The Secretary-General has examined para. 6 of draft resolution E/CN.5/L.295 which

"Urges that consideration be given by the appropriate authorities of the United Nations to the question of the need for substantial increases in the social welfare staff, both at Headquarters and in the regional economic commissions, and in resources for advisory social welfare services in order to provide adequately for the expanding United Nations social welfare programmes, to meet the requests of Member States for such services, to assure the essential supporting technical services for co-operation with UNICEF, and to co-operate, as appropriate, with multilateral and regional organizations."

In the absence of any determination on the work programme for 1965-67 it is not possible to provide estimates of additional costs which would be required "to provide adequately for the expanding social welfare programmes". The Secretary-General is basing his 1966 budget estimates for social welfare services on the present staff complement at Headquarters for this work (eleven professional staff members including rehabilitation staff). No information is available at present concerning plans of regional economic commissions for expansion of social welfare staff.

14. As regards technical assistance in the field of social welfare, plans for assistance under the regular programme (Part V of United Nations Budget Estimates) are encompassed within the level established for the past three years. However, this level does not make it possible to finance some of the requests for country projects or proposals for regional seminars and training courses.

ANNEX III

DRAFT RESOLUTIONS DEFERRED BY THE SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR  
CONSIDERATION AT ITS SEVENTEENTH SESSION

A

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT<sup>a/</sup>

Co-operation for economic and social development

The Social Commission,

Having examined the documents prepared by the Secretary-General for its debate at its sixteenth session on the important question of social development,

Emphasizing the importance which it attaches to the United Nations Development Decade and the International Co-operation Year,

Recommends that the Economic and Social Council should adopt the following resolution:

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling that the Charter establishes as one of the purposes of the United Nations the achievement of international co-operation in solving problems of an economic and social character,

Considering that maximum possible advantage should be taken of the favourable atmosphere created by the Development Decade and the International Co-operation Year for the promotion of economic and social development through the effective application of modern technological resources, along the lines laid down by the Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of Less Developed Areas,

Considering also that there should be close co-operation between the different organizations of the United Nations family and their organs in planning this basic economic and social development,

Taking into account the vast experience of the industrialized countries as regards development policies and the types of enterprise suitable for development, and the desirability of establishing objective standards of assessment which would be of guidance to the developing countries in taking their decisions in the economic and social fields,

Taking into account also the fact that it is highly desirable in the interest of world peace that the developed countries, instead of competing with each other to establish in other countries their own methods and patterns of development, should co-operate in the common task of evaluating objectively their respective

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a/ Draft resolution introduced by Honduras, and issued under the symbol E/CN.5/L.287.

patterns and methods and should help to elaborate other patterns and methods more suited to different situations and to modern technology, for the benefit of the less developed countries and their own under-developed regions,

Reiterating its concern at the fact that two thirds of mankind are ill-fed and exist at a low level of living, and considering that it is therefore urgent to ensure complementary and balanced economic and social development and to that end to make a co-ordinated effort on a much greater scale than at present, with greater international co-operation and greater integration of United Nations resources,

1. Decides to draw up an integrated plan of research and experimental models for economic and social development through international co-operation and greater co-ordination of the resources of the United Nations family, with a view to the maximum possible advantage being taken of the achievements of modern science and technology for the development of the less developed countries and regions;

2. Requests the Secretary-General - as the first stage of this plan - to invite the United Nations Training and Research Institute:

(a) To carry out an inquiry among Member States, requesting Governments to describe the types of enterprise - particularly individual, small-scale and co-operative enterprises, and especially in the fields of agriculture and the production of equipment for the industrialization of agriculture - which have achieved the greatest economic and social results in their respective countries, and to summarize, giving precise information, their most important characteristics and their systems of management, indicating to what extent they consider that the principles involved could be applied in the development of less advanced countries and areas;

(b) To systematize in brief and practical form, in co-operation with the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, with the specialized agencies, particularly UNESCO, FAO and the ILO, with the regional economic commissions and with industrialization and planning institutes, principles for the immediate application of modern science and technology to economic and social development and the creation of models for such development; norms for the integrated teaching of these principles through mass campaigns, and techniques for the most rapid possible application of these principles with a view to increasing the efficiency and productivity of individual and collective enterprises of various types and to bringing about a form of development directed towards the achievement of the highest degree of social justice;

3. Requests the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance to include among their new objectives - taking into account the results of the above-mentioned inquiry and the principles referred to - the objective of establishing in the field experimental models of enterprises - preferably agricultural enterprises related to the industrialization of agriculture and the exploitation of basic natural resources - which will satisfy the following criteria: minimum administrative complexity, minimum investment, maximum productivity and maximum social justice;

4. Recommends that Member States should co-operate in the study and creation of new model enterprises such as might contribute towards their general development plans or raise levels of living in their backward or impoverished regions;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to report on the progress of this work to the forthcoming session of the Economic and Social Council and to the General Assembly at its twenty-first session.

B

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT<sup>b/</sup>

The Social Commission,

Having examined the report on the review of Economic and Social Council resolution 496 (XVI) in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1916 (XVIII) (E/CN.5/388 and Corr.1),

Requests the Economic and Social Council to adopt the following resolution:

The Economic and Social Council,

Having regard to the 1963 Report on the World Social Situation,

Noting the unsatisfactory social progress in many parts of the world during the past decade,

Recalling that in its resolution 1916 (XVIII) the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Economic and Social Council to review its resolution 496 (XVI) of 31 July 1963, entitled "Programme of concerted practical action in the social field of the United Nations and the specialized agencies", in the light of the 1963 Report on the World Social Situation and of the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade,

Convinced that the activity of the United Nations in the social field should be concentrated primarily upon those effective measures which are directed towards accelerated economic and social development, especially in the developing countries,

1. Invites the Secretary-General and requests the specialized agencies to be guided, in rendering assistance to Governments, by the following general principles:

(a) The inter-relationship between economic and social factors and the favourable consequences for social progress which are attendant upon planned expansion of the economy required that economic development and social development should proceed in concert, with a rise in the level of living as their aim; projects to be financed by the United Nations and the specialized agencies should be chosen with this inter-relationship in mind;

(b) Such projects should be co-ordinated with unified plans for economic and social development to be worked out by each Government receiving assistance;

(c) Such projects should yield rapid and lasting results and affect the greatest possible number of people;

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b/ Draft resolution submitted by Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and issued under the symbol E/CN.5/L.290.



(d) Such projects should be suited to the geographical, economic and demographic conditions prevailing in the country concerned; investigations into these conditions, which are vital to the effective execution of the individual projects, should be carried out without, however, delaying the adoption of measures to meet urgent needs;

(e) Such projects should take into account the importance of structural changes in the economic and the social sector for the achievement of social progress;

(f) Such projects should be based upon the need to mobilize national resources on a wide front and to encourage the creative initiative of the entire people in order to achieve social progress;

(g) Such projects should take into account the importance of making the widest possible use of the experience gained by those countries which, in a short time, have solved their social problems in the interests of the entire people;

2. Considers that the programme of concerted practical action in the social field should concentrate on projects aimed at the solution of the following problems:

(a) Elimination of the pernicious influence and effects of colonialism on the economies and the social conditions of the population of the developing countries;

(b) Support for and consolidation of the national economic development of the developing countries, with complete maintenance of their sovereignty over their natural wealth and resources and the utilization thereof for the improvement of the social conditions and level of living of the population of these countries;

(c) Study of the social aspects of industrialization;

(d) A radical solution of the agricultural problem through the introduction of democratic and effective land reform in the interests of the landless, the small farmers and the hired agricultural workers;

(e) Measures to support and promote the co-operative movement among the working people, an important factor in accelerating economic and social progress, especially as regards the establishment, development and encouragement of producers' co-operatives;

(f) Measures for the equitable distribution of the national income and for a systematic increase in the allocations for welfare and social purposes;

(g) The strengthening of the role of the State and the public sector in economic and social development and in the development of comprehensive planning for rapid and steady economic and social progress;

(h) Study of the social consequences of disarmament;

(i) Eradication of illiteracy, establishment and expansion of a national system of schools at all levels on the basis of free education available to all; accelerated and intensive training of national cadres, including specialists for industry, agriculture, public health, public administration and social institutions;

(j) The raising of the level of employment, the elimination of unemployment, especially among the young, the strengthening and augmenting of the rights of trade unions and their role in the solution of economic problems and in the defence of the rights and interests of the working people;

(k) Improvement of the level of public health, especially in the developing countries, and development at the national level of medical services accessible to all and, where possible, free; campaigns against diseases which are a serious problem in particular countries or regions;

(l) Establishment, expansion and improvement of a system of social security based on the principle that every person who lives on his earnings, and his dependants, shall, if he is permanently or temporarily disabled, be entitled to reasonable allowances and benefits which take into account the cost of living;

(m) Special working conditions, medical care and allowances for women (especially pregnant women and mothers), young people, children and persons with a limited working capacity;

(n) Improvement of housing construction and facilities, including campaigns against speculation in housing, high land rents and high housing rentals, with special attention to the needs of low-income population groups.

3. Requests the Secretary-General, after consulting Governments and specialized agencies, to prepare a plan of specific measures in the social field for the second half of the Development Decade and to submit this plan to the Social Commission and the Economic and Social Council for consideration and to the General Assembly for adoption in 1966.

# ANNEX IV

## LIST OF DOCUMENTS BEFORE THE SOCIAL COMMISSION AT ITS SIXTEENTH SESSION

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Agenda item</u>	<u>Title of document</u>
A/CONF.26/INF.1/ Rev.1	4 ( <u>b</u> )	Third United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders
E/3858	7	Report of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning on its second session ( <u>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh session, Supplement No. 12</u> )
E/CN.5/371	4 ( <u>b</u> )	Report of the <u>ad hoc</u> Advisory Committee of Experts on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, 7-16 January 1963
E/CN.5/383 and Add.1	4 ( <u>a</u> )	Assessment of arrangements for carrying out United Nations responsibilities in the field of the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders: note by the Secretary-General
E/CN.5/384	2	Provisional annotated agenda of the sixteenth session
E/CN.5/384/Rev.1	2	Agenda of the sixteenth session as adopted
E/CN.5/385	3	World Land Reform Conference: note by the Secretary-General
E/CN.5/386	3	The impact of land reform on economic and social development: note by the Secretary-General
E/CN.5/387	5 ( <u>b</u> )	Methods of determining social allocations: report of the Secretary-General
E/CN.5/388 and Corr.1	5 ( <u>c</u> )	Concerted practical action in the social field of the United Nations and the specialized agencies - review of Economic and Social Council resolution 496 (XVI) in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1916 (XVIII): note by the Secretary-General
E/CN.5/389	5 ( <u>a</u> )	United Nations Research Institute for Social Development - first progress report (1 July 1964-1 February 1965)

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Agenda item</u>	<u>Title of document</u>
E/CN.5/390 and Add.1	8	Progress made by the United Nations in the social field during the period 1 January 1963-31 December 1964 and proposals for the programme of work 1965-1967: report of the Secretary-General
E/CN.5/391	7 ( <u>a</u> )	Report of the second session of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning: note by the Secretary-General
E/CN.5/392	7 ( <u>b</u> )	Social aspects of housing and urban development: note by the Secretary-General
E/CN.5/393 ST/TAO/M/26	5 ( <u>b</u> )	Administrative aspects of social planning: note by the Secretary-General
E/CN.5/394 and Corr.1	5 ( <u>c</u> )	Preliminary report on targets of social development: report of the Secretary-General
E/CN.5/395 and Corr.1	6	Report to the Social Commission of the <u>ad hoc</u> Working Group on Social Welfare (26-30 April 1965)
E/CN.5/396	6 ( <u>a</u> )	Suggested guidelines for Governments in the establishment or extension of social welfare services for families, children and youth: note by the Secretary-General
E/CN.5/AC.12/L.3 and Add.1	6 ( <u>c</u> )	Reappraisal of the United Nations social service programme: report of the Secretary-General
E/CN.5/AC.12/L.4 and Corr.1-3	6 ( <u>a</u> )	Family, child and youth welfare services: report of the Secretary-General
E/CN.5/AC.12/L.5 and Corr.1 and 2	6	United Nations social service research and publications programme: note by the Secretary-General
E/CN.5/AC.12/L.6	6 ( <u>b</u> )	The training of social welfare personnel: report of the Secretary-General
E/CN.5/L.283		Statement by Mr. Philippe de Seynes, Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs
E/CN.5/L.284	4 ( <u>a</u> )	Denmark and Uruguay: draft resolution
E/CN.5/L.285 and Add.1-7	9	Draft report of the Social Commission
E/CN.5/L.286	5	Argentina, Uganda, United Arab Republic and United States of America: draft resolution
E/CN.5/L.287	5	Honduras: draft resolution

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Agenda item</u>	<u>Title of document</u>
E/CN.5/L.288	5 ( <u>a</u> )	Argentina and Uruguay: draft resolution
E/CN.5/L.289	3	Czechoslovakia, Uganda and United Arab Republic: draft resolution
E/CN.5/L.289/ Rev.1	3	Czechoslovakia, Uganda and United Arab Republic: revised draft resolution
E/CN.5/L.289/ Rev.2	3	Czechoslovakia, Uganda and United Arab Republic: revised draft resolution
E/CN.5/L.290	5 ( <u>c</u> )	Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: draft resolution
E/CN.5/L.291	6 ( <u>c</u> )	Argentina, Iraq, Uganda and United Arab Republic: draft resolution
E/CN.5/L.292	5	Argentina, Mali, Mauritania, Tunisia and Uruguay: draft resolution
E/CN.5/L. 293 and Corr.1	6 ( <u>a</u> )	Denmark, Honduras and Malaysia: draft resolution
E/CN.5/L.294	6 ( <u>b</u> )	Malaysia, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom and Uruguay: draft resolution
E/CN.5/L.295	6 ( <u>c</u> )	Malaysia, United States of America and Uruguay: draft resolution
E/CN.5/L.296	5	Czechoslovakia: amendment to document E/CN.5/L.286
E/CN.5/L.297	5 ( <u>b,c</u> )	Iraq and United Arab Republic: draft resolution
E/CN.5/L.298	8	Austria, Iraq, Malaysia, Uganda and United States of America: draft resolution
E/CN.5/L.299	6 ( <u>a</u> )	Argentina, Austria and United Arab Republic: draft resolution
E/CN.5/L.300	6 ( <u>c</u> )	France: amendment to document E/CN.5/L.291
E/CN.5/L.301	6 ( <u>a</u> )	Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic: amendment to document E/CN.5/L.293 and Corr.1
E/CN.5/L.302	6 ( <u>a</u> )	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: amendment to document E/CN.5/L.293 and Corr.1
E/CN.5/L.303		Statement of financial implications relating to some draft resolutions considered at the sixteenth session

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Agenda item</u>	<u>Title of document</u>
E/CN.5/NGO/82	8	Statement submitted by the International Council of Jewish Women, a non-governmental organization in consultative status, category B
E/CN.5/NGO/83	3	Resolution on agrarian reform adopted by the Fifteenth Congress of the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions (1964)

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