

E/1951  
E/CN.5/154  
FLOR XIII Supplement



UNITED NATIONS

**SOCIAL COMMISSION**  
**REPORT of the SEVENTH SESSION**

(19 MARCH-13 APRIL 1951)

**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL**

**OFFICIAL RECORDS: THIRTEENTH SESSION**

**SUPPLEMENT No. 12**

**NEW YORK, 1951**

( 39 p. )

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Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

E/1982  
E/CN. 5/254  
14 April 1951



UNITED NATIONS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS

THIRTEENTH SESSION, GENEVA

SUPPLEMENT No. 12

## SOCIAL COMMISSION

### Report of the Social Commission (seventh session) to the Economic and Social Council. Geneva, 19 March-13 April 1951

#### I. Introduction

##### OPENING OF THE SESSION

1. The seventh session of the Social Commission opened at 10.30 a.m. on Monday, 19 March 1951, at the Palais des Nations, Geneva. The Commission held twenty-eight meetings, and terminated its work on 13 April 1951.

##### ATTENDANCE AT THE SESSION

2. Representatives of the following members of the Commission attended:

*Australia*: Mr. F. H. Rowe, representative;<sup>1</sup>  
*Belgium*: Mr. R. Houben, representative;  
*Bolivia*: Miss M. J. Saavedra, representative;  
*Brazil*: Mr. C. V. Moog, representative;  
*Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic*: Mr. P. E. Astapenko, representative;  
*Canada*: Mr. R. B. Curry, representative;  
*China*: Mr. Yi-chi Mei, representative;  
*Ecuador*: Dr. Carlos Andrade Marin, representative;<sup>1</sup>  
*France*: Mr. Henry Hauck, representative;<sup>1</sup>  
*India*: Dr. Bharatan Kumarappa, representative;  
*Israel*: Mr. G. C. Lotan, representative;<sup>1</sup>  
*New Zealand*: Dr. F. S. Maclean, representative;  
*Turkey*: Mr. Talat Miras, alternate representative;  
*Union of South Africa*: Mr. L. van Schalkwijk, representative;  
*Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*: Mr. V. M. Zonov, representative;  
*United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*: Sir Oswald Allen, representative;  
*United States of America*: Miss J. M. Hoey, alternate representative;<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The following alternates attended one or more meetings: Miss Dorothy Lally (United States of America), Miss Lissac (France), Mr. Kahany (Israel), Mr. Ballard (Australia).

*Yugoslavia*: Mr. G. Vlahov, representative.

Miss Julia Henderson, Director of the Social Welfare Division, and Mr. A. Delierneux, Deputy Director, represented the Secretary-General throughout the session. Mr. A. Goldschmidt and Mr. M. Milhaud of the Technical Assistance Administration, also represented the Secretary-General on the item concerning the Advisory Social Welfare Services. Mr. Roger Carter acted as Secretary for the Commission.

3. The following representatives of specialized agencies were present at some meetings of the session:

*International Labour Organisation*: Mr. Pier Paolo Fano, Miss M. Fairchild;

*International Refugee Organization*: Dr. Coigny;

*United Nations Scientific, Educational and Cultural Organization*: Mrs. Alva Myrdal;

*World Health Organization*: Dr. W. Forrest, Miss Howell, Dr. Dorolle.

The Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees was represented by Mr. John Alexander.

4. The following representatives of non-governmental organizations were also present:

##### CATEGORY A

*World Federation of Trade Unions*: Mr. John Wolfard;

*International Co-operative Alliance*: Mr. Marcel Boson;

*International Confederation of Free Trade Unions*: Mr. H. Patteet;

*International Federation of Agricultural Producers*: Mr. Louis Maire;

*International Federation of Christian Trade Unions*: Mr. A. A. J. Vanistendael, Mr. G. Eggermann;

*Inter-Parliamentary Union*: Mr. A. Robinet de Cléry;

*World Federation of United Nations Associations*: Mr. Max d'Arcis.

## CATEGORY B

- Agudas Israel World Organization*: Mr. G. Heilpern;  
*Caritas Internationalis*: Mr. L. Metternich;  
*Catholic International Union for Social Service*: Miss A. M. de Vuyst, Miss Maria Baers, Miss Saliez.  
*Commission of the Churches on International Affairs*: Rev. Elfan Rees;  
*Consultative Council of Jewish Organizations*: Mr. Henri Meyrowitz;  
*Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations*: Dr. D. Mowshowitch;  
*International Abolitionist Federation*: Mr. Th. de Felice;  
*International Association of Penal Law* jointly with *International Bureau for the Unification of Penal Law*: Mr. Jean Graven, Mrs. H. Romniciano, Mr. Manuel Posner;  
*International Committee of Schools of Social Work*: Miss M. L. Cornaz;  
*International Conference of Social Work*: Miss M. L. Cornaz;  
*International Federation of University Women*: Mlle. R-J. Dubois, Mrs. M. Fiechter;  
*International League for the Rights of Man*: Mr. André de Maday;  
*International Social Service*: Miss S. Ferrière;  
*International Union for Child Welfare*: Mr. Georges Thélin, Mrs. J. M. Small;  
*International Union of Catholic Women's Leagues*: Miss J. de Romer;  
*Pax Romana—International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs* jointly with *Pax Romana—International Movement of Catholic Students*: Mr. M. K. Habicht, Mr. J. P. Buensod;  
*Women's International League for Peace and Freedom*: Miss Gertrude Baer;  
*World Jewish Congress*: Mr. G. Riegner, Mr. J. Liban;  
*World's Young Women's Christian Association*: Miss A. Arnold, Miss M. Sullivan.

## REGISTER

*League of Red Cross Societies*: Mr. L. Ledermann.

## DRAFT RESOLUTION ON A POINT OF ORDER SUBMITTED BY THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS REGARDING THE REPRESENTATION OF CHINA ON THE SOCIAL COMMISSION

5. In the absence of the Chairman, Mr. Kumarappa (India), First Vice-Chairman, declared the session open.

The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics submitted the following draft resolution (E/CN.5/L.114):

### *"The Social Commission*

*"Decides to exclude the representative of the Kuomintang Group from membership of the Social Commission;*

*"Invites the representative of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China to take part in the session of the Commission."*

The representative of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic seconded this draft resolution. The Acting Chairman ruled the resolution out of order on the grounds that it was the function of the Economic and Social Council to decide the question of representation on the Commission. Furthermore, he pointed out that the General Assembly, in its resolution 396 (V), had recommended that in cases where difficulties arose regarding representation of a Member State in the United Nations, the question should be considered by the General Assembly, or by the interim committees if the General Assembly was not in session.

As his ruling had been challenged by the USSR delegation, the Acting Chairman proposed to uphold it and put his proposal to the vote. The Commission adopted his ruling by 11 votes to 3, with 1 abstention.

## OFFICERS FOR THE SEVENTH SESSION

6. The following were elected officers for the seventh session of the Social Commission:

*Chairman*: Mr. L. van Schalkwijk (Union of South Africa)

*First Vice-Chairman*: Mr. G. Vlahov (Yugoslavia)

*Second Vice-Chairman*: Mr. F. H. Rowe (Australia)

*Rapporteur*: Mr. R. Houben (Belgium).

## APPOINTMENT OF AN AGENDA COMMITTEE AND ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

7. The Chairman nominated the representatives of Brazil, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America members of the Agenda Committee. This Committee, presenting its report, proposed that the provisional agenda (E/CN.5/222/Rev.1) should be adopted as submitted by the Secretariat, on the understanding that the Chairman be empowered to change the order of the items as the discussion might indicate or a representative request.

8. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics proposed that items 5 (a) and 5 (b) of the agenda (social defence: (a) probation; (b) criminal statistics) should be deleted from the provisional agenda since, in his view, they dealt with matters of purely domestic concern to the various countries, and could not rightly form the subject of international action. Consideration of and decisions on these items would constitute a violation of paragraph 7 of Article 2 of the Charter of the United Nations. The Chairman, quoting resolution 155 C (VII) of the Economic and Social Council assigning leadership in activities concerning the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders to the United Nations, declared the motion out of order. As his ruling was challenged, he put it to the vote. The Chairman's ruling was upheld by 12 votes to 2.

9. The agenda drawn up by the Secretariat and approved by the Agenda Committee was adopted by the Commission under the conditions mentioned above (annex I).



## II. SPECIFIC QUESTIONS CONSIDERED

### A. NATIONAL COMMITTEES AND NATIONAL WORKING GROUPS

10. Following the recommendations made by the Social Commission at its fifth and sixth sessions, the Economic and Social Council placed the closely related questions of national committees and national working groups on the agenda for the seventh session of the Commission.

The Commission had before it a note and a report by the Secretary-General on each of these questions.<sup>2</sup>

11. It may be recalled, in connexion with national committees, that at its sixth session the Social Commission, examining the system of consultation and co-operation at the international level (*ad hoc* groups of experts), at the regional level (regional conferences) and at the national level, noted with satisfaction that, at the national level, several countries had set up committees consisting of representatives of the different government departments, and in some cases also of the non-governmental organizations concerned, in order to prepare material for the work of the Social Commission and to bring that work to the knowledge of the public. The Commission wished such committees to be set up in as many countries as possible, and especially in those which had representatives in the Commission.

12. It appeared that in five of the countries represented at the Commission's seventh session, co-ordinated preparation of the items on the agenda had been secured through the offices of the national committees in those countries while, through the initiative of the Secretary-General, the number of working groups (already established in some countries) had been increased. With the approval of the Social Commission, the Secretary-General had caused new groups to be formed, and had thus widened the sources from which the Social Commission and the Secretariat could obtain technical information and advice without incurring additional expenditure.

The creation of such groups had been facilitated in some countries by their representatives in the Social Commission, while in others the national committee had assumed responsibility for them.

13. One representative observed that the function of national working groups established on the initiative of the Secretary-General, as distinguished from working groups established by national committees, should be restricted to providing technical advice. Official advice should be obtained by the Secretariat through official governmental channels. The Secretary-General should facilitate and guide the work of such groups and make clear their relationship with the Social Commission and the governmental agencies.

14. The Social Commission decided to examine the two questions together. The working papers and the course of the discussion showed that there were variations in the structure of national committees and working

groups in countries where such institutions existed. Thus, the terms of reference of those organizations did not bring out so clearly in some countries as in others the distinction between (a) the functions of a national committee as a co-ordinator of government social policy in relation to the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and (b) the functions of the working group (or groups) as a means of collecting and synthesizing technical opinion derived from governmental and non-governmental sources and covering particular aspects of work of the Social Commission.

15. There were also variations in practice as to the purposes for which, and the extent to which, non-governmental groups were associated with the national committees. In one country (Yugoslavia) an active role had been assigned to working groups which had the task not only of assembling information and technical advice, but also of assisting in carrying out social policies recommended by the Social Commission.

16. The Commission realized that it could not require governments to adopt a form of national committees of any particular pattern. Further, it realized that it must be left to each government to devise an appropriate means of synthesizing, at a national level, the views of its own experts and those of non-governmental organizations concerned with the supply of technical information or the formation of national policy.

17. The Commission was convinced, however, that the question of establishing national committees and working groups should receive the continuous attention of governments. It hoped that such organizations would be created in every country. Where national working groups had been established as a means of associating representative private organizations with the official channels for supplying technical information required by the Secretariat, it would avoid the necessity of the latter's consultation with individual experts and secure a more complete co-ordination of viewpoints at the national level, in advance of any discussion of the subject by the Commission.

18. The Commission noted that even where that method was adopted the Secretariat might still need to approach private persons with a view to constituting international committees of experts acting in an individual capacity; but even in that case it appeared desirable that the Secretariat should first inform the governments concerned of its choice.

19. As a corollary to the creation of national committees and working groups, the Commission would indicate the questions which it recommended to their attention.

At the same time the Commission considered that national committees and working groups could not usefully examine questions on the agenda of its various sessions unless they received the relevant documents in good time. It therefore urged that documents, and especially working papers, should be sent to governments as early as possible and at all events within the prescribed time limits, so as to facilitate their work.

<sup>2</sup>See documents E/CN.5/225, E/CN.5/242 and Corr. 1 and E/CN.5/243.

## B. PLANNING, ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION FOR SOCIAL WELFARE

### 1. *Training for social work*

20. At one of its early sessions, the Economic and Social Council had requested the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on how a long-term welfare training programme of assistance to governments might be established. A report had been submitted to the Commission at its sixth session, but the Commission had thought it advisable to defer consideration thereof until the following session in order to allow governments time to study the report and the recommendations made therein.

In view of the importance of training of social workers the Commission devoted a number of meetings to the problem. It took as a basis for its discussions the report of the Secretary-General and, more particularly, the recommendations therein contained.<sup>3</sup>

21. The Commission emphasized the importance of training for social work. Qualified personnel was indispensable for effective implementation of the programmes. Facilities for training the personnel were therefore necessary.

Certain members expressed regret that so few governments had made known their views on the tentative conclusions referred to them.

#### (a) *Social work as a profession*

22. The Commission agreed that, in general, social work should be performed as a professional service whether under public or private auspices.

It nevertheless recognized the usefulness of the services of persons who had not taken up social work as a profession, particularly when there were not enough professional social workers and in view of the fact that there were certain activities in the social field for which formal social work training was not essential.

#### (b) *Nature of training of professional social workers*

23. The Commission agreed that in principle persons engaged in the profession of social worker should be trained for that profession by a formal course of social work theory and practice in an appropriate educational institution.

That was to be regarded not as an ideal unattainable in practice, but as a principle to be put into effect as soon as possible, although owing to the shortage of qualified professional social workers in many countries the necessary exceptions to the general rule might be permitted during the transitional period.

24. Some members felt that, in view of the wide range of activities covered by social work, the rule laid down should not be applied too rigidly or indiscriminately. All social service activities did not call for the formal training in question: for certain activities a different training might be required. Experience, too, could be an excellent teacher, and there should be provision for the promotion of persons so trained.

25. There was a lengthy discussion as to whether training should be general or specialized.

Most of the members of the Commission emphasized the importance of providing a general, non-specialized training. At the same time it was recognized that as a country developed and the numbers of its technicians increased, greater specialization could be useful in certain types of social work and especially to meet the needs of urban areas.

26. The representative of India called the Commission's attention to the special needs of countries in which most of the population lived in villages. He stated that in India the range of activity of welfare workers in rural areas was considerably greater than that of their counterparts in industrialized areas. The former needed a very general training. They received it in village training institutes. The survey submitted to the Commission did not mention those institutes among schools of social work. The training of such workers for rural areas merited special consideration by the Commission. The representative of Ecuador associated himself with the remarks of the representative of India and called the attention of the Commission to the fact that the same situation arose in his country.

#### (c) *Training institutions*

27. The Commission considered that training must be given in appropriate institutions. It felt that the training should be of the highest possible quality, both practical and theoretical, and sufficiently comprehensive to do justice to both the variety and unity of social work.

28. Some members recommended that the training should be at university level, but after discussion it was agreed that no such requirement should be specified.

The important thing was the quality of the training, whatever its level in the educational hierarchy of the various countries. The nature and form of that educational hierarchy, moreover, varied from country to country. In addition, training at university level would not everywhere be the most suitable type. Lastly, countries already confronted with great difficulties in the training of social workers must not be discouraged by too onerous requirements.

29. It should be noted that at the seventh session the Commission did not consider in-service training. That question will be examined at a later session, when the report of the Secretary-General on the subject will be submitted.

30. It must be possible, therefore, for the training in question to be provided either at the universities or in special institutions, or in both. The two forms of training would then exist side by side or one after the other.

Some members added that even when drafted thus the rule should be interpreted widely. The training could be very suitably provided in an institution other than those mentioned.

31. The question of the training of auxiliaries having been raised, the Commission felt that it would be pre-

<sup>3</sup>See documents E/CN.5/196/Rev. 1, E/CN.5/226, E/CN.5/227 and Corr. 1, E/CN.5/227/Add. 1 and 2, and E/CN.5/228/Rev. 1.

mature to consider it in greater detail at the seventh session. It was understood that it would be raised again at a later session.

(d) *Function of the public authorities*

32. The Commission considered that the public authorities should encourage professional training in social work in order to augment the supply of trained social workers. To that end they could, for example, create or help to create permanent educational facilities; make grants to schools of social work or other appropriate institutions; provide scholarships, paid educational leave and other opportunities for study and observation; and create positions for social workers within the public services.

(e) *Preference and positions for social workers*

33. The Commission felt that public authorities and voluntary organizations, in filling social work posts, should give preference to professionally trained social workers.

It was pointed out that it would be illogical to create schools of social work without subsequently giving preference to candidates who qualified in them. Some members observed that governments would be able to encourage non-governmental organizations to give such preference by, for example, making grants. Others made reservations on that point.

34. The Commission considered that public authorities should create positions for social workers within the public services and give those holding them an official status and remuneration commensurate with their responsibilities.

(f) *Protection of the title*

35. The Commission discussed the desirability of legally protecting the title "social worker".

The Commission found the idea an attractive and helpful one but thought that it would be premature to recommend its general application. For that reason only it rejected the suggestion by 9 votes to 8, with one abstention.

(g) *International action*

36. The Commission noted that the various types of United Nations technical assistance were already available to governments to help them in the training of social workers.

37. The Commission considered the formulation of minimum standards for social work training.

It recommended, by 16 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, that the Secretary-General should undertake, in consultation with the specified agencies and non-governmental organizations concerned, the formulation of the minimum standards in question.

It felt that the information available was already of considerable value and that such standards would be useful both to countries establishing new schools and to United Nations experts.

38. The Commission also recommended that the Secretary-General should publish a glossary, in English, French and Spanish, of social welfare terms, drawing

attention to the different meaning which might be attached to them in different countries using the same language.

It congratulated the Secretariat on having already published the *Terminology Bulletin* No. 78 (1951).

It considered that the United Nations Secretariat was in a better position than any other international agency to undertake that work. It would be desirable for it to consult governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations on the subject, and to take account of existing glossaries (e.g., that of the Canadian Welfare Council).

Standardization of terms was a further stage, which could be considered later.

39. The Commission also recommended that the Secretary-General should prepare and publish, in consultation with appropriate agencies and organizations, a selective international bibliography on social work training. Major responsibility for such a publication should lie with the Secretariat.

40. Lastly, the Commission recommended that the Secretary-General should include a section relating to training for social work in the report issued every four years on developments in social welfare services.

(h) *Resolution on training for social work*

41. A Committee consisting of the representatives of France (Chairman), Belgium, Ecuador, the United States of America and Yugoslavia was given the task of preparing a draft resolution. The draft was unanimously adopted. Some members, however, explained their views on specific questions. The representative of Australia observed that in his view the State grant to training institutions might be direct or indirect. The representatives of the United Kingdom and Yugoslavia emphasized the comments given in paragraphs 24 and 30, second subparagraph, above, respectively.

The resolution read as follows:

*"The Social Commission,*

*"Having considered the report entitled *Training for Social Work: An International Survey* (E/CN.5/196/Rev.1) and the comments of governments on the suggestions contained therein (E/CN.5/227),*

*"Recommends the following principles:*

*"1. That social work should in principle be a professional function performed by men and women who have received professional training by taking a formal course of social work theory and practice in an appropriate educational institution;*

*"2. That these courses, whether provided at universities or special schools of social work, should be of the highest possible quality and should be sufficiently comprehensive to do justice to both the variety and the unity of social work;*

*"3. That, in order to augment the supply of trained social workers, public authorities should encourage professional training in social work by, e.g.,*

“(a) Creating or helping to create permanent educational facilities;

“(b) Making grants to schools of social work and other appropriate institutions;

“(c) Providing scholarships, paid educational leave and opportunities for study and observation; and

“(d) Creating positions for social workers within the public services; and

“4. That public authorities and voluntary organizations in filling vacancies in social work posts should give social workers with recognized qualifications;

“(a) Preference over other candidates;

“(b) Remuneration commensurate with the responsibilities that they are called upon to carry; and

“(c) An official status indicative of the value of their work; and

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

“*The Economic and Social Council,*

“*Having considered* the Secretary-General's report entitled *Training for Social Work: An International Survey* (E/CN.5/196/Rev. 1) and the recommendations of the Social Commission thereon,

“*Recommends* that Member Governments give due attention to the principles adopted on this subject by the Social Commission at its seventh session; and

“*Requests* the Secretary-General

“(a) To formulate, in co-operation with the inter-governmental organizations concerned, and in consultation with the competent non-governmental organizations, minimum standards for the training of social workers, and to report thereon to the Social Commission;

“(b) To compile a glossary of social welfare terms and produce an international bibliography on social welfare training, in consultation with the inter-governmental organizations and the non-governmental organizations concerned; and

“(c) To submit to the Social Commission every four years a report indicating significant developments in social work training and a revised directory of schools of social work.’”

## 2. *Methods of social welfare administration*

42. The study of the question of methods of social welfare administration had been requested by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 43 (IV), at the same time as the study concerning training for social work. The aim of that study was to make available, first, to governments and, secondly, to experts and United Nations fellows, the best possible documentation on the subject.

The Commission had at its disposal a printed report (E/CN.5/224) comprising monographs on the administrative organization of social welfare in 30 countries and general conclusions emerging from these monographs. In-

formation received since the report appeared would be published in the form of addenda.

The Commission also had before it recommendations by the Secretary-General, including a draft resolution (E/CN.5/229).

43. Convinced that an adequate administrative organization was essential to the implementation of social policy, the Commission considered it desirable that the Secretary-General should lay special stress on that aspect of social progress when conducting specific studies of a technical character and when furnishing experts to countries. It also felt that United Nations efforts should promote the continued training of social welfare administrators and civil servants.

44. The Commission adopted the suggestions of the Chairman and the representative of the United States of America to the effect that resolutions should state that the Secretary-General should give due attention to questions of organization, administration, financing and staffing both when conducting authorized studies of a technical nature and in the administration of technical assistance.

45. The Chairman also proposed that the Secretary-General should be requested, in resolutions, to instruct consultants to consider the administrative and organizational setting of the country to which assistance was rendered.

The Commission accepted that proposal, although it was pointed out that the lack of such a provision in other recommendations should not be interpreted as meaning that the above-mentioned factors could be disregarded.

46. One member pointed out that further analysis should be made of certain methods of social welfare administration on the basis of the documentation supplied by the various countries. Information of great value to governments might be secured from such an analysis, for example with regard to systems of grants for social welfare.

47. The Commission recommended that the Secretary-General should include organization and administration as well as the training of personnel in his periodical summary of developments in the field of social welfare.

The Commission unanimously adopted the following resolution:

“*The Social Commission,*

“*Having considered* the report entitled *Methods of Social Welfare Administration* (E/CN.5/224);

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

“*The Economic and Social Council,*

“*Having considered* the study of *Methods of Social Welfare Administration* prepared in accordance with its resolution 43 (IV) and the recommendations of the Social Commission arising therefrom,

“*Requests* the Secretary-General:

“1. To submit to the Social Commission every four years a periodic summary of developments in planning, organization and administration of social services;



"2. To give due attention to questions of organization, administration, financing and staffing when conducting studies of a technical nature which have been authorized as part of the general programme of work and in the administration of technical assistance; and

"3. To instruct consultants to consider the administrative and organizational setting of the country to which assistance is rendered when they advise that country regarding any technical problems in the social field."

### 3. Community welfare centres

48. The question of the use of community welfare centres as effective instruments to promote economic and social progress had been placed on the Commission's agenda at the request of the United States of America. The Commission had before it a paper submitted by the United States delegation (E/CN.5/L.118) and one submitted by the Secretariat (E/CN.5/244).

At its sixth session<sup>4</sup> the Commission had included the following questions in its programme of work: (a) a descriptive factual study of the organization of rural centres for community self-help; (b) a project relating to the contribution made by local community organizations in helping people solve their problems. Furthermore the Commission had requested: (c) a study of "organizational experiments in necessary community services in areas in process of economic development"; (d) a study of "methods of social welfare administration including social services in under-developed areas"; (e) a report on "principles and methods found effective by indigenous voluntary organizations and non-indigenous consultants in field work for social development"; and (f) a report on "legislative and administrative measures used successfully by governments to raise the standards of living of low-income groups".<sup>5</sup>

The Secretariat had reviewed those various study projects and suggested that the studies mentioned under (a) to (e) above might be reduced to one study carried out in three phases.

The first phase would consist of collecting facts, describing experiments which had been or were being carried out and disseminating the information thus obtained with regard to the organization of rural community welfare centres in areas in process of economic development. The second phase would consist in preparing and disseminating forms, general principles and methods of application which might serve as a practical guide to persons concerned with social progress. The third and last phase would consist in drawing from the earlier phases the practical conclusions which might be utilized in connexion with direct assistance to governments in the field of social welfare and would stress the role of governmental action and of international action in promoting social development.

49. The discussion on this question was initiated by the representative of the United States of America, who recalled that the Commission had frequently expressed

<sup>4</sup>See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Eleventh Session, Supplement No. 3 (E/1678)*, annex IV.

<sup>5</sup>This question will form the subject of a separate study which is included in the work programme.

its conviction that international technical assistance would become truly effective and produce lasting results in raising standards of living only if members of local communities learned the possibilities of self-help. She considered that one of the Commission's main tasks was to consider suitable methods of utilizing community welfare centres as a method for ensuring economic and social progress. Such centres should be based on local initiative. They enabled local groups to define their requirements, encouraged the creation of permanent organizations to meet such requirements, and lastly, facilitated technical assistance and the work of the specialized agencies and the non-governmental organizations. In her view, sufficient progress had already been made to enable information based on actual experience to be compiled and distributed and a programme of action to be drawn up.

50. During the discussion two draft resolutions were submitted. The first, a joint resolution submitted by the representatives of Bolivia, Ecuador, India, Israel and the United States of America, was mainly concerned with the framing and dissemination of principles and methods of action for local application, and the provision of technical assistance through community welfare centres. The second, a joint resolution submitted by the representatives of Belgium, Canada, France, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and Yugoslavia, was substantially designed to ensure the compilation and distribution of full and accurate information on existing community welfare centres.

51. The joint sponsors of the first of these draft resolutions pointed out that the Commission had already requested a descriptive study of existing centres and that enough information was available on which to base general principles. Their draft resolution therefore requested the Secretary-General to give priority to studies, projects and activities susceptible of assisting the development of community welfare centres. It also provided for various types of action, including the study of the principles underlying the efficient operation of community welfare centres, the supplying of information to governments on the value of such centres and the technical assistance facilities which they might obtain in that field, the organization of expert study groups to evaluate the methods and techniques employed, and the preparation of a practical manual.

52. In support of the second of those draft resolutions it was pointed out that before formulating principles or preparing a plan of action it was essential that fuller documentation should be available, the more so since the conception of community welfare centres, their structure and their functions appeared to differ greatly from country to country as the discussion had shown that the various representatives understood the problem in different ways. The necessary information might be obtained from the governments on whose territory experience had been gained in the field of community welfare centres. The help of the specialized agencies and the non-governmental organizations could be enlisted. Information should concern experience gained both in urban and in rural centres. Some members added that the papers submitted by the United States delegation and the Secretariat had been published too late for adequate study.

53. After that exchange of views, the sponsors of the two draft resolutions agreed on a joint draft, which was

unanimously adopted by the Commission in the following form:

*"The Social Commission*

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

*"The Economic and Social Council,*

*"Recognizing that the experience gained in several countries indicates the value of community welfare centres both in urban and rural areas;*

*"Recognizing the advantage of placing accurate information on this experience at the disposal of Member States asking for it;*

*"I. Requests the Secretary-General*

*"1. To compile, in co-operation as appropriate with the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations and with the assistance of the governments of Member States on whose territory such experience has been gained, full documentation on*

*"(a) The varying objectives and scope of such centres;*

*"(b) The varying methods used in establishing and operating the centres;*

*"(c) The success achieved and difficulties met;*

*"2. To make available, meanwhile, to requesting governments, the documentation as it becomes available;*

*"3. To indicate to governments the various kinds of direct assistance open to them through such sources as the Technical Assistance Administration, the projects of the specialized agencies, and the provisions of resolution 418 (V) of the General Assembly;*

*"4. To submit to the Social Commission not later than at its ninth session a full report on this subject in order that the Commission may, if possible, determine some general principles which underlie successful techniques;*

*"5. To invite the Technical Assistance Board, meanwhile, to give favourable consideration to any applications by governments in this field;*

*"II. Recommends that the specialized agencies when initiating or continuing projects of a suitable nature in their particular fields of activity, co-operate with the United Nations and other organizations concerned in the development of such centres."*

## C. SOCIAL DEFENCE

### 1. Probation

54. At its third session, the Social Commission had called for a study of an urgent problem with which a number of States were concerned, namely, probation as a means for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders.

The study of that problem had been taken up first of all and carried a long way by the Secretariat in collaboration with governments, non-governmental institutions specializing in the field of criminology and penology, and individual experts. It had been later pursued by an advisory international group of experts. Finally, on the basis of all the data collected from the above sources, the Secretary-General had made a number of recommendations.

Thus the Commission had before it three documents:

(a) The Secretariat's survey: *Probation and Related Measures* (E/CN.5/230);

(b) The report of the Advisory International Group of Experts (E/CN.5/231);

(c) The recommendations of the Secretary-General, including a draft resolution (E/CN.5/232).

55. Several members pointed out that probation was an important aspect of the study of prevention of crime and treatment of offenders. Several members of the Commission paid a tribute to the work of the Secretariat and the experts.

The advantages of probation as a method for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders were stressed. It was pointed out, for example, that probation helped each individual offender to become readjusted to

social life and to his proper environment. At the same time, it obviated the necessity for imprisonment, especially short-term imprisonment, which not only failed to act as a deterrent but often had unfortunate consequences by exposing offenders to dangerous relationships formed in prison, interrupting their work and separating them from their families — which incidentally were thus often deprived of support.

56. Certain representatives pointed out that the success achieved in a number of countries justified a recommendation being made to governments to study the probation system with a view to its adoption. Hence they urged the necessity for furnishing governments with precise information on methods of procedure and the results obtained in various countries, this information being all the more desirable since probation was often considered, in public opinion, as a sign of weakness.

57. Several members of the Commission felt, however, that the success of the probation system was largely dependent on the type of officers called upon to apply it. Their personality and training should be in keeping with the importance of their task.

It was also felt that the attention of governments might usefully be drawn to the various types of technical assistance which the United Nations could place at their disposal. In particular, fellowships tenable in foreign countries might be mentioned.

58. The representative of the International Association of Criminal Law and the International Bureau for the Unification of Criminal Law, said that probation was regarded by criminologists as an important matter, and a method to be recommended. The organizations he represented were quite ready to collaborate in studying the system and ways and means of applying it.

59. The United States representative expressed the view, which was approved by a majority of the Commission, that two of the publications recommended by the group of experts might be combined, namely, the abridged version of the comprehensive survey, and the short pamphlet for general information. Hence it was recommended that an abridged version of the study of probation should be prepared, giving information about the system in force and the results obtained.

60. At the request of the Soviet Union representative, who recalled his opposition to the inclusion of the item on the agenda, the draft resolution was formally put to the vote and adopted by 16 votes to 2.

The resolution reads as follows:

*"The Social Commission,*

*"Having considered the study of probation and related measures prepared by the Secretariat and the recommendations made by the International Group of Experts, 1950, on the subject of further study and action in the field to be undertaken by the United Nations,*

*"1. Requests the Secretary-General:*

*"(a) To proceed with the formulation of recommendations of principle in the field of probation, due regard being given to the recommendations of principle formulated by the International Group of Experts, 1950, and to the views of governments and competent international and national organizations;*

*"(b) To give special attention to the wide dissemination of authoritative information with respect to probation and related measures (due consideration being given to the recommendations of the International Group of Experts, 1950, regarding publications on this subject);*

*"(c) To take the necessary steps to ensure the most extensive and most effective utilization of the United Nations technical assistance programme with reference to the development of national probation and related services; and*

*"(d) To proceed with study and research on the subject, special attention being given to the recommendations of the International Group of Experts, 1950, regarding studies which may be considered to be complementary to the comprehensive study already prepared by the Secretariat; and*

*"2. Recommends that the Economic and Social Council adopt the following draft resolution:*

*"The Economic and Social Council,*

*"Believing that probation is a humane and effective method for the treatment of offenders (and thus for the prevention of recidivism), as well as a method by means of which terms of imprisonment (and, in particular, short-term imprisonment) can be effectively avoided;*

*"1. Urges all governments to give favourable consideration to the adoption and development of probation as a major instrument of policy in the field of the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders; and*

*"2. Calls the attention of governments to the wide range of existing United Nations facilities for technical assistance and urges the maximum utilization of such facilities.'"*

*2. Criminal statistics*

61. Still within the framework of action for the prevention of crime and treatment of offenders, the Commission went on to the problem of criminal statistics. It had three documents before it, namely: (a) the *Statistical Report on the Study of Crime (1937-1946)* prepared by the Secretariat (E/CN.5/204); (b) the report of the Advisory International Group of Experts (E/CN.5/231); (c) the recommendations of the Secretary-General, including a draft resolution (E/CN.5/233).

62. Several members of the Commission urged the importance they attached to the question, and again paid a tribute to the work of the Secretariat and the experts. They pointed out that the general policy in the field of the prevention of crime and treatment of offenders should be determined in the light of the scope, nature and trends of crime. Hence it was important that reliable criminal statistics should be available before such a policy was defined.

However, national statistics were frequently inadequate, and owing to the discrepancies between the various methods followed, the data were not always comparable.

63. It was therefore desirable that criminal statistics in the national sphere should be improved. The task of countries desirous of compiling statistics or improving their methods should be facilitated. It would be helpful in that respect if a manual could be prepared which would suggest minimum standards for the collection, analysis and presentation of criminal statistics at the various stages.

64. The establishment of comparable statistics in the international field should also be continued. It was a difficult task, and a long-term project, which involved first of all a standard classification of offences on the basis of recognized definitions. It was felt that the study should be limited in its early stages to a few offences, or more specifically, to the three types of offences suggested for the purpose by the experts.

65. Several members felt unable to support the draft resolution proposed by the Secretary-General, which would in effect leave the main responsibility in the matter to the Statistical Commission. It was felt, however, that while the Statistical Commission might have a most important part to play in the scheme, the Social Commission and its Secretariat must retain the main responsibility for the work.

66. On the basis of those arguments, a new draft resolution was submitted by the representatives of Canada, the United States of America and the United Kingdom.

It was suggested also that the Secretary-General should be invited to furnish the Statistical Commission and the Social Commission periodically with a progress report on the study of criminal statistics.

67. At the request of the representative of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the text of the resolu-

tion as amended was formally put to the vote and adopted by 14 votes to 2, with two abstentions.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

*"The Social Commission,*

*"Noting the Statistical report on the state of crime, 1937-1946 (E/CN.5/204), which was prepared by the Secretariat, the report of the International Group of Experts which met in December 1950 (E/CN.5/231), and the report of the Secretary-General on criminal statistics (E/CN.5/233),*

*"1. Concurs in the analysis made by the International Group of Experts which points out that there are three major aspects of this problem:*

*"A. Survey of national criminal statistics and the preparation of a manual;*

*"B. Standard classification of offences;*

*"C. Criminal statistics to be published by the United Nations.*

*"2. Agrees that the formulation of a standard classification of offences and the standardization of criminal statistics is a task for experts and that such a task will inevitably occupy considerable time.*

*"3. Recommends that the Economic and Social Council adopt the following resolution:*

*"The Economic and Social Council*

*"Noting the discussions at the seventh session of the Social Commission, regarding the subject of criminal statistics,*

*"1. Requests the Secretary-General, with the assistance of available expert advice,*

*"A. As a first step, to undertake a survey and analysis of national statistics on crime with a view to the preparation of a manual which would suggest minimum standards for the collection, analysis and presentation of criminal statistics, to assist governments in the improvement of their national statistics. Such a survey should concentrate on three kinds of data:*

*"(1) Statistics which can be used to measure the incidence and the trend of criminality in a given jurisdiction;*

*"(2) Statistics which would give the number and types of offenders dealt with by the judicial authorities, and*

*"(3) Statistics on the types of treatment or punishments employed by different countries.*

*"B. To explore the possibility of achieving an agreed definition of the three following offences, in order to determine the practicability of an ultimate compilation of comparable international criminal statistics:*

*"(1) Criminal homicide;*

*"(2) Aggravated assault;*

*"(3) Thefts with violence;*

*"2. Requests that the Statistical Commission assist in the discharge of these tasks on a continuing basis; and*

*"3. Further requests the Secretary-General to make available periodically to the Statistical Commission and the Social Commission a progress report on this study."*

*3. Draft questionnaire relating to the suppression of the traffic in persons and of the exploitation of the prostitution of others*

68. The Commission considered a draft questionnaire prepared by the Secretariat with the help of interested governments, specialized agencies and international non-governmental organizations (E/CN.5/234).

The draft was a revised version of the questionnaire adopted by the Council of the League of Nations in 1938. Its revision was justified by new developments since that date, in particular the evolution of the status of women and the adoption by the United Nations General Assembly on 2 December 1949 of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others.

69. When the general discussion opened, questions were raised concerning the periodicity of the reports to be submitted by governments. Why were they being asked to answer the questionnaire every two years, when in accordance with a decision of the Economic and Social Council, the United Nations would publish its report on the traffic in persons only once in five years?

The representative of the Secretary-General said that the two years' interval had been envisaged with a view to lightening the governments' task. The aim had been to relieve them of the burden of submitting annual reports, but they had not been asked to submit reports every five years, because with such a long interval the Secretariat might be obliged to send other questionnaires in order to obtain the data required for further studies.

In that connexion, some members thought that the period allowed to governments for drawing up their reports was too short and that the suggested period should be fixed differently or be made more elastic.

70. With regard to the general formulation of the questions, some representatives urged that their scope should be clearly, precisely and accurately defined; they thought that some were worded too vaguely and called for over-detailed replies or information which it would be impossible to give. The questions concerning the causes of prostitution and clandestine prostitution were mentioned as examples.

Others expressed the wish that the questionnaire should conform more closely to the International Convention of 2 December 1949, particularly in terminology. It was pointed out that persons of both sexes were referred to in the preamble, whilst only women prostitutes were mentioned in the questions themselves.

71. The Commission examined each of the questions in turn. Numerous comments and suggestions were made in respect of both their drafting and their substance. The following are the main points affecting substance.



Many members considered that the question concerning the causes of prostitution was too general and did not allow of adequate replies from governments. Some urged that it should be deleted, others were in favour of substituting in its place a question about the variations in the extent of prostitution during the period under review. Others again suggested an allusion to certain factors, such as unemployment, the economic situation and obscene publications.

72. Questions 2 and 3 were criticized on the grounds that they lacked clarity and logic. They concerned "licensed or recognized brothels, regulation and registration" and "abolition of licensed or recognized prostitution and the system of registration" respectively.

It was thought that they should be worded differently, that the sub-questions included in them should be re-grouped and that they should be made more precise as to substance.

73. The question concerning "clandestine prostitution" also gave rise to differences of opinion. Some representatives urged its deletion, as the question seemed pointless except in countries where prostitution was forbidden or regulated in one way or another; moreover, governments could only have knowledge of it in so far as it was brought to light through investigation. Other representatives urged that the question should be retained or that it should be formulated more clearly.

74. The deletion of questions relating to venereal disease was also urged, for, it was said, the problem was far wider in scope than that of prostitution, and it would be more logical to leave the study of the problem to the World Health Organization.

It was argued in reply that the two problems were nevertheless closely interconnected, and that if the question was included, valuable information would be obtained from governments about the activity of their health services in the field of prostitution, which should be kept quite separate from the regulation exercised by the police authorities.

75. In regard to the questions concerning convictions, some members suggested that reference should be made to penal convictions and to other compulsory nonpenal measures, though a clear distinction should be drawn between them.

It was agreed that that question applied exclusively to persons who engaged in the traffic in persons and the exploitation of the prostitution of others and not to the prostitutes themselves.

76. The Commission entrusted to a small sub-committee the task of examining the different comments and suggestions which had been made and of submitting to the Commission a revised draft of the questions.

The Sub-Committee was composed of representatives of Bolivia, France, Israel and the United Kingdom, under the chairmanship of the United Kingdom.

77. Subject to a few amendments relating only to questions of form, the text of the preamble and that of the questions themselves, which were examined in turn, were adopted.

However question 1 gave rise to fresh discussion. The representative of the United Kingdom proposed the deletion of sub-paragraphs A and B of that question. The proposal was rejected by 12 votes to 2, with 4 abstentions.

The whole of question 1 was then adopted by 15 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

78. The Chairman put to the vote the questionnaire as a whole.

The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics stated that, as a result of fundamental changes in his country, there was no traffic in persons there, nor prostitution. Since the question did not apply to his country, he would abstain from voting.

The representative of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic said that he would abstain for the same reasons.

The representative of Yugoslavia said that the question of prostitution did not apply to his country either, but he would vote in favour of the questionnaire because it might help to improve the situation in other countries.

79. The complete text of the questionnaire relating to the suppression of the traffic in persons and of the exploitation of the prostitution of others was adopted by 16 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (See annex II).

#### 4. *Transfer of the functions of the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission to the United Nations*

80. The Commission examined a report by the Secretary-General concerning relations with the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission (E/CN.5/241). The General Assembly at its fifth session adopted a resolution approving the transfer of the functions of the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission to the United Nations, and also a plan for the transfer.

81. The representative of the Secretary-General described how the transfer had first been envisaged, then prepared for and finally decided on. He then commented on the principal clauses in the plan approved by the General Assembly, indicating the extent to which it had already been carried out and would be followed.

82. Several representatives, after paying a tribute to the highly skilled technical work done by the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission, expressed their appreciation of the manner in which the fusion of the two organizations was being effected. The United Nations had been enabled to benefit from everything of value in the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission, whilst at the same time the system under which the latter had operated had been improved. The majority of the members of the Social Commission expressed gratification at the decision taken by the General Assembly. The decision constituted an important precedent and met the wishes expressed by governments that the number of international bodies engaged on work having the same general character should be reduced.

83. The Commission took note of the report concerning the transfer of the functions of the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission and of the General Assembly resolution.

## 5. Detention of adults prior to sentence

84. The Chairman pointed out that the report of the International Group of Experts on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders (E/CN.5/231), which had been submitted to the Commission, contained

## D. HOUSING AND TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

### 1. Study on minimum housing standards enforceable under penalty

85. At its third session the Social Commission had requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on minimum housing standards enforceable under penalty. In answer to that request the Commission had before it a report containing information on legislation supplied by governments and relating to twenty-nine countries and territories. The Commission also had before it a note by the Secretary-General concerning the final form of the report and its publication.<sup>6</sup>

86. One member of the Commission raised the question whether the publication of the report should not be deferred pending the receipt of replies from other countries. He was of the opinion that arrangements should at least be made to ensure the inclusion of any information received in the meantime. Other members considered that the information already obtained was sufficiently comprehensive and representative of the conditions prevailing in the various regions, and stressed the desirability of immediate publication. One representative proposed that the information should be published in the form of a synthesis bringing out the essential data in legislation in housing standards.

87. The Commission concluded that the data obtained should be published as soon as possible. It nevertheless envisaged publication of the data in the form of a synthesis bringing out the essential principles governing legislation and stressing the provisions relating to standards corresponding to actual conditions in the countries concerned. Conceived as a practical guide, the report would be very useful in the establishment of standards, especially for under-developed areas and in particular for urban districts in those areas.

### 2. Report of the Mission of Experts on Tropical Housing

88. The Social Commission at its fourth session and the Economic and Social Council at its ninth session (resolution 245C(IX)) had requested the Secretary-General to arrange for a meeting of experts in 1950 in an appropriate tropical area to consider questions relating to housing and town and country planning, especially for the lower income groups in the humid tropics. At its fifth session the Social Commission had recommended that, in view of the technical difficulties involved in arranging for a conference, the Secretary-General should organize visits by groups of experts to certain countries in the tropics.

In pursuance of those decisions, a mission composed of four experts (nationals of the Netherlands, the Philippines, the United Kingdom and the United States of America) had visited India, Pakistan, Thailand, Indo-

a chapter on the detention of adults prior to sentence.

The recommendations relating to that problem were, however, addressed to the Secretary-General, and the Commission was not called upon to deal with it at its seventh session.

nesia, Malaya and Singapore between 21 November 1950 and 22 January 1951. The mission's terms of reference were: to collect information relevant to the problems of housing; to examine problems of low-cost rural housing in the humid tropical areas; to advise the host governments; and to prepare a report setting out the mission's findings and its recommendations.

The mission's recommendations had been set out in the report submitted to the Commission by the Secretary-General.<sup>7</sup>

89. The Commission noted that the implementation of those recommendations would not involve any additional expenditure under the headquarters budget. However, it would involve a re-arrangement of the order of priority in the Commission's programme of work on housing and town and country planning. The Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East had obtained approval of the proposal to refer to the Economic and Social Council the question of the additional expenditure that might arise in connexion with the action to be initiated in the region with which that Commission was concerned.

Several members expressed satisfaction at the direct and realistic manner in which the Secretary-General was approaching the problem. They believed that it was valuable to have recommendations based on observations in the field from experts in direct contact with reality. Although the report related particularly to tropical areas, some representatives thought that part of the findings was not without value for other regions, but that it would be useful to apply similar methods of research in those regions.

90. Without denying that the report was of real interest to their governments, other representatives stated that they were not in a position to express the considered views of their governments since the latter had not had time to study the recommendations made by the mission of experts and the Secretary-General's suggestions.

91. The representative of the International Labour Office informed the Commission of his organization's activities in regard to workers' housing in the areas concerned.

The representative of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions expressed his organization's interest in the problem of housing in tropical areas.

It was observed that the co-operative movement might be of great help in the construction of housing with the aid of local resources. The Commission noted the need for maintaining close contact with the organizations representing the trade-union and co-operative movements.

<sup>6</sup>See documents E/CN.5/207, Add. 1, 2, 3 and 4. See also documents E/CN.5/150 and 151.

<sup>7</sup>See documents SE/CN.5/251, ST/SOA/2, ST/SOA/3, MS 2/51 and E/CN.5/SR.161.

92. By 9 votes to none, with 8 abstentions, the Commission approved the suggestions made by the Secretary-General in his report on the mission of experts on tropical housing (E/CN.5/251. paras. 11 to 23).

### 3. *General considerations*

93. During the discussion of the study on minimum housing standards enforceable under penalty, the report of the mission of experts on tropical housing and the general programme of work,<sup>8</sup> certain problems connected with housing and town and country planning in a more general way were raised.

### 4. *Needs*

94. Several members of the Commission drew attention to the urgent housing needs arising particularly in under-developed countries, countries hit by disasters and countries receiving migrants on a large scale. Such needs were enormous. Remedies should be sought without delay. It should be possible to tell governments of countries faced with those distressing problems what practical, effective and immediate help they could expect. All efforts should be directed and co-ordinated to that end.

The representative of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers, on the other hand, emphasized the importance of rural housing, a question which was already included in the Commission's general programme of work.

The representative of the World's Young Women's Christian Association asked the Commission to take up the problem of housing for young men and women obliged to live away from their families for reasons of work or study.

Those considerations, and in particular, the statements of members describing the tragic situation in their countries, raised questions concerning the role of the various bodies concerned in that field and the co-ordination of their programmes of work.

### 5. *The role of the various bodies concerned*

95. The Chairman of the Housing Sub-Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe described the results obtained through collaboration between the experts responsible, in certain European countries, for establishing the broad outlines of housing and building policy. He stressed the value of regional collaboration between countries having similar economic and social conditions. He drew the Commission's attention to the advantages to be derived by under-developed countries from a systematic dissemination of technical information on building, housing and town and country planning. It was for that purpose that the International Building Documentation Council had been set up under the auspices of the Housing Sub-Committee, which was considering the possibility of intensifying collaboration on building and housing research. He also pointed out that various studies by the Housing Sub-Committee, in particular those on financing, investment in housing and building and the possibility of reducing building costs by increasing produc-

tivity, could contribute to any similar work which the Social Commission might undertake on a world-wide scale. The Housing Sub-Committee wished to collaborate in carrying out the general programme of the Social Commission.

96. The representative of the World Health Organization referred to the special problems raised by health and environmental hygiene in the field of housing. That organization could provide expert advice and contribute to professional training through training fellowships. The World Health Organization wished to collaborate in carrying out the general programme of work of the Social Commission in respect of housing and town and country planning.

97. The representative of the International Labour Organisation told the Commission of the interest taken by his organization in workers' housing, particularly in under-developed areas. He pointed out that workers were interested in the problem from two points of view: they required houses and they built them. He stressed the urgent need for research on practical building methods, taking account of the economic potential of the areas in question. He thought that housing conditions could be improved to no small degree by encouraging and assisting work done by the interested parties themselves. Co-operative building should be stimulated. He stated that ILO wished to collaborate fully with the resources at its disposal, in any action taken to solve the problems in question. The International Labour Organisation could promote sound social relations; it could contribute to the training of building workers in order to obtain improved utilization of the raw materials available; by giving practical advice, it could promote better utilization of labour and encourage co-operative building.

### 6. *Co-ordination and direction of effort*

98. The Commission considered that priority should be given to the problem of housing in under-developed and tropical areas, with particular emphasis on practical methods in keeping with their economic potential and a more extensive use of the local materials and labour available.

99. Several members of the Commission stressed the need for co-ordinating the work of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other organizations on building and town and country planning.

The Commission noted with satisfaction that the Secretary-General had taken the necessary measures to that end. It would be possible for a single section of the Division of Social Welfare, working in collaboration with the regional commissions, specialized agencies and professional organizations, to undertake work on the various aspects — social, economic, technical and administrative — of the problem.

100. The Commission also stressed the need for promoting the training of specialized personnel for planning, production and administration in the sphere of building, housing and town and country planning, in particular under the technical assistance programme.

101. The Commission also noted, first, that under the auspices of the Economic Commission for Europe, foundations had been laid for co-operation in the exchange of technical information and in research on housing and

<sup>8</sup>See documents E/CN.5/207 and Add. 1, 2, 3 and 4, E/CN.5/251, ST/SOA/2, ST/SOA/3, MS.2/51 and E/CN.5/240 and Add. 1. See also documents E/CN.5/SR.150, 151, 152, 161, 169 and 170.

building and secondly, that centres for such research and experimental stations, sometimes associated with training centres, were already in operation or being set up in various parts of the world.

It considered that the amount and quality of housing depended to a large extent on building research and the study of more economical building methods, as well as the training of technicians and skilled labour. It therefore decided to place permanently on its programme the co-ordination of research on housing and town and country planning in general, and of building research in particular.

102. On the national level, the Commission stressed the importance of national administrations having a housing and town and country planning unit staffed by experts and responsible for promoting the construction of adequate housing by all appropriate means, including co-operative building.

#### 7. Resolution on housing and town and country planning

103. A draft resolution was submitted to the Commission by the representatives of Bolivia, Ecuador, India, Israel and Yugoslavia. The Commission adopted the resolution by 10 votes to none, with 8 abstentions. The resolution adopted was as follows:

##### *"The Social Commission,*

*"Having reviewed the report on the carrying out of the Commission's general programme of work in the fields of housing and town and country planning (E/CN.5/240),*

*"Having noted the Secretary-General's proposals concerning changes in this programme (E/CN.5/240/Add. 1, as amended in the light of the discussions at the Commission's seventh session),*

*"Having further noted statements expressing the desire of the Housing Sub-Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe, the specialized agencies concerned and the interested non-governmental organizations to participate more actively in the implementation of the United Nations' integrated programme of activities in these fields (E/1343),*

#### E. REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S EMERGENCY FUND<sup>9</sup>

104. The first Executive Board of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund held its last session on 27 and 28 November 1950, when it decided that, as trustees of the funds contributed to UNICEF since its inception by the General Assembly on 11 December 1946, the Board believed it to be its responsibility to prepare a final report of its stewardship, which would summarize for the successor Board the experience of the Fund in the development of its policies and activities and in the expenditure of its resources.<sup>10</sup>

For information, that report was presented to the Social Commission. In the ensuing exchange of views most members participated, as did a representative of the International Union for Child Welfare. A number of members joined in a tribute to the Administrators of the

*"Believing that provision of adequate housing and community facilities should be planned as part of an overall national policy of social and economic development and, conversely, that housing and community development, if so planned, could constitute a major contribution to a more stable economic activity within a balanced economy,*

##### *"1. Recommends that*

*"(a) Governments bring into being, where this is not already so, a housing and town and country planning unit in the national government, having as objective the development of adequate housing and community facilities;*

*"(b) Activities in building, housing and town and country planning carried out by the United Nations, the specialized agencies and international organizations be so conducted as to be more effectively related to needs of particular countries and regions as well as to technical assistance provided to governments;*

*"(c) Programmes for technical assistance of the United Nations and the specialized agencies include activities pertaining to building, housing and town and country planning and also include corresponding training of personnel for various phases of planning, production and administration in these fields;*

*"2. Requests the Secretary-General with regard to work in building, housing and town and country planning undertaken by the United Nations, the regional economic commissions, the Technical Assistance Board and the specialized agencies,*

*"(a) To assist in co-ordinating such work on the basis of specific projects;*

*"(b) To initiate and develop regional activities where appropriate;*

*"(c) To facilitate active participation of non-governmental organizations in such work;*

*"(d) To keep the Social Commission informed of progress made."*

Fund for the work accomplished during its first four years. That opinion was shared by the majority of the members of the Commission. Two members declared that they could not join with their colleagues in expressing satisfaction with the work of the Fund on the ground that it had practised a policy of discrimination against the people's democracies.

105. It was recalled that, under General Assembly resolution 417 (V), the Board was to formulate policies, determine programmes and allocate resources, in accordance with such principles as might be laid down by the Economic and Social Council and its Social Commission. Such principles had already been established.<sup>11</sup> In addition to meeting emergency needs, they pointed to aiding governments to strengthen their programmes for children,

<sup>9</sup>See documents E/CN.5/252, E/ICEF/L.8 and E/CN.5/SR.151.

<sup>10</sup>See document E/ICEF/159, para. 216.

<sup>11</sup>See resolution 44 (IV) of the Economic and Social Council and resolution 217 (V) of the General Assembly.



taking into account continuing needs in under-developed countries. It would be the duty of the Commission then to review future reports of the Fund's activities, in order that it might be able to recommend general principles as called for, and formulate in 1953 its advice on the future of the Fund.

106. The Commission attached considerable importance to effective co-ordination between its work and that of the Fund. Noting that all governments represented on the Commission were represented on the Executive Board of the Fund, although by different persons, it hoped that the representatives for each country on the Commission would keep in close touch with their opposite numbers on the Board, and that governments also would co-ordinate, through national committees where appropriate, the policies which they pursued on the Board and on the Commission.

107. The Commission noted with approval a statement by a representative of the Secretary-General concerning co-ordination. She recalled that, so long as UNICEF had worked mainly in the field of relief, there had been little necessity for day-by-day contact between its secretariat and that of the United Nations, and the only issue on which close collaboration had been necessary had been that of UNICEF's future. Since the adoption of General Assembly resolution 417 (V), which authorized UNICEF to turn its attention to long-term problems in child welfare, the need for closer co-ordina-

tion between the two secretariats had become self-evident; and the secretariat of UNICEF had asked the secretariat of the Department of Social Affairs to assist it by furnishing information on the needs of children, and on homeless and on handicapped children. Furthermore, the Technical Assistance Administration was working closely with the two secretariats in implementing General Assembly resolutions 58 (I) and 418 (V). For example, the selection of child-welfare experts to be attached to governments was a matter for joint approval. An important and recent development was the proposal made by the World Health Organization (WHO) at the last meeting of the Preparatory Committee of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, to the effect that a working group or consultative committee of representatives of the United Nations, including UNICEF and all the interested specialized agencies, should be set up to study long-range needs of children. That proposal would be examined in May 1951 by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination itself. The Department of Social Affairs would provide the secretariat for that working group, which would ensure co-ordination with the secretariat's work for the Social Commission. Thus adequate machinery existed for the co-ordination of the various programmes relating to child welfare.

108. The Commission took note of the Board's report. It hoped that the Fund would receive adequate financial support to enable it successfully to continue its operations.

#### F. REHABILITATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

109. The Economic and Social Council, at its eleventh session, adopted its resolution 309E (XI), requesting the Secretary-General to report to the Social Commission at its seventh session the progress made in developing the programme of social rehabilitation of the physically handicapped, in order that the Commission might advise the Council regarding further steps to be taken in implementing an international programme in that field.

The report in question (E/CN.5/238) was submitted to the Commission. It describes the measures taken in the Secretariat and notes that the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination has set up a Working Party to study the problem. The report relating to the work of this Working Party (E/CN.5/238/Add. 1) was also before the Commission.

110. The Commission embarked on a thorough discussion on the subject. The Chairman gave a detailed exposition of the various aspects of the problem of rehabilitating the physically handicapped.

Dr. Balme, consultant to the United Nations, the United Nations' International Children's Emergency Fund and the World Health Organization, and Chairman of the above-mentioned Working Party, described to the Commission the manner in which the Working Party functioned and its activities. He noted that it had been remarkably successful in securing that co-operation between the United Nations and the specialized agencies concerned which was indispensable in the sphere in question. He told the Commission of a mission he had recently completed in Germany, where he had visited a number of rehabilitation centres set up by the International Refugee Organization.

The representative of the International Refugee Organization stated that his organization would be prepared to transfer to the United Nations certain of the centres it had established in Italy, Austria and Germany for the rehabilitation of refugees. Such transfer would be subject to the condition that the centres be set up again in countries where there were still refugees in need of rehabilitation and that they be used for training persons dealing with rehabilitation problems.

The representatives of the International Labour Organisation and the World Health Organization stressed the interest of their organizations in the problem and promised their whole-hearted collaboration.

The representatives of several non-governmental organizations drew attention to the fact that those organizations had long been concerned with the problem in question. They emphasized the contribution which their organizations could make in that field and expressed their earnest desire to be associated in the work undertaken.

111. One of the questions raised in the course of the exchange of views was that of the lines along which the work of the United Nations in that field should be carried out. Several members considered that priority should be given to the physically handicapped capable of being rendered self-supporting and of resuming their place in normal life, through an appropriate process of adaptation or rehabilitation.

112. The following conclusions emerged from the discussion as a whole:

(a) The Commission drew attention in the first place to the following points:

(i) The desirability of improving and expediting preventive action;

(ii) The desirability of dealing with the problem of adaptation or rehabilitation as a whole, taking due account of all its aspects, medical, psychological, pedagogical, social and economic;

(iii) The desirability of seeking the adaptation of such persons to normal life, with a view to making them useful members of society;

(iv) The need for training of staff for rehabilitation work.

(b) It was necessary that the non-governmental organizations should take part in the preparation and execution

of the international programme for the rehabilitation of the physically handicapped.

(c) It would be helpful if governments were to take the necessary steps and measures to promote the rehabilitation of the physically handicapped and had an appropriate government unit for the purpose.

(d) The Commission requested the Secretary-General and the competent specialized agencies to ask the Economic Commission for Europe to endeavour to discover means of facilitating the exchange of scarce raw materials needed for the manufacture of prosthetic appliances. It expressed the wish that similar studies be undertaken for other areas.

(e) The Commission noted the reports submitted by the Secretary-General and approved the initial steps taken to promote an international programme of study, research and action.

### G. ADVISORY SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES

113. Since the sixth session of the Commission, held in April 1950, an important change had occurred in the organization of the Secretariat of the United Nations: the transfer to the Technical Assistance Administration of the section, formerly within the Department of Social Affairs, concerned with the implementation of General Assembly resolution 58 (I) on advisory social welfare services and of the section, formerly within the Department of Economic Affairs, entrusted with the implementation of resolution 200(III) on technical assistance for economic development and of resolution 246(III) on training in public administration.<sup>12</sup> The Technical Assistance Administration had, in addition, assumed responsibility, as far as the United Nations was concerned, for the implementation of resolution 304(IV): "Expanded programme of technical assistance for economic development of the under-developed countries."

114. The United Nations General Assembly, at its fifth session, had adopted, on 1 December 1950, resolution 418(V), on advisory social welfare services, which contained the revised text of resolution 58(I). It had also, by that resolution, requested the Secretary-General to report regularly to the Social Commission on the measures taken by the Secretariat in implementation of the resolution. In pursuance of that request, the Secretary-General submitted document E/CN.5/239 to the Commission at its seventh session and communicated two other reports for its information (E/1893 and E/1911).

115. At the commencement of the discussion, the representative of the Secretary-General explained the methods employed by the Secretariat to ensure effective administration of the technical assistance programme by co-ordinating the study and research programme (coming within the competence of the Division of Social Welfare) and the technical assistance programme proper (coming within the competence of the Technical Assistance Admin-

istration). The measures taken were designed to improve the quality of the services of the Technical Assistance Administration and to facilitate the task of the Commission itself.

116. The Commission expressed its satisfaction with the measures taken by the Secretariat with a view to ensuring the most effective co-ordination between the various bodies involved in the execution of the technical assistance programme. It considered that, in view of the development of the fields covered by technical assistance, it was incumbent on the Commission to furnish advice not only on the programme of advisory social welfare services but also on the social aspects of the United Nations technical assistance programme as a whole. The Commission noted with interest the measures adopted by certain countries to ensure co-ordination of technical programmes at the national level. It stressed the importance of co-ordinating the United Nations technical assistance programmes with the programmes of the specialized agencies.

117. The Commission attached the highest importance to the universality, the systematic use in successive stages and the permanent character of the services provided for under resolution 418(V), which constituted one of the most effective means for the progressive implementation of the recommendations of the Economic and Social Council. It accordingly expressed the wish that resolution 58(I), the original source of all the United Nations technical assistance programmes, should preserve its own special characteristics in the new administrative organization of the Secretariat, while forming one of the elements of the programmes as a whole.

118. The Commission stressed the fact that international technical assistance could bear full fruit only if the governments which applied for it integrated the assistance obtained in their national plans for social and economic development.

119. The discussion also revealed unanimity of opinion in the Commission with regard to the important part which regional offices could play in the provision of United Nations social welfare services by ensuring that

<sup>12</sup>Resolution 58 (I): Transfer to the United Nations of the advisory social welfare functions of UNRRA (United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration).

Resolution 200 (III): Technical assistance for economic development.

Resolution 246 (III): International facilities for the promotion of training in public administration.

the characteristics and special needs of the countries in their region were taken into account.

In particular, the Commission approved of the methods of regional action (special types of regional seminars, national conferences organized with the help of United Nations experts, exchanges of experts and social workers) introduced by the European Office with a view to facilitating to the highest possible degree the exchange of ideas and techniques. Considering that such methods constituted an effective and inexpensive means of integrating international action in regional action, the Commission advocated their intensification in Europe and their extension, as appropriate, to other regions.

The Commission requested the Secretary-General to report to a later session on the methods used and results obtained in Europe and on the possibility of the extension of the former to other regions.

120. It was also stressed that the implementation of technical assistance programme should be given a truly international character utilization of personnel recruited in the various countries of the world. The specialists sent to the countries applying for them should be highly qualified, and their experience and culture should be related to those of the beneficiary country. It was also desirable that, whenever circumstances permitted, experts should be selected who knew the language of the country with which they were to collaborate.

#### H. NEED FOR REGIONAL ACTION IN THE SOCIAL FIELD RELATED TO ECONOMIC ACTION ALREADY ENVISAGED IN THE APPOINTMENT OF REGIONAL COMMISSIONS

124. In connexion with that question, which had been placed on the agenda at the request of the United States representative, the Commission had before it a note by the Secretary-General (E/CN.5/247). The document referred to the fact that, on the recommendation of the Social Commission, the Economic and Social Council, at its seventh session, had adopted a resolution requesting the Secretary-General to keep the Social Commission informed of such aspects of the activities of the regional economic commissions as should, in his judgment, be brought to the attention of the Commission because of their social implications.

121. The Commission considered that fellowships constituted one of the most effective means of achieving the objectives of technical assistance. Where possible, requests from governments might embrace teams of fellows studying the various aspects of a single problem.

122. The discussion clearly brought out the interest taken by the Commission in the proposed inquiry to evaluate the services rendered to governments in pursuance of resolution 418 (V) during the first five years of its application. Such a study would offer a sound basis for the Commission's consideration of any modifications in the policy followed or the techniques employed which it might be desirable to make in order to render the programme more effective. Much interest would attach to the experience gained in the year 1951, when the new administration would be fully in action. To enable the report on that inquiry to be considered with appropriate thoroughness, the Commission expressed the wish that the Secretariat should communicate it in sufficient time before the eighth session, and that it should be given priority.

123. The Commission did not consider it necessary at the current stage to recommend to the Economic and Social Council the revision of the policy followed, but advocated its increasing application, taking account, in particular, of the suggestions made by the Commission at its seventh session.

125. In the exchange of views on that topic, further information was supplied by the representative of the Secretary-General, and by Mr. Myrdal, Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Europe.

The Commission noted that the resolution of the Economic and Social Council had already borne fruit. It considered that it should continue to be duly applied, care being taken, at the same time, also to inform the regional economic commissions of any questions dealt with by the Social Commission which were likely to have economic implications. That suggestion was a matter to be borne in mind by the Secretariat.

#### I. MIGRATION

##### 1. Assistance to indigent aliens

126. At its fourth session the Economic and Social Council had requested (resolution 43 (IV)) the Secretary-General to submit to the Social Commission a report on assistance to indigent aliens. In pursuance of that resolution a report had been submitted by the Secretary-General to the Commission at its sixth session.

At that session, however, the Commission had been of the opinion that sufficient time had not been available to governments to furnish their observations on the documents communicated to them. It had therefore recommended the Secretary-General "to pursue his inquiries with a view to obtaining the comments of governments, appropriate specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations likely to be concerned with the problem of the suggested convention".

The Commission was thus asked to consider at the seventh session a second report by the Secretary-General (E/CN.5/235 and E/CN.5/235/Add. 1, 2 and 3) containing the results of the inquiries made, the comments of governments, appropriate specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations concerned, and also a draft resolution.

The Commission also had before it a draft resolution proposed by the representative of the United Kingdom.

127. The representative of the Secretary-General stated that the Secretary-General was willing to withdraw his draft resolution in favour of the one submitted by the United Kingdom representative, but suggested that certain amendments be made to it. She emphasized that the problem of aliens had many aspects but that for the

time being public assistance to indigent aliens was the only aspect under consideration.

The United Kingdom representative having accepted the amendments proposed by the Secretariat, the Commission had only one draft resolution before it.

128. During the discussion, the question was raised concerning what was meant by "public assistance". The United Kingdom representative explained that in his draft resolution he had reduced the problem to its simplest elements in order to secure a first affirmation of an important humanitarian and charitable principle. On the Chairman's suggestion, the Commission agreed that the meaning attached to the term "public assistance" in each country should depend on the legislation in force and the system in use in that country.

129. Certain members of the Commission pointed out that it was essential, on the one hand, that public assistance should be accorded to aliens under the same conditions as to nationals and that, on the other hand, aliens should not be removed from their country of residence solely because they were indigent or likely to become a public charge. It was understood that the refusal of a government to extend the validity of a residence permit of an alien lawfully residing in a country for the sole reason that he was indigent or a public charge, would be deemed to be equal to expulsion, deportation or forcible removal.

130. Several members of the Commission and representatives of non-governmental organizations stressed the fact that public assistance was only one of the problems relating to aliens and that there were others of equal or greater importance, such as the protection of the rights of workers, admission to employment or the right to social security benefits. They were of the opinion that measures bearing on the last-mentioned points were all the more useful in that they could prevent indigence, and they should be included in the field of work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies. Although at the moment the Commission was only called upon to discuss one aspect of the problem, the problem as a whole must not be lost sight of. Similarly, even if the preparation of a draft convention seemed premature, it was nevertheless essential to continue the study of such a convention.

131. The representative of Brazil suggested that the International Labour Organisation should undertake a study on the question of special insurance for immigrants and their families against risks not covered by social security, with the aim of preparing a model convention for the use of governments interested in the matter.

The Commission agreed to examine that suggestion when deciding on its work programme in the field of migration.

132. The representatives of the non-governmental organizations stressed the need for the rapid improvement of the legal status of aliens, and drew the Commission's attention to the part which their organizations could and should play on behalf of immigrants.

The report of the Second Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations interested in Migration, held at Geneva from 16 to 21 March 1951, was transmitted to the members of the Commission. The representative of

the United States of America, supported by other representatives, drew the Commission's attention to that report and congratulated the non-governmental organizations on the work they had done.

133. The draft resolution submitted by the United Kingdom representative and amended as suggested by the Secretariat, was adopted by 14 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.

The representative of Yugoslavia stated that although he had voted for the draft resolution, he considered that the issue had been considered too narrowly.

The representative of Canada abstained from voting because in his country public assistance measures were not within the competence of the federal authorities, but within that of the provincial authorities.

The following resolution was adopted:

*"The Social Commission*

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

*"The Economic and Social Council*

*"1. Draws* the attention of all governments to the report on assistance to indigent aliens (E/CN.5/235) prepared by the Secretary-General at its request;

*"2. Re-affirms* its recommendation that governments do not expel, deport or otherwise remove from their territories aliens for the sole reason of their indigence or of becoming public charges;

*"3. Further recommends* that governments accord to aliens lawfully in their territory the same measures of public assistance as those accorded to their nationals;

*"4. Invites* governments, in enacting any necessary legislation or taking any necessary administrative action in pursuance of these recommendations, to study and, so far as practicable and reasonable, to give effect to the principles enunciated in the report of the Secretary-General, using as may be appropriate the services of non-governmental organizations.

*"5. Requests* governments to keep the Secretary-General informed of the action taken by them in pursuance of this resolution, in order that a progress report may be rendered from time to time to the Social Commission.'"

*2. Maintenance obligations: recognition and enforcement abroad*

134. At its sixth session the Social Commission had expressed the hope that a report on the enforcement abroad of maintenance obligations would be referred to governments in time for their comments to be considered at the next regular session of the Social Commission.<sup>13</sup> The Secretariat had communicated with the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law which, at its request, had taken up again a study begun before the war at the suggestion of the League of Nations. As the outcome of that study a preliminary draft convention had been drawn up. That had been submitted to the Commission by the Secretary-General, together with his

<sup>13</sup> LE/CN.5/1678, annex IV, para. 67.



report, which also included the observations on the draft convention received from governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations, together with a memorandum by the Institute regarding those observations (E/CN.5/236 and E/CN.5/236/Add. 1, 2 and 3).

The Commission also had before it a draft resolution submitted by the representative of the United States of America.

135. At the Chairman's invitation, Mr. Mario Matteucci, Secretary-General of the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law, took part in the Commission's discussions.

Mr. Matteucci gave a detailed exposition of the nature of the problem, the possible legal remedies, and the principles on which the Institute had based its work.

He stressed first of all that the two obstacles to be overcome were the slowness and expense of any proceeding (judgment or enforcement of judgment) which had to be instituted abroad. However, numerous persons, children or wives, needed the maintenance owed to them by their fathers or husbands residing abroad; the need was an urgent one and they had no financial resources. International measures were therefore needed to facilitate the exercise of their rights.

In accordance with its terms of reference, the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law had prepared a draft universal convention based on the "exequatur" principle, the principle of recognition and enforcement by one country of judgments delivered in another. He considered, however, that in addition to the universal convention, other solutions might also be contemplated, notably multilateral (regional) conventions between countries having similar legal systems, and bilateral conventions based on a standard model.

As for the contents of the conventions, the exequatur system was not the only possible method. A system of collaboration between judicial authorities might also be envisaged whereby the beneficiary of the maintenance obligation could apply to the judicial authorities of the area where the person subject to the obligation resided.

Finally, he pointed out the important role which could be played in the matter by organizations carrying on social activities and having correspondents in the countries both of the claimant and the defendant. Those organizations could often bring about the fulfilment of maintenance obligations by means of persuasion and independently of any legal proceedings.

136. During the discussion several members of the Commission and representatives of the non-governmental organizations stressed the need for solving the problem by means of international instruments which would guarantee to deserted persons free or inexpensive proceedings of as simple and expeditious a character as possible. The difficulties in the way of formulating a universal convention on the subject were recognized, but it was noted that progress could be made through bilateral and multilateral conventions. A number of members emphasized the value of the work which could be performed by social welfare and other organizations with branches or correspondents in different countries in encouraging the voluntary fulfilment, or when necessary in assisting in the enforcement of, maintenance obligations.

It was therefore considered that various methods would have to be applied and a number of solutions adopted in accordance with circumstances.

137. One representative drew attention to the position of illegitimate children: care would be required to ensure equality of treatment for legitimate and illegitimate children and the legal aspect must not cause the social aspects of the matter to be lost sight of.

Another representative drew attention to the difficulties which might arise as a result of restrictions on the transfer of currency. The voluntary fulfilment or the enforcement of maintenance obligations must not be impeded on that account and governments should agree to accord the concessions and priorities necessary to permit and to facilitate payments arising out of maintenance obligations.

138. The draft resolution submitted and subsequently amended by the representative of the United States of America was then examined and put to the vote.

The draft resolution was based on the following considerations:

*The Social Commission,*

*Having examined* the report of the Secretary-General on the recognition and enforcement abroad of maintenance obligations, the documentary material prepared by the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law, the views of interested governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations, and also the considerations advanced during the discussions,

*Recognized* the legal, social and economic obstacles which impeded the international recognition and enforcement of maintenance obligations, the difficulties in the way of formulating a universal convention on this subject, and the progress made in this field through bilateral and regional conventions,

*Recognized* the valuable work of social agencies in encouraging and facilitating the voluntary fulfilment and, when necessary, the enforcement of family obligations and the need for arriving at international understandings in this field through national reciprocal laws and bilateral and regional conventions.

The text of those considerations was approved by 15 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

139. At the request of the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, a separate vote was first taken on the paragraph conveying appreciation and thanks to the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law. The paragraph in question was adopted by 15 votes to none, with 3 abstentions. The two subparagraphs of the operative paragraph were adopted by 14 votes to 2, with 2 abstentions. The text as a whole was adopted by 14 votes to 2, with 2 abstentions.

140. The following resolution was adopted:

*"The Social Commission*

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

*"The Economic and Social Council,*

*"Having considered* the report of the Social Commission seventh session on the subject of recognition

and enforcement abroad of maintenance obligations, and the preparatory work, reports, and discussions on this subject;

“*Conveys* to the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law its appreciation and thanks for the valuable work of the Institute in connexion with its preliminary study on the subject;

“*Requests* the Secretary-General:

“(1) To take into consideration the draft conventions submitted to the Social Commission at its seventh session, the comments received from governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations, the suggested principles submitted to the Social Commission, as well as the discussions before the Social

Commission and the Council, and to prepare a working draft of a model convention or of a model reciprocal law, or both; and

“(2) To convene a committee of experts, to be composed of not less than five nor more than nine members selected by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Governments of . . . and including a representative of the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law, with a view to formulating, on the basis of the working draft or drafts prepared by the Secretary-General, the text of a model convention, or model reciprocal law, or both, to be submitted to the Economic and Social Council not later than at its sixteenth session for its consideration and recommendations to governments.”

## J. GENERAL WORK PROGRAMME

### 1. *General discussion*

141. When adopting its general work programme at its sixth session, the Commission decided to review it in 1951 with a view to making the necessary amendments for 1952 and to preparing a programme for 1953.

The Commission therefore had before it, at its seventh session, two reports by the Secretary-General, one on the implementation of the work programme in 1950 and the other containing a draft work programme for the years 1951 to 1953 (E/CN.5/240 and E/CN.5/240/Add. 1).

When discussing that question the Commission kept in view General Assembly resolution 413 (V) on the concentration of effort and resources and resolution 362 B(XII) of the Economic and Social Council, adopted on 13 March 1951, in which the Council requested the commissions to apply the priority criteria laid down and to defer activities which could not be undertaken within the limits of existing appropriations.

142. The representative of the Secretary-General explained that, when the 1952 budget was being framed, it had become apparent that the Social Welfare Division was faced with a greater number of tasks than it could possibly carry out with the means and, in particular, the staff at its disposal.

She considered that long-term activities should cover longer periods and that some of them should be postponed until later.

143. One representative drew attention to the extent of the ground covered during the first five years since the Commission's inception. He recalled the achievements in various fields and expressed his satisfaction with the work done by the Social Welfare Division, referring in particular to the effective work done in the field of advisory social welfare services, resolutions concerning child welfare and the extension of the life of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, the international convention for the suppression of the traffic in persons, the prevention of crime and treatment of offenders, and the study of the migration problem.

With a view to improving the Commission's work, he suggested that care should be taken to fix agendas for sessions and to collect and circulate documentation in such a way as to enable governments, national commit-

tees and working groups to make a more thorough study of the various questions.

#### (a) *Planning of work*

144. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics criticized the activities of the Commission which, he said, had neglected the major problems in order to study only questions of minor importance, and which, on the rare occasions when a basic and urgent problem was on the agenda, had confined itself to a purely academic discussion. He did not deny that the questions with which the Commission was dealing—for example, training for social work, migration and housing—merited study. But they should not be studied at the expense of essential problems such as the improvement of the workers' standard of living and of unemployment, sickness and old-age insurance systems, child welfare, the availability of education, hygiene and public health, and living conditions in the colonies and Trust Territories.

In the light of these considerations, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics proposed the adoption of a draft resolution to include in the Commission's work programme for 1952-53 the study of the following questions and the formulation of recommendations thereon:

(i) Unemployment insurance and the care of the families of the unemployed;

(ii) The extension of measures relating to maternity, infant and child care;

(iii) The availability of education to, and the introduction of free compulsory elementary instruction for, all without distinction as to race, sex, language, means or social origin;

(iv) The availability of medical attention to all without distinction as to race, sex, language, means or social origin;

(v) Social insurance against sickness, old age, disability etc.

145. A long discussion took place on the above proposal. The members of the Commission were unanimously agreed that the questions mentioned in the draft resolution were very important and should necessarily be included in an international social welfare programme.

But most members considered that, apart from item (ii), concerning the extension of measures relating to maternity, infant and child care, the questions mentioned in the draft resolution should not be incorporated in the Commission's programme of work.

In their view those questions were matters for specialized agencies such as the International Labour Organisation, the World Health Organization and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Articles 57 and 63 of the United Nations Charter provided for the existence of specialized agencies, the agreements which might be concluded with them and the co-ordination of activities. Those same representatives thought therefore that this allocation of tasks should be respected and duplication avoided. Some representatives added that the specialized agencies, by their structure and status, were more qualified than the Commission to deal with the questions concerned. Other representatives thought the Commission might be exceeding its terms of reference if it inserted them in its agenda.

146. The representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic pressed the proposal and in particular put forward the following arguments in favour of the adoption of the draft resolution. First, the questions mentioned were of capital importance for social progress and the well-being of the peoples; that was a fact nobody denied. Secondly, there was no constitutional provision depriving the Commission of competence to deal with the matter. On the contrary, Article 55 of the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights made specific reference to the problems forming the subject of the questions mentioned in the draft. It was therefore fitting that they should be dealt with within the framework of the United Nations; it was the duty of the United Nations to make recommendations to governments on points of such great importance. It was incumbent upon the Social Commission to face up to its responsibilities in the matter and accordingly insert the questions under discussion in its agenda. The same representatives considered that that conception in no way denied the role of the specialized agencies. However, they dealt with the purely technical aspects of the questions and so far had taken no practical steps for the solution of the questions raised by the Soviet Union delegation.

147. The representative of Yugoslavia took the view that the Commission could not ignore the questions mentioned in the draft resolution in spite of the fact that they also came within the purview of certain specialized agencies. He proposed as an amendment the addition to the draft of two further points:

(vi) Protection of work in the factories;

(vii) The conditions of life of agricultural workers and the protection of their work.

148. After that discussion, the Commission proceeded to vote on the draft resolution submitted by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the amendment submitted by the representative of Yugoslavia. In a first vote the Commission decided to add the Yugoslav representative's amendment to the draft resolution proposed by the USSR. The decision was taken by 3 votes to none, with 15 abstentions.

149. The Commission then proceeded to vote on the draft resolution as amended. At the request of the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the draft resolution was voted on paragraph by paragraph, and on points (i), (iii), and (iv) of his proposal the vote was taken by roll call. The result of the voting was as follows:

(1) The first paragraph (beginning with the words "Having examined . . .") was adopted unanimously.

(2) The second paragraph (beginning with the words "Noting that there is no mention . . .") was rejected by 11 votes to 3, with 4 abstentions.

(3) A vote was then taken by roll call on point (i).

In favour: Bolivia, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yugoslavia.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Ecuador, France, India, Israel, New Zealand, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Point (i) was rejected by 14 votes to 4.

(4) Point (ii) was adopted by 14 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.

(5) A vote was then taken by roll call on point (iii).

In favour: Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yugoslavia.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, China, Ecuador, France, India, Israel, New Zealand, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Point (iii) was rejected by 15 votes to 3.

(6) A vote was taken by roll call on point (iv).

In favour: Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yugoslavia.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, China, Ecuador, France, India, Israel, New Zealand, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Point (iv) was rejected by 15 votes to 3.

(7) Point (v) was rejected by 12 votes to 5, with one abstention.

(8) Point (vi) was rejected by 13 votes to 4, with one abstention.

(9) Point (vii) was rejected by 13 votes to 4, with one abstention.

(10) The Chairman, after quoting rule 59 of the rules of procedure, put to the vote the draft resolution as amended in consequence of the voting paragraph by paragraph, the text being as follows:

*"The Social Commission,*

*"Having examined its proposed work programme for 1952-1953 submitted by the Secretariat,*

"Resolves to include in its work programme for 1952-1953 the study of the following question and the formulation of recommendations thereon:

"The extension of measures relating to maternity, infant and child care."

The text was adopted by 16 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

150. The Chairman concluded that as a result of the decision and without incurring any additional expenditure, special emphasis would be given in the study on maternal and child welfare to the extension of measures relating to maternity, infant and child care.

This conclusion was approved by 17 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

*(b) Scope of work. Time-tables and priorities*

151. Reverting to the preliminary remark by the representative of the Secretary-General, several representatives expressed the view that, although the work of the Commission had steadily improved, the latter had, however, not been sufficiently selective in the matter of subjects to be treated. They thought that the Commission had made the mistake of wishing to undertake too much. In view of the limited resources at the disposal of the Social Welfare Division, it was necessary, in the opinion of those members, to be more rigorous and restrictive in drawing up the programme of work and to make a sharper distinction between questions which were urgent and important and those which were less so.

152. It was also proposed that the Commission, without surrendering its right to examine the work programme and to make recommendations thereon, should give the Secretary-General greater latitude in the execution of projects having regard to the resources at his disposal and to the apparent degree of urgency of the problems in question. Such a step would seem all the more advisable in that the Commission met only once a year and new circumstances arising in the intervals between sessions might modify the relative urgency of problems.

153. Other representatives, however, made express reservations with regard to the proposal mentioned in the preceding paragraph, or expressed disagreement with them. It was observed, on the one hand, that even if the Secretariat found itself unable to observe the schedules laid down, the Commission nevertheless could not agree to sacrifice important parts of its programmes, and could not readily accept a reduction of resources and activities. On the other hand, several representatives were opposed to the principle of granting the Secretary-General the right to modify priorities, and considered that the Commission should remain in full possession of its rights and responsibilities in that respect.

154. In the light of that discussion, the Commission formulated the following views on the questions under consideration:

(i) The Commission took note of Economic and Social Council resolution 309 G (XI) requesting the Secretary-General to carry out the unified work programme "within the limits of such appropriations as may be provided". It also took note of the situation with regard to staff in the Division of Social Welfare.

(ii) While it had not divested itself and would not wish to divest itself of the responsibility of examining and making recommendations concerning the programme as a whole, the Commission realized that under existing conditions the programme could not be executed to the full in strict compliance with the time-table proposed. The Commission therefore was willing that the Secretariat should assume a measure of responsibility between the annual sessions of the Commission to make adjustments in priority of execution of individual projects. The value of each project as well as the proper functioning of the services would thereby be increased.

(iii) It was suggested in the course of the discussion that earlier preliminary notice to governments of the lines on which the Secretary-General proposed to develop investigation or studies on a particular topic selected for discussion at the ensuing session might assist the governments, and all concerned, to participate more usefully in the work of the Commission. That, in its turn, would lead to a better assessment by the Secretary-General of the international aspects of the topic under discussion.

(iv) The Secretary-General might perhaps make an experiment by selecting at the end of the current session one or more subjects to be placed upon the agenda of the eighth session and inviting governments to begin consideration of those subjects in anticipation of the receipt of preliminary documentation.

155. During the examination of the above text, the representatives of Brazil and of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics proposed the deletion of paragraph (ii). In the latter's opinion, that paragraph implied that the Commission would not give precise instructions to the Secretariat, and the Commission could not, he thought, relinquish its responsibility for establishing the order of priority. The representative of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic supported those objections.

The Soviet Union proposal to delete paragraph (ii) was rejected by 7 votes to 6, with 3 abstentions.

The text was then put to the vote as a whole and adopted by 10 votes to 3, with 4 abstentions.

The representatives of Brazil and the Soviet Union stated that they had voted against the text as a whole solely on account of the retention of paragraph (ii) and for the reasons given above.

The representatives of Ecuador and Yugoslavia said that they had abstained by reason of the same objections to paragraph (ii).

The representative of Canada had abstained because he felt that the provisions of paragraph (ii) served no useful purpose.

The representative of Australia had voted in favour of the text since he considered that the adoption of paragraph ii was in no way prejudicial to the Commission's prerogatives.

*2. Special questions*

156. The Commission retained the general outline of the programme of work drawn up at its sixth session (E/1678, annex IV, paras. 18 to 42). It made, however, the following changes:



### Direct assistance to governments

157. The Commission requested the Secretary-General to submit for its eighth session a report evaluating the results of the programme set out in General Assembly resolution 58 (I) as revised by resolution 418 (V), during the first five years of implementation.

### Technical information services

158. A number of members stressed the value of the legislative and administrative series and requested the Secretariat to continue its publication in loose-leaf form.

The Commission approved the continued publication of the *Migration Bulletin* and took note of the fact that to avoid any duplication the Secretariat would enter into consultation with the International Labour Office when the latter commenced publication of its *International Migration Review*.

It recommended publication by the Secretariat of summaries of the main works and articles dealing with social welfare services.

### Consultation and co-operation

159. The Commission recommended the inclusion in its work programme of the co-ordination of research pertaining to building, housing and town and country planning, it being understood that such research would be mainly carried out by the regional economic commissions and professional organizations. The Commission took note with satisfaction of the fact that the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination contemplated establishing an advisory committee on maternity and child welfare and had set up a Working Party on the Rehabilitation of the Physically Disabled.

160. In execution of the plan, adopted by the General Assembly at its fifth session, for the integration of the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission within the United Nations, the Secretary-General would have the task of organizing two regional conferences in 1952, one for Europe and the other for Latin America, to deal with certain aspects of the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders.

161. A majority of members of the Commission recommended that the Economic and Social Council should request the Secretary-General to call together a committee of experts to prepare one or more drafts of a model convention or model law relating to the recognition and enforcement abroad of maintenance obligations.

162. Several members of the Commission suggested that the Secretary-General should submit to the Commission, at its next session, information on the activities of specialized agencies in the field of social welfare and especially in the field of social security.

### Studies

163. The Commission made the following changes in the specific projects in its Programme of Work for 1951-52 (E/1678, annex IV, part III) adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its eleventh session.

### Projects omitted:

- (a) Contributions made by local community organiza-

tion in helping people solve their problems, in areas at different stages of economic development.<sup>14</sup>

(b) Organizational experiments in necessary community services in areas in process of economic development.<sup>14</sup>

(c) Social services in relation to rural welfare, with special reference to organization of rural centres for community self-help.<sup>14</sup>

(d) Methods of social welfare administration including social services in under-developed areas.<sup>14</sup>

(e) Preparation of a report on the principles and methods found effective by indigenous voluntary organizations and non-indigenous consultants in social development field work.<sup>14</sup>

(f) Measures undertaken in various countries to facilitate integration of immigrants into the national life of their new homelands.<sup>15</sup>

(g) Assistance to indigent aliens (possible preparation of a draft convention).

(h) Study on the social and psycho-pathological factors of prostitution.

(i) Periodic report on changes in living standards and conditions.<sup>16</sup>

### Projects added:

(a) Preparation of an integrated programme in the field of maternal and child welfare, in co-operation with specialized agencies and UNICEF (1951).

(b) Handbook of international measures for the protection of migrants (1951-52).

(c) Report on community welfare centres (1951-52).

(d) Study on and recommendations concerning the extension of measures for maternity, infant and child care (1952).

(e) Study of various aspects of the status of migrants in their capacity as aliens (1952).

(f) Study, in co-operation with specialized agencies, on the rehabilitation of physically handicapped persons, especially in under-developed areas (1952).

(g) Study on the organization of social services among the Andean Indians (1952).

(h) Compilation of a social welfare glossary in English, French and Spanish (1952).

(i) Production of a selective bibliography on social welfare training (1952).

(j) Study of the training of personnel for social rehabilitation of the physically handicapped (1952).

### Projects advanced to an earlier date:

(a) Inventory of laws relating to the legal position of immigrants in various countries (1951).

<sup>14</sup>Incorporated in the report on Community Welfare Centres.  
<sup>15</sup>Entrusted to UNESCO, with a request for priority, in co-operation with the United Nations.

<sup>16</sup>Incorporated in the report on the world social situation.

- (b) Parole and aftercare (1951).
- (c) Open penal and correctional institutions (1951).
- (d) Habitual delinquents and recidivists (1951).
- (e) Final analysis of documentary material, preparation of addenda and completion of report on minimum housing standards enforceable under penalty.
- (f) Methods of preparing programmes of housing and public construction (1951).
- (g) Collection of current information on urban land policies (1951).
- (h) Methods of increasing productivity in construction of housing (1951).
- (i) Rehabilitation of cripples (1952).

Projects postponed:

- (a) Social services for migrants (1953).
- (b) Study of measures taken or encouraged under article 16 of the international convention of 2 December 1949 for the prevention of prostitution and the social rehabilitation of prostitutes (1953).
- (c) Study of methods of evaluating the findings of field investigations of living conditions in under-developed areas (1953).
- (d) Housing costs in relation to family income (1953).

*Programme of work for 1953*

164. The Commission also made recommendations

concerning the provisional work programme for 1953. These appear in annex III to this report.

3. *Financial implications*

165. The Commission noted that the modified work programme could be undertaken within the limits of the appropriations for the years 1951 and 1952, with the exception of the following two recommendations:

(a) Two regional conferences, to be organized in 1952 on the question of prevention of crime and treatment of offenders. They were consequent upon the integration of the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission within the United Nations and involved an expenditure of about 11,000 dollars. The budget estimates had already been submitted to the General Assembly (fifth session), which approved the integration plan.

(b) The convening of a committee of legal experts for the study of the question of the recognition and enforcement abroad of maintenance obligations would involve an expenditure of about 6,200 dollars. The Secretary-General was not able to assure that the expenditure could be met from the 1951 or 1952 appropriations. The Commission, while recognizing the importance of such a meeting, urgently requested that all efforts be made to finance it from existing funds. To that end, it recommended that the Economic and Social Council draw up its calendar of conferences in such a manner as to include, if possible, the meeting of experts without increasing the total budgetary expenditure for meetings of the Council and its dependent bodies.

K. COMMUNITY, FAMILY AND CHILD WELFARE

166. The relevant documentation in French not being available in time, the Commission deferred until its eighth session consideration of the questions under items 8 (a) and (b) of its agenda, namely: Study of children de-

prived of normal home care (homeless children) (E/CN.5/237 and Add. 1) and Welfare of visually handicapped children (blind and partially-sighted) (E/CN.5/245 and Add. 1).

L. DISTRIBUTION OF DOCUMENTS

167. The members of the Commission insisted upon the necessity of receiving all documents in good time so that they would be able to study the questions and to proceed to the necessary consultations. To that end, they

requested the Secretary-General to establish the provisional agenda at least three months before the session of the Commission and to include therein only those items for which the documents were available.

III. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

168. Paragraphs 10 to 19 of the report, concerning national committees and national working groups, were put to the vote at the request of the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, who pointed out that no formal decision had been taken on the subject during the discussions.

Those paragraphs were adopted by 13 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.

169. For the same reason, the above-mentioned representatives requested a separate vote on paragraphs 80 to 83, concerning the transfer of the functions of the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission to the United Nations.

Those paragraphs were adopted by 14 votes to 2, with 1 abstention.

170. The report as a whole was adopted by 15 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

The representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic stated that they were abstaining for two reasons: first they objected to the work on social defence and to provision for its continuance being made in the programme and in the financial estimates; secondly, they felt that the Commission, in drawing up its work programme, had disregarded the most important questions, in particular, those forming the subject of the draft resolution submitted by the representative of the USSR.

As rapporteur, the Belgian representative abstained from voting.

## ANNEXES

### Annex I

#### AGENDA ADOPTED BY THE SOCIAL COMMISSION

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda.
3. National committees and national working groups (E/CN.5/225):
  - (a) Report on national working groups (E/CN.5/242, and Corr. 1);
  - (b) Report on national committees (E/CN.5/243).
4. Planning, organization and administration for social welfare (E/CN.5/226):
  - (a) Training for Social Work:
    - (i) International Survey (E/CN.5/196/Rev. 1);
    - (ii) Report of comments from Governments (E/CN.5/227 and Corr. 1, E/CN.5/227/Add. 1 and 2);
    - (iii) Recommendations of the Secretary-General (E/CN.5/228/Rev. 1);
  - (b) Social welfare administration:
    - (i) Study of methods in various countries (E/CN.5/224);
    - (ii) Recommendations of the Secretary-General (E/CN.5/229);
  - (c) Use of community welfare centres as effective instruments to promote economic and social progress throughout the world (item proposed by the representative of the United States of America) (E/CN.5/244).
5. Social defence:
  - (a) Probation:
    - (i) International survey (E/CN.5/230);
    - (ii) Report of the Advisory International Group of Experts (E/CN.5/231);
    - (iii) Recommendations of the Secretary-General (E/CN.5/232);
  - (b) Criminal statistics:
    - (i) International Survey — Statistical Report on the State of Crime (E/CN.5/204);
    - (ii) Report of the Advisory International Group of Experts (E/CN.5/231);
    - (iii) Recommendations of the Secretary-General (E/CN.5/233);
  - (c) Draft questionnaire relating to the suppression of the traffic in persons and of the exploitation of the prostitution of others (E/CN.5/234 and Corr.1).
6. Migration:
  - (a) Assistance to indigent aliens (E/CN.5/235 and E/CN.5/235/Add. 1, 2 and 3);
  - (b) Recognition and enforcement abroad of maintenance obligations (E/CN.5/236 and E/CN.5/236/Add. 1, 2 and 3).
7. Housing and town and country planning.
  - (a) Study on minimum housing standards enforceable under penalty (E/CN.5/207 and E/CN.5/207/Add. 1, 2, 3 and 4);
  - (b) Report of the mission of experts on tropical housing (E/CN.5/251).
8. Community, family and child welfare:
  - (a) Study of children deprived of normal home care (homeless children) (E/CN.5/237 and Add. 1);
  - (b) Welfare of visually handicapped children (blind and partially-sighted) (E/CN.5/245 and Add. 1).
9. Report of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (E/CN.5/252 and E/ICEF/L. 8).
10. Report on action taken by the Secretary-General for the planning of an international programme of co-ordinated action for the rehabilitation of physically handicapped persons (E/CN.5/238 and Add 1 and E/CN.5/248).
11. Advisory Social Welfare Services:
  - (a) Report of the services provided under the advisory social welfare services programme (revised resolution 58 (I) ) covering the period from 1 June to 31 December 1950 (E/CN.5/239, E/1893 and E/1911);
  - (b) An evaluation of the accomplishments under General Assembly resolution 58 (I) and a review of the relationship of this programme to other aspects of the work programme and the expanded technical assistance activities (item proposed by the representative of the United States of America) E/CN.5/246).
12. Need of regional action in the social field related to economic action already envisaged in the appointment of regional commissions (item proposed by the representative of the United States of America) (E/CN.5/247).
13. General programme of work:
  - (a) Report on the carrying out of the work programme (E/CN.5/240);
  - (b) Proposals concerning changes to the work programme for 1952 (E/CN.5/240/Add. 1);

(c) Proposed work programme for 1953 (E/CN.5/-240/Add.1).

14. Adoption of the report of the Social Commission (seventh session) to the Economic and Social Council.

## Annex II

QUESTIONNAIRE RELATING TO THE SUPPRESSION OF THE TRAFFIC IN PERSONS AND OF THE EXPLOITATION OF THE PROSTITUTION OF OTHERS

### *Form of reports from governments*

Two-year period ending.....

1. Governments are requested to send their reports to the Secretary-General every two years on or before 1 July. The report should relate to the two-year period ending on 31 December of the previous year.

The statistical information desired in questions 2, 3, 9 and 11 should be the most recent available covering a period of two calendar years. If the figures for the full period are not available, please indicate the period to which the figures relate.

2. For the purpose of this report, the term "traffic in persons" should be regarded as including all aspects of commercialized prostitution, especially procuring, enticing or leading away by any means whatsoever, of persons of either sex, for the purpose of prostitution.

3. Governments are requested to send in their first report (for the years 1951 and 1952) on or before 1 July 1953.

### *Question 1*

#### GENERAL

A. Has any increase or decrease in the traffic in persons or in prostitution been observed in your country during the period under review?

B. If so, to what causes do you attribute the change (for instance: economic, social or moral conditions, immigration, unemployment, obscene publications)?

C. Please supply any available information regarding the social origin and background of persons who are victims of the traffic in persons or of prostitution.

With respect to minors, please supply information regarding family circumstances and education.

### *Question 2*

#### LICENSED OR RECOGNIZED BROTHELS

Do such houses exist in your country?

If so, please state:

(a) The number of licensed houses of prostitution;

(b) The number of houses of prostitution under special regulations other than licensing;

(c) The number, sex, age, nationality and former occupations of prostitutes who are occupants of these houses of prostitution.

### *Question 3*

#### REGISTRATION

Does any system of registration of prostitutes (other than those who are occupants of a house of prostitution) exist in your country?

If so, please supply:

(a) A brief description of the registration system in force;

(b) The number, sex, age, nationality and former occupations of prostitutes who are registered.

### *Question 4*

#### UNLICENSED AND UNRECOGNIZED PROSTITUTION<sup>1</sup>

(a) Is prostitution itself an offence in your country and if so in what circumstances? Please state the penalties prescribed.

Are any measures other than criminal conviction applied in your country?

If so, please state the nature of such measures (security, compulsory or educational) and the authority imposing and applying them.

(b) If any brothels or any registration system exist in your country, are the activities of prostitutes who are not occupants of such brothels or are not registered, subject to penal or administrative measures?

If so:

What is the nature of these measures?

By whom are they imposed and applied?

### *Question 5*

#### ABOLITION OF LICENSED, RECOGNIZED OR REGISTERED PROSTITUTION

(a) If one or more of the systems referred to in questions 2 and 3 exist in your country, please state what measures are being taken or contemplated:

(1) For the abolition of:

(i) Licensed or recognized brothels;

(ii) The registration of persons engaged in prostitution.

(2) For the solution of the problems that may result from such abolition, in particular that of the rehabilitation and social adjustment of the victims of prostitution.

(b) If one or more of the systems referred to in questions 2 and 3 has recently been abolished in your country, please state what measures of a social character were taken, in particular for the rehabilitation and social adjustment of the victims of prostitution.

### *Question 6*

#### MEASURES RELATING TO VENEREAL DISEASES

(a) Please give a description of any measures of a social character, (legislative, administrative or educational, and whether applicable to all or particular sections of the community) which are being taken in your country (i) by public authorities, (ii) by voluntary social welfare services for controlling venereal diseases.

(b) Are registered prostitutes or persons suspected by the competent authorities of engaging in prostitution, subject in your country to any special measures not ap-

<sup>1</sup>Or "clandestine prostitution".



plicable to other members of the community who contract, or are suspected of contracting, venereal disease?

(c) Please also give particulars of measures, such as compulsory notification, legal enforcement and facilities for free and confidential treatment. (It is not intended that the reply should include information of a purely medical character.)

(d) To what extent do the public authorities co-operate with voluntary organizations in this field?

#### Question 7

##### THE EXTENT TO WHICH WOMEN POLICE AND PUBLIC SERVICES ARE ENGAGED IN THE PREVENTION OF PROSTITUTION AND IN ASSISTING ITS VICTIMS

Please state the functions assigned to women police and public services in your country, and the results achieved, with reference to:

(a) The prevention of prostitution;

(b) The prevention of the traffic in persons and of the exploitation of prostitution, and the aiding of victims or potential victims thereof;

(c) The rehabilitation and social adjustment of victims of prostitution.

#### Question 8

##### COLLABORATION BETWEEN PUBLIC AUTHORITIES AND PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS

Please give a description of any measures of a social character which are being taken by private organizations for:

(a) The prevention of prostitution;

(b) The prevention of the traffic in persons and of the exploitation of prostitution, and the aiding of victims or potential victims thereof;

(c) The rehabilitation and social adjustment of victims of prostitution.

Please give particulars concerning:

(i) The names of the private organizations consulted by your government with respect to the above-mentioned matters;

(ii) The nature and result of such collaboration, if any.

#### Question 9

##### CONVICTIONS<sup>2</sup>

Please give the number of persons convicted by courts of law (if possible during the two calendar years im-

<sup>2</sup>In countries where, independently of, or in lieu of, convictions by courts of law, administrative authorities are empowered to impose measures of constraint or other penalties on those deemed to have committed, or suspected of having committed the offences mentioned in (a) and (b) above, the number of persons so punished should be shown in a separate statement: the figures should distinguish between men and women and any available information as to the types of undesirable social antecedents and association with anti-social activities should also be supplied.

mediately preceding the date of the report) for offences connected with:

(a) The intra-national and international traffic in persons for purposes of prostitution;

(b) Any other form of offence concerned with the exploitation of the prostitution of others. The types of offences and the nature of the penalties imposed in typical cases should be indicated. It is particularly requested that the figures supplied should include the number of persons convicted as parties to, or accomplices in, any form of procuration, brothel-keeping or of living wholly or partly on the earnings from prostitution of another person.

Please indicate separately the number of men and women convicted under (a) and (b), distinguishing by sex.

Information should also be furnished, if available, on the antecedents of the convicted persons and on any anti-social activities carried on by them in association with traffic in persons.

#### Question 10

##### CASES OF INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC

Please give particulars of any cases of international traffic in persons, that is to say, cases in which part of the offence was committed in another country, including a description of the methods employed by the traffickers. Please state what action was taken in such cases.

#### Question 11

##### EXCLUSION, REPATRIATION, EXTRADITION, EXPULSION OR DEPORTATION

Please give the number, age and country of origin of:

(1) Foreign prostitutes<sup>3</sup>

(2) Persons<sup>3</sup> found or believed to be engaged in the traffic in persons and in the exploitation of others including any form of procuration, brothel-keeping, or living wholly or partly on the earnings from prostitution of another person who have been: (a) excluded, (b) repatriated, (c) extradited, (d) expelled or deported.

#### Question 12

##### COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN CENTRAL AUTHORITIES<sup>4</sup>

Please give the name and address of the central authority in your country.

Please also give particulars of any cases during the preceding two years in which communications have been:

(a) Sent to, or

(b) Received from central authorities in other countries, giving the names of the central authority.

<sup>3</sup>Numbers of men and women in each group to be shown separately.

<sup>4</sup>Central Authorities are those mentioned previously in the international instruments for the suppression of the white slave traffic, the suppression of the traffic in women and children, the suppression of the traffic in women of full age, the suppression of the traffic in persons and of the exploitation of the prostitution of others.

### Question 13

#### NEW MEASURES

Please give a description of any measures, either legislative or administrative, taken during the past two years, which are concerned directly or indirectly with:

(a) The suppression of the traffic in persons and of the exploitation of the prostitution of others;

(b) The prevention of prostitution and of the exploitation of prostitution;

(c) The rehabilitation and social adjustment of victims of prostitution;

(d) The implementation of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, adopted on 2 December 1949.

Governments are requested to transmit the text of any laws or regulations relating to the above-mentioned subjects.

### Question 14

#### OBSERVATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Please submit your observations on any special problems with which your country is confronted with regard to the prevention or suppression of the traffic in persons, the abolition of all forms of regulation of prostitution, the prevention of prostitution and the rehabilitation of victims of prostitution with a view to their social adjustment, as well as any suggestions which you may wish to submit regarding the contents of this questionnaire.

### ANNEX III

#### PROGRAMME OF WORK

##### *Programme of work for 1951 and 1952*

##### *Community, family and child welfare*

1. Preparation of an integrated programme in the field of maternal and child welfare in co-operation with specialized agencies and UNICEF (1951-1952).

2. Study and recommendations concerning the extension of measures for maternal, infant and child welfare (1952).

3. Economic measures in favour of the family (1951-1952).

4. Children deprived of a normal home life:

(a) Standards of institutional care (1951);

(b) Adoption (1952);

(c) Guardianship of children (1952).

5. Welfare of physically handicapped children:

(a) Blind children (1951);

(b) Deaf children (1952).

6. Welfare of the aged (1951-1952).

##### *Social aspects of migration*

1. Assistance to indigent aliens: publication of revised text of report (1951).

2. Handbook of international measures for the protection of migrants (1951-1952).

3. Simplification of administrative procedures for migrants (1951-1952).

4. Inventory of laws relating to the legal position of immigrants in various countries (1951-1952).

5. Study of various aspects of the status of migrants in their capacity as aliens (1952).

6. Maintenance obligations: enforcement abroad (1952).

##### *Planning, organization and administration for social welfare*

1. Community welfare centres (1951-1952).

2. In-service training in social welfare (1951).

3. Methods of administering assistance to the needy (1951).

4. Formulation of minimum standards for the training of social workers (1951-1952).

5. Selection and training of probation officers and personnel for penal and correctional institutions (1952).

6. Training of personnel for the social rehabilitation of the physically handicapped (1952).

7. Study of the organization of social services among Andean Indians (1952).

8. Compilation of a glossary of social welfare terms in English, French and Spanish (1952).

9. Production of selective bibliography on social welfare training (1952).

##### *Rehabilitation of the handicapped*

1. Development of a co-ordinated plan for the rehabilitation of the handicapped (1951).

2. Report on training and demonstration material (1951-1952).

3. Rehabilitation of the blind (1951-1952).

4. Rehabilitation of cripples (1952).

5. Study in co-operation with specialized agencies of the rehabilitation of physically handicapped persons especially in under-developed areas (1952).

##### *Social defence*

1. Probation and related measures:

(a) Complementary study on experimental projects, practical results of probation, and financial aspects of its organization (1951-1952);

(b) Abridged version of the comprehensive study of probation (1952);

(c) Systematic formulation of basic principles (1952).

2. Juvenile delinquency in all its phases (1951-1952).

3. Standard classification of offences and uniform crime statistics (1951-1952).

4. Standard rules for the treatment of offenders (1951-1952).

5. Medical, psychiatric and social examination of offenders before the final disposition of the case and as a guide to treatment (1951-1952).

6. Detention of adults prior to sentence (1951-1952).

7. The indeterminate sentence and other measures designed for adapting the duration of treatment in correctional or penal institutions to the needs of the individual offender and to the protection of society (1951-1952).

8. Parole and aftercare (1951-1952).

9. Open penal and correctional institutions (1951-1952).

10. Habitual offenders and recidivists (1951-1952).

11. Preparation of a programme of action for combating the traffic in persons and for the prevention and suppression of the exploitation of the prostitution of others (1951-1952).

#### *Housing and town and country planning*

1. Available housing and present and future housing needs (1951-1952).

2. Methods of preparing programmes of housing and public construction (1951-1952).

3. Improvement of rural dwellings and amenities with special reference to tropical and under-developed areas and to emergency housing (1951-1952).

4. Collection of current information on urban land policies (1951).

5. The neighbourhood unit and improvement of neighbourhood design (1951).

6. Methods of financing of housing (1951-1952).

7. Community services and tenant co-operation (1951-1952).

8. Methods of increasing productivity in construction of housing (1951-1952).

9. Social, economic and technological problems of urban planning and development (1952).

#### *Social conditions and development*

1. Report on the world social situation (1951-1952); periodic report on changes in living standards and conditions (1952).

2. Legislative and administrative measures used successfully by governments since 1945 in fields of activity of direct concern to the Social Commission, for raising the standards of living of low-income groups (1951-1952).

3. Social and economic results of economic measures in favour of the family (1952).

#### *Programme of work for 1953*

##### *Community, family and child welfare*

1. Children deprived of a normal home life: equal treatment of legitimate and illegitimate children.

2. Welfare of mentally handicapped children.

3. Welfare of the aged.

##### *Social aspects of migration*

1. Assistance to indigent aliens: report.

2. Maintenance obligations: enforcement abroad.

3. Inventory of laws relating to the legal position of immigrants in various countries.

4. Study of various aspects of the status of migrants in their capacity as aliens.

5. Simplification of administrative procedures for migrants.

6. Social services for migrants.

##### *Organization, administration and staffing for social welfare*

1. Formulation of minimum standards for the training of social workers.

2. Selection and training of probation officers and personnel for penal and correctional institutions.

3. Training of personnel for the social rehabilitation of the physically handicapped.

4. Study of the organization of social services among Andean Indians.

##### *Rehabilitation of the handicapped*

1. Report on training and demonstration material.

2. Rehabilitation of the blind.

3. Rehabilitation of cripples.

4. Study in co-operation with specialized agencies of the rehabilitation of physically handicapped persons especially in under-developed areas.

##### *Social defence*

1. Probation and related measures:

(a) Abridged version of the comprehensive study;

(b) Systematic formulation of basic principles.

2. Juvenile delinquency in all its phases.

3. Standard classification of offences and uniform crime statistics.

4. Standard rules for the treatment of offenders.

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

6. Parole and aftercare.

7. Open penal and correctional institutions.

8. Habitual offenders and recidivists.

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

10. Preparation of a programme of action for combating the traffic in persons and for the prevention and suppression of the exploitation of the prostitution of others.

11. Study of measures taken or recommended in application of article 16 of the international convention of 2 December 1949, for the prevention of prostitution and the social rehabilitation of prostitutes.

#### *Housing and town and country planning*

1. Available housing and present and future housing needs.

2. Improvement of rural dwellings and amenities with special reference to tropical and under-developed areas and to emergency housing.

3. Methods of financing of housing.

4. Community services and tenant co-operation.

5. Technical reports on community development and social centres.

6. Problems of urban and rural resettlement.

7. Housing costs in relation to family income.

#### *Social conditions and development*

1. Report on the world social situation.

2. Periodic report on changes in living standards and conditions.

3. Social and economic results of economic measures in favour of the family.

4. Social effects of international technical assistance programmes in selected areas.

5. Study of methods of appraising the findings of field investigations of living conditions in less-developed areas.

### **Annex IV**

#### **DRAFT RESOLUTIONS PROPOSED AT THE SEVENTH SESSION FOR THE SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR ADOPTION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL**

##### **I. TRAINING FOR SOCIAL WORK**

###### *The Social Commission,*

*Having considered* the report entitled *Training for Social Work: An International Survey* (E/CN.5/196/Rev.1) and the comments of governments on the suggestions contained therein (E/CN.5/227),

*Recommends* the following principles:

1. That social work should in principle be a professional function performed by men and women who have received professional training by taking a formal course of social work theory and practice in an appropriate educational institution;

2. That these courses, whether provided at universities or special schools of social study, should be of the highest possible quality and should be sufficiently comprehensive to do justice to both the variety and the unity of social work;

3. That, in order to augment the supply of trained social workers, public authorities should encourage professional training in social work by, e.g.,

(a) Creating or helping to create permanent educational facilities;

(b) Making grants to schools of social work and other appropriate institutions;

(c) Providing scholarships, paid educational leave and opportunities for study and observation; and

(d) Creating positions for social workers within the public services; and

4. That public authorities and voluntary organizations in filling vacancies in social work posts should give social workers with recognized qualifications:

(a) Preference over other candidates;

(b) Remuneration commensurate with the responsibilities that they are called upon to carry; and

(c) An official status indicative of the value of their work; and

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

*"The Economic and Social Council,*

*"Having considered* the Secretary-General's report entitled *Training for Social Work: An International Survey* (E/CN.5/196/Rev. 1) and the recommendations of the Social Commission thereon,

*"Recommends* that Member Governments give due attention to the principles adopted on this subject by the Social Commission at its seventh session; and

*"Requests* the Secretary-General

*"(a) To formulate, in co-operation with the inter-governmental organizations concerned, and in consultation with the competent non-governmental organizations, minimum standards for the training of social workers, and to report thereon to the Social Commission;*

*"(b) To compile a glossary of social welfare terms and produce an international bibliography on social welfare training, in consultation with the inter-governmental organizations and the non-governmental organizations concerned; and*

*"(c) To submit to the Social Commission every four years a report indicating significant developments in social work training and a revised directory of schools of social work."*

##### **II. METHODS OF SOCIAL WELFARE ADMINISTRATION**

###### *The Social Commission,*

*Having considered* the report entitled *Methods of Social Welfare Administration* (E/CN.5/224);

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

*"The Economic and Social Council,*



"Having considered the study of *Methods of Social Welfare Administration* prepared in accordance with its resolution 43 (IV) and the recommendations of the Social Commission arising therefrom,

"Requests the Secretary-General:

"1. To submit to the Social Commission every four years a periodic summary of developments in planning, organization and administration of social services;

"2. To give due attention to questions of organization, administration, financing and staffing when conducting studies of a technical nature which have been authorized as part of the general programme of work and in the administration of technical assistance; and

"3. To instruct consultants to consider the administrative and organizational setting of the country to which assistance is rendered when they advise that country regarding any technical problems in the social field."

### III. USE OF COMMUNITY WELFARE CENTRES AS EFFECTIVE INSTRUMENTS TO PROMOTE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PROGRESS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

#### *The Social Commission*

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

"*The Economic and Social Council,*

"Recognizing that the experience gained in several countries indicates the value of community welfare centres both in urban and rural areas;

"Recognizing the advantage of placing accurate information on this experience at the disposal of Member States asking for it;

"1. Requests the Secretary-General

"1. To compile, in co-operation as appropriate with the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations and with the assistance of the governments of Member States on whose territory such experience has been gained, full documentation on:

"(a) The varying objectives and scope of such centres;

"(b) The varying methods used in establishing and operating the centres;

"(c) The success achieved and difficulties met;

"2. To make available meanwhile, to requesting governments, the documentation as it becomes available;

"3. To indicate to Governments the various kinds of direct assistance open to them through such sources as the Technical Assistance Board, the projects of the specialized agencies, and the provisions of resolution 418 (V) of the General Assembly;

"4. To submit to the Social Commission not later than at its ninth session a full report on this subject in order that the Commission may, if possible, determine some general principles which underlie successful techniques;

"5. To invite the Technical Assistance Board, meanwhile, to give favourable consideration to any applications by governments in this field;

"II. Recommends that the specialized agencies when initiating or continuing projects of a suitable nature in their particular fields of activity, co-operate with the United Nations and other organizations concerned in the development of such centres."

### IV. PROBATION

#### *The Social Commission,*

Having considered the study of probation and related measures prepared by the Secretariat and the recommendations made by the International Group of Experts, 1950, on the subject of further study and action in the field to be undertaken by the United Nations,

1. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To proceed with the formulation of recommendations of principle in the field of probation, due regard being given to the recommendations of principle formulated by the International Group of Experts, 1950, and to the views of governments and competent international and national organizations;

(b) To give special attention to the wide dissemination of authoritative information with respect to probation and related measures (due consideration being given to the recommendations of the International Group of Experts, 1950, regarding publications on this subject);

(c) To take the necessary steps to ensure the most extensive and most effective utilization of the United Nations technical assistance programme with reference to the development of national probation and related services; and

(d) To proceed with study and research on the subject, special attention being given to the recommendations of the International Group of Experts, 1950, regarding studies which may be considered to be complementary to the comprehensive study already prepared by the Secretariat; and

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

"*The Economic and Social Council,*

"Believing that probation is a humane and effective method for the treatment of offenders (and thus for the prevention of recidivism), as well as a method by means of which terms of imprisonment (and, in particular, short-term imprisonment) can be effectively avoided;

"1. Urges all governments to give favourable consideration to the adoption and development of probation as a major instrument of policy in the field of the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders; and

"2. Calls the attention of governments to the wide range of existing United Nations facilities for technical assistance and urges the maximum utilization of such facilities."

## V. CRIMINAL STATISTICS

### *The Social Commission,*

Noting the *Statistical report on the state of crime, 1937-1946* (E/CN.5/204), which was prepared by the Secretariat, the report of the International Group of Experts which met in December 1950 (E/CN.5/231), and the report of the Secretary-General on criminal statistics (E/CN.5/233),

1. *Concurs* in the analysis made by the International Group of Experts which points out that there are three major aspects of this problem:

A. Survey of national criminal statistics and the preparation of a manual;

B. Standard classification of offences;

C. Criminal statistics to be published by the United Nations;

2. *Agrees* that the formulation of a standard classification of offences and the standardization of criminal statistics is a task for experts and that such a task will inevitably occupy considerable time;

3. *Recommends* that the Economic and Social Council adopt the following resolution:

#### *"The Economic and Social Council,*

*"Noting* the discussions at the seventh session of the Social Commission, regarding the subject of criminal statistics.

"1. *Requests* the Secretary-General, with the assistance of available expert advice,

"A. As a first step, to undertake a survey and analysis of national statistics on crime with a view to the preparation of a manual which would suggest minimum standards for the collection, analysis and presentation of criminal statistics, to assist governments in the improvement of their national statistics. Such a survey should concentrate on three kinds of data:

"(1) Statistics which can be used to measure the incidence and the trend of criminality in a given jurisdiction

"(2) Statistics which would give the number and types of offenders dealt with by the judicial authorities, and

"(3) Statistics on the types of treatment or punishments employed by different countries.

"B. To explore the possibility of achieving an agreed definition of the three following offences, in order to determine the practicability of an ultimate compilation of comparable international criminal statistics:

"(1) Criminal homicide;

"(2) Aggravated assault;

"(3) Thefts with violence;

"2. *Requests* that the Statistical Commission assist in the discharge of these tasks on a continuing basis; and

"3. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to make available periodically to the Statistical Commission and the Social Commission a progress report on this study."

## VI. ASSISTANCE TO INDIGENT ALIENS

### *The Social Commission*

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

#### *"The Economic and Social Council*

"1. *Draws* the attention of all governments to the report on assistance to indigent aliens (E/CN.5/235) prepared by the Secretary-General at its request;

"2. *Re-affirms* its recommendation that Governments do not expel, deport or otherwise remove from their territories aliens for the sole reason of their indigency or of becoming public charges;

"3. *Further recommends* that governments accord to aliens lawfully in their territory the same measures of public assistance as those accorded to their nationals;

"4. *Invites* governments, in enacting any necessary legislation or taking any necessary administrative action in pursuance of these recommendations, to study and, so far as practicable and reasonable, to give effect to the principles enunciated in the report of the Secretary-General, using as may be appropriate the services of non-governmental organizations.

"5. *Requests* governments to keep the Secretary-General informed of the action taken by them in pursuance of this resolution, in order that a progress report may be rendered from time to time to the Social Commission."

## VII. RECOGNITION AND ENFORCEMENT ABROAD OF MAINTENANCE OBLIGATIONS

### *The Social Commission*

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

#### *"The Economic and Social Council,*

*"Having considered* the report of the Social Commission (seventh session) concerning recognition and enforcement abroad of maintenance obligations, and the preparatory work, reports, and discussions on this subject;

"1. *Conveys* to the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law its appreciation and thanks for the valuable work of the Institute in connexion with its preliminary study on the subject;

"2. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

"(1) To take into consideration the draft conventions submitted to the Social Commission at its seventh session, the comments received from governments, specialized agencies, and non-governmental organizations, the suggested principles submitted to the Social Commission, as well as the discussions before the Social Commission and the Council, and to prepare a working draft of a model convention or of a model reciprocal law, or both; and

"(2) To convene a committee of experts, to be composed of not less than five nor more than nine members selected by the Secretary-General in consultation with the governments of . . . and including a representative of the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law, with a view to formulating, on the basis of the working draft or drafts prepared by the Secretary-General, the text of a model convention, or model reciprocal law, or both, to be submitted to the Economic and Social Council not later than at its sixteenth session for its consideration and recommendations to governments."

### Annex V

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

E/CN.5/196/Rev.1	Training for social work — an International Survey	E/CN.5/230	Probation and related measures
E/CN.5/204	Statistical report on the state of crime (1937-1946)	E/CN.5/231, E/CN.5/231/Corr.1	Social defence—report of the International Group of Experts on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders
E/CN.5/207	Minimum standards of occupancy and fitness for habitation of urban dwellings enforceable under penalty—report of the Secretary-General	E/CN.5/232	Social defence—probation and related measures: recommendations of the Secretary-General
E/CN.5/207/Add.1	Minimum standards of occupancy and fitness for habitation of urban dwellings enforceable under penalty—interim report of the Secretary-General	E/CN.5/233	Social defence — criminal statistics: recommendations of the Secretary-General
E/CN.5/207/Add.2	Minimum standards of occupancy and fitness for habitation of urban dwellings enforceable under penalty—second interim report of the Secretary-General	E/CN.5/234, E/CN.5/234/Corr.1	Social defence — draft questionnaire relating to the suppression of the traffic in persons and of the exploitation of the prostitution of others
E/CN.5/207/Add.3	Minimum standards of occupancy and fitness for habitation of urban dwellings enforceable under penalty—third interim report of the Secretary-General	E/CN.5/235	Assistance to indigent aliens — second report by the Secretary-General, part I
E/CN.5/207/Add.4	Minimum standards of occupancy and fitness for habitation of urban dwellings enforceable under penalty—note by the Secretary-General.	E/CN.5/235/Add.1	Assistance to indigent aliens — second report by the Secretary-General, part II
E/CN.5/222/Rev.1	Provisional agenda	E/CN.5/235/Add.2	Assistance to indigent aliens — second report by the Secretary-General: additional information submitted by governments
E/CN.5/222/Rev.2	Agenda adopted by the Social Commission	E/CN.5/235/Add.3	Assistance to indigent aliens — second report by the Secretary-General: supplementary statement by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
E/CN.5/223, E/CN.5/223/Corr.1	Prevention of crime and treatment of offenders. Report on the meeting of specialized agencies and international organizations concerned with the prevention of crime and treatment of offenders	E/CN.5/236	Recognition and enforcement abroad of maintenance obligations — report by the Secretary-General
E/CN.5/224	Methods of social welfare administration (printed)	E/CN.5/236/Add.1	Recognition and enforcement abroad of maintenance obligations—United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: comments on the preliminary draft convention
E/CN.5/225	National committees and national working groups	E/CN.5/236/Add.2	Recognition and enforcement abroad of decisions relating to maintenance obligations — International Institute for the Unification of Private Law: memorandum regarding the observations made on the draft convention by governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations
E/CN.5/226	Planning, organization and administration for social welfare	E/CN.5/236/Add.3	Recognition and enforcement abroad of maintenance obligations — supplementary statement by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
E/CN.5/227, E/CN.5/227/Corr.1, E/CN.5/227/Add.1, E/CN.5/227/Add.2	Planning, organization and administration for social welfare—"Training for Social Work: an International Survey": comments of governments on suggestions for future action	E/CN.5/237	Study of children deprived of normal home life (homeless children)
E/CN.5/228	Planning, organization and administration for social welfare—training for social work: recommendations of the Secretary-General	E/CN.5/237/Add.1	Study of children deprived of a normal home life (homeless children) — country monographs: Ecuador, New Zealand
E/CN.5/228/Rev.1, E/CN.5/228/Rev.1/Corr.1	Planning, organization and administration for social welfare—training for social work: recommendations of the Secretary-General.	E/CN.5/238, E/CN.5/238/Add.1	Rehabilitation of the Physically Handicapped — report of the Secretary-General
E/CN.5/229	Planning, organization and administration for social welfare—methods of social welfare administration: recommendations of the Secretary-General	E/CN.5/239	Advisory social welfare services — report of the Secretary-General on the programme under resolution 58 (I) as amended
		E/CN.5/240	Progress made by the United Nations in the field of social activities in 1950
		E/CN.5/240/Add.1	Proposals for revision of the work programmes for the years 1952 and 1953—report of the Secretary-General
		E/CN.5/240/Add.2	Migration — proposals for revision of the work programmes for the years 1952 and 1953: report of the Secretary-General

- E/CN.5/241 Social defence — prevention of crime and treatment of offenders—relations with the I.P.P.C. (resolution 262 (IX) of the Economic and Social Council)
- E/CN.5/242, E/CN.5/242/Corr.1 Working groups—report by the Secretary-General
- E/CN.5/243 National committees—report of the Secretary-General
- E/CN.5/244 Use of community welfare centres as effective instruments to promote economic and social progress throughout the world
- E/CN.5/245 Welfare of blind and partially-sighted children
- E/CN.5/245/Add.1 Community, Family and Child Welfare. Welfare of the Blind—note from the Secretary-General of the World Council for the Welfare of the Blind.
- E/CN.5/246 Advisory Social Welfare Services — review of work carried out in pursuance of resolution 58 (I) of the General Assembly
- E/CN.5/247 Need for regional action in the social field related to economic action already envisaged in the appointment of regional commissions
- E/CN.5/248 Resolution on the rehabilitation of the disabled, including the blind
- E/CN.5/249, E/CN.5/249/Corr.1 Recommendations concerning Collaboration with the United Nations (Catholic International Union for Social Service)
- E/CN.5/250 Refugees
- E/CN.5/251 Mission of Experts on Tropical Housing
- E/CN.5/252 United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
- E/CN.5/253 Letter from the Chairman of the sixth session of the Social Commission
- E/1982, E/CN.5/254 Report of the Social Commission (seventh session) to the Economic and Social Council
- Limited documents*
- E/CN.5/L.114 *Union of Soviet Socialist Republics* — draft resolution
- E/CN.5/L.115 Social defence — *Canada, United Kingdom and United States of America*: draft resolution on criminal statistics
- E/CN.5/L.115/Rev.1 Social defence — *Canada, United Kingdom and United States of America*: draft resolution on criminal statistics
- E/CN.5/L.116 National committees and national working groups — text drafted by Rapporteur and United Kingdom representative, for examination by the Commission
- E/CN.5/L.117 Assistance to indigent aliens — *United Kingdom*: draft alternative resolution to that proposed by United Nations Secretariat in E/CN.5/235 (pp.85-87)
- E/CN.5/L.118 Use of community welfare centres as effective instruments to promote economic and social progress throughout the world — document submitted for information by the *United States of America*
- E/CN.5/L.119 Training for social work — *Ecuador*: suggestions regarding recommendations for national and international action concerning training for social work
- E/CN.5/L.120 Training for social work — *Yugoslavia*: suggestions for the draft resolution contained in document E/CN.5/228/Rev.1, paragraph 30
- E/CN.5/L.121 Training for social work—*Union of South Africa*: draft resolution on training for social work
- E/CN.5/L.122 Training for social work—*India*: amendment to suggestions proposed, by Ecuador, regarding recommendations for national and international action concerning training for social work (E/CN.5/L.119)
- E/CN.5/L.123 Methods of social welfare administration —draft resolution proposed by the Chairman
- E/CN.5/L.124 Use of community welfare centres as effective instruments to promote economic and social progress throughout the world — *Bolivia, Ecuador, India, Israel and the United States of America*: draft resolution
- E/CN.5/L.124/Rev.1 Use of community welfare centres as effective instruments to promote economic and social progress throughout the world — *Bolivia, Ecuador, India, Israel and the United States of America*: draft resolution
- E/CN.5/L.125 National committees and national working groups — preliminary draft report by the Rapporteur
- E/CN.5/L.125/Rev.1 National committees and national working groups—preliminary draft report by the Rapporteur
- ECN.5/L.125/Rev.1/ Add.1 United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund — preliminary draft report by the Rapporteur
- E/CN.5/L.126 Methods of social welfare administration —resolution adopted unanimously by the Commission at its 158th meeting, on 29 March 1951.
- E/CN.5/L.127, E/CN.5/L.127/ Corr.1 The social centre as an effective means of ensuring economic and social progress throughout the world — *Belgium, Canada, France, New Zealand, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia*: draft resolution
- E/CN.5/L.128 Use of community welfare centres as effective instruments to promote economic and social progress throughout the world — *India*: amendment to the draft resolution submitted by Bolivia, Ecuador, India, Israel and the United States of America
- E/CN.5/L.129 Planning, organization and administration for social welfare — training for social work: report of the Sub-Committee
- E/CN.5/L.130 Use of community welfare centres as effective instruments to promote economic and social progress throughout the world — *Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Ecuador, France, India, Israel, New Zealand, United Kingdom, United States of America and Yugoslavia*: draft resolution
- E/CN.5/L.131 Social defence — Criminal Statistics: resolution adopted by the Social Commission at its 154th meeting, on 27 March 1951
- E/CN.5/L.132 Social defence — Probation: resolution adopted by the Social Commission at its 151st meeting, on 21 March 1951



E/CN.5/L.133	Migration — consultation with non-governmental organizations interested in migration: report of the Secretary-General	E/CN.5/L.151	Assistance to indigent aliens—resolution adopted by the Social Commission at its 170th meeting, on 5 April 1951
E/CN.5/L.134	Training for social work — draft resolution	E/CN.5/L.152, E/CN.5/L.152/Add.1, E/CN.5/L.152/Add.2,	Draft report to the Economic and Social Council on the seventh session of the Social Commission, Geneva, Switzerland, 19 March to 14 April 1951
E/CN.5/L.135	Use of community welfare centres as effective instruments to promote economic and social progress throughout the world — resolution adopted unanimously by the Social Commission at its 162nd meeting, on 31 March 1951	E/CN.5/L.153	Migration — recognition and enforcement abroad of maintenance obligations: resolution adopted by the Social Commission at its 172nd meeting, on 6 April 1951
E/CN.5/L.136	Migration — recognition and enforcement abroad of maintenance obligations	E/CN.5/SR.147 & E/CN.5/SR.175	Summary records of the meetings of the Social Commission (seventh session)
E/CN.5/L.137	Advisory social welfare services— <i>France, India, Israel, Yugoslavia</i> : draft resolution	<i>Documents concerning non-governmental organizations</i>	
E/CN.5/L.138	Training for social work — resolution unanimously adopted by the Social Commission at its 163rd meeting, on 2 April 1951	E/CN.5/NGO/6	Recommendations concerning collaboration with the United Nations—statement submitted by the Catholic International Union for Social Service
E/CN.5/L.139	<i>Union of Soviet Socialist Republics</i> —draft resolution	E/CN.5/NGO/7	Rehabilitation of the physically handicapped — statement submitted by the International Society for the Welfare of Cripples
E/CN.5/L.140	Questionnaire relating to the suppression of the traffic in persons and of the exploitation of the prostitution of others —report of the Sub-Committee	E/CN.5/NGO/8	Housing and town and country planning —the problem of housing for special categories of persons: statement submitted by the World's Young Women's Christian Association
E/CN.5/L.141	Housing and town and country planning —report of the fifth session of the Housing Sub-Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe	E/CN.5/NGO/9	Migration — statement submitted by the Second Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations interested in Migration
E/CN.5/L.142	General programme of work — draft for insertion into the general report	E/CN.5/NGO/10	Study of children deprived of normal home care (homeless children) — statement by the International Union for Child Welfare
E/CN.5/L.143	Migration — recognition and enforcement abroad of maintenance obligations: <i>United States of America</i> : draft resolution	<i>Documents submitted to the Social Commission for information</i>	
E/CN.5/L.144	Housing and town and country planning — <i>Bolivia, Ecuador, India, Israel, Yugoslavia</i> : draft resolution	E/1893	United Nations programme of technical assistance under general assembly resolutions 58 (I) 200 (III) and 246 (III)
E/CN.5/L.145	Migration — recognition and enforcement abroad of maintenance obligations — financial implications: note by the Secretary-General	E/1911, E/1911/Corr.1	Expanded programme of technical assistance — second report of the Technical Assistance Board of the Technical Assistance Committee
E/CN.5/L.146	General work programme — <i>Canada</i> : draft resolution	E/1951	Relations with and co-ordination of specialized agencies — concentration of effort and resources: resolution 362 B (XII) of the Economic and Social Council
E/CN.5/L.147	General Work programme— <i>Yugoslavia</i> : amendment to USSR draft resolution (E/CN.5/L.139)	E/ECE/IM/HOU/37	Report of the Housing Sub-Committee (ECE)
E/CN.5/L.148	General work programme — resolution adopted by the Social Commission at its 168th meeting, on 4 April 1951	ST/SOA/2	Survey of problems of low-cost rural housing
E/CN.5/L.149	Housing and town and country planning —resolution adopted by the Social Commission at its 170th meeting, on 5 April 1951	ST/SOA/3, ST/SOA/3/Add.1	Low-cost housing in South and South-East Asia
E/CN.5/L.150	Questionnaire relating to the suppression of the traffic in persons and of the exploitation of the prostitution of others —approved by the Social Commission at its 167th meeting, on 4 April 1951. <i>Form of reports from governments</i>		

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