



UNITED NATIONS

**SOCIAL COMMISSION**

**REPORT of the EIGHTH SESSION**

(12 — 29 MAY 1952)

**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL**

**OFFICIAL RECORDS: FOURTEENTH SESSION**

**SUPPLEMENT No. 9**

(E/2247, E/CN.5/287)

**NEW YORK**

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## SOCIAL COMMISSION

### Report to the Economic and Social Council on the eighth session of the Commission (12-29 May 1952)

#### I. INTRODUCTION

##### Opening of the session

1. The eighth session of the Social Commission opened at 10.30 a.m. on Monday, 12 May 1952. The Commission held twenty-two meetings and terminated its work on 29 May 1952.

##### Attendance at the session

2. Representatives of the following members of the Commission attended:<sup>1</sup>

*Australia*: Mr. F. H. Rowe, representative;  
*Belgium*: Mr. Charles Roger (alternate);  
*Bolivia*: Mr. Hugo Navajas-Mogro, representative;  
*Brazil*: Mr. C. V. Moog, representative;  
*Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic*: Mr. A. S. Polianski, representative;  
*Canada*: Mr. R. B. Curry, representative;  
*China*: Mr. Yi-Chi Mei, representative;  
*Ecuador*: Dr. Miguel Albornoz, representative;  
*France*: Mr. Henry Hauck, representative;  
*Greece*: Mr. H. Goutos, representative;  
*India*: Mrs. A. Arayanayakam, representative;  
*Israel*: Dr. G. G. Lotan, representative;  
*New Zealand*: Mr. Thomas P. Davin, representative;  
*Philippines*: Mr. Salvador P. Lopez, 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*: Mr. A. J. Altmeyer, representative;  
*Yugoslavia*: Mr. G. Vlahov, representative.

Mr. G. Georges-Picot, Assistant Secretary-General in charge of the Department of Social Affairs, 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, 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.

<sup>1</sup> The following alternates attended one or more meetings: Mr. C. M. Chang (China), Mr. G. Amanrich (France), Mrs. Zena Herman (Israel), Mr. A. R. Garcia (Philippines), Miss J. M. Hoey (United States of America).

3. *The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund* was represented by Mr. Maurice Pate; Mr. K. Borders; Mr. T. Y. Wu; Dr. Leo Elloesser; Mr. J. Charnow.

4. The following representatives of specialized agencies were present at some meetings of the session:  
*International Labour Organisation*: Dr. Parvis Mahdavi; Mr. A. Dawson; Mr. Metall.  
*United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization*: Mr. Solomon Arnaldo.  
*World Health Organization*: Dr. Mabel Ingalls; Miss Beatrice Howell.  
*Food and Agriculture Organization*: Mr. F. L. McDougall; Miss Alicia Banos.

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

##### CATEGORY A

*International Confederation of Free Trade Unions*: Mr. J. Leary; Miss Tony Sender.  
*International Federation of Christian Trade Unions*: Mr. Thormann.  
*World Federation of Trade Unions*: Miss E. Kahn.

##### CATEGORY B

*International Federation of University Women*: Miss Janet Robb.  
*International Council of Catholic Charities*: Mr. Louis C. Longarzo; Miss M. Boylan; Miss Louise McGuire; Msgr. John O'Grady.  
*International Conference of Social Work*: Mr. Joe R. Hoffer; Miss I. DeHurtado; Miss Susan Pettiss; Mr. Jos. P. Anderson.  
*International Society for the Welfare of Cripples*: Mr. Donald Wilson; Mr. Norman Acton.  
*International Union for Child Welfare*: Miss Mary A. Dingman.  
*World's Young Women's Christian Association*: Miss Marion V. Royce; Mrs. C. M. Anderson.  
*Commission of the Churches on International Affairs*: Mr. Elfan Rees.  
*World Jewish Congress*: Dr. Gerhard Jacoby; Mr. Maurice L. Perlzweig.  
*Catholic International Union for Social Service*: Miss Grace V. Aieta; Mr. A. D. Vergara.  
*International League for the Rights of Man*: Dr. Max Beer.

*International Federation of Business and Professional Women*: Dr. Yvonne Soudan.

*World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations*: Miss Jean Gartlan; Miss Alba Zizzamia.

*World's Women's Christian Temperance Union*: Miss Elizabeth A. Smart.

*Agudas Israel World Organization*: Mr. Isaac Lewin.  
*International Council of Women*: Mrs. Eunice H. Carter.

*International Association of Penal Law and International Bureau for the Unification of Penal Law (jointly represented)*: Mr. V. V. Pella; Mr. Sabin Manuila.

*International Committee of Schools of Social Work*: Miss Katherine Kendall; Miss Margaret Leal; Miss Ann E. Neely.

*Liaison Committee of Women's International Organizations*: Dr. L. M. Phillips.

*International Federation for Housing and Town Planning and International Union of Local Authorities (jointly represented)*: Mr. Charles S. Ascher.

*International Social Service*: Miss Emilie Strauss; Mr. W. T. Kirk; Miss Martha Sheldon.

*World Union for Progressive Judaism*: Mr. Ronald L. Ronalds; Sarah E. Farber; Miss Eleanor S. Polstein.

*World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations*: Mr. O. E. Pence.

#### REGISTER

*Standing Conference of Voluntary Agencies Working for Refugees*: Mr. Elfan Rees.

*World Federation for Mental Health*: Miss Helen S. Ascher.

6. In the absence of the Chairman, Mr. Vlahov (Yugoslavia), First Vice-Chairman, declared the session open.

#### **Draft resolution on a point of order submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics regarding the representation of China on the Social Commission**

7. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics submitted the following draft resolution (E/CN.5/L.154):

*"The Social Commission*

*"Decides*

#### **Advisory social welfare services—evaluation of the programme of advisory social welfare services 1947-1951**

10. The Commission studied the reports submitted by the Secretary-General, which dealt with the implementation of the programme of advisory social welfare services during 1951 (E/CN.5/265), and the evaluation of the advisory social welfare services rendered to governments under General Assembly resolutions 58 (I) and 418 (V) from 1947 to 1951 (E/CN.5/266).

"(a) To exclude the representative of the Kuomintang Group from the Social Commission;

"(b) To invite a representative of the People's Republic of China appointed by the Central People's Government of China to take part in the work of the Social 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 when 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 Committee 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 14 votes to 2, with one abstention. The representative of India explained that she had abstained because she did not wish to challenge the ruling of the Chairman. She appealed to the Chair to raise the question of China's representation in the Economic and Social Council and, if need be, in the General Assembly, so that it might be settled once and for all. Countries having diplomatic relations with the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China found themselves in a difficult position whenever this question arose in United Nations bodies.

#### **Officers for the eighth session**

8. The following were elected officers for the eighth session of the Social Commission:

*Chairman*: Mr. Henry Hauck (France)

*First Vice-Chairman*: Mr. R. B. Curry (Canada)

*Second Vice-Chairman*: Mr. C. V. Moog (Brazil)

*Rapporteur*: Dr. G. G. Lotan (Israel)

#### **Adoption of the agenda**

9. The agenda drawn up by the Secretariat was adopted with the understanding that items 11 (a) and 11 (d) would be considered together at the beginning of the discussion of the work programme.

## **II. SPECIFIC QUESTIONS CONSIDERED**

#### **Advisory social welfare services—evaluation of the programme of advisory social welfare services 1947-1951**

10. The Commission studied the reports submitted by the Secretary-General, which dealt with the implementation of the programme of advisory social welfare services during 1951 (E/CN.5/265), and the evaluation of the advisory social welfare services rendered to governments under General Assembly resolutions 58 (I) and 418 (V) from 1947 to 1951 (E/CN.5/266).

11. It noted that, during 1952, the programme had shown an increase in terms of experts, fellowships and scholarships over the information contained in E/CN.5/265.

12. The special programme for Europe had shown a similar increase in exchange of social welfare personnel, regional seminars organized through the medium of the exchange scheme, short-term assignments of experts and the loan service of social welfare films. The Commission believed that this programme met the needs of, and was appreciated by, the European

governments to which these services were rendered, and that it should be continued. At the same time, the Commission pointed out the importance of an early increase in regional services for less developed areas, on the basis of an examination of the experience gained in Europe, both as regards the European programme as a whole as well as its component parts.

13. With regard to the programme of fellowships, the Commission expressed its agreement with the conclusions reached in the chapter on fellowships in document E/CN.5/266. It stressed the importance of keeping in mind the human aspects involved in the administration of the programme, especially with regard to informing candidates promptly of decisions on their applications and supplying them with early and full information concerning arrangements, countries of observation, and similar data. The Commission requested that it be kept informed of the progress made in the administration of the scholarship programme.

14. The Commission restated its opinion that fellowships should also be made available to applicants who are not government officials, but, in this connexion, stressed the desirability that candidates should be carefully screened by national selection committees before their applications are submitted by governments.

15. The Commission recommended to governments that had submitted applications under the fellowship programme to do whatever was possible to see that the fellows, after completion of their fellowships, should be able to continue to work in a position in which they would be able to promote social development, so that their countries would benefit from the results of their observation abroad.

16. With regard to the implementation of the programme of experts, the members felt that progress had been made. The Commission, while being of the opinion that generally the work of experts, to be effective, should not be confined to short periods, considered that, under favourable conditions, a capable expert was able to accomplish valuable work in a more limited period of time, especially in those cases where the object of their mission was of a well defined concrete nature.

17. It noted the information supplied by the Secretariat regarding the experts that had been used in 1951, and those that were given assignments in 1952.

18. The Commission emphasized that experts generally should not only be good technicians in their particular field, but that, at the same time, they should be familiar with the conditions (economic, social, cultural, administrative) under which they would have to work in the country to which they are assigned, or possess the qualities enabling them readily to adapt themselves to those conditions. In view of this, the Commission recommended that use should increasingly be made of the services of those experts who had already gained experience of working in less developed regions, and expressed the belief that previous field experience was an important qualification for expert advisers to governments. The Commission, however, was not ready to recommend at the present stage the formation of a more or less permanent corps of international experts, in view of the importance of maintaining the necessary

flexibility to meet the requirements of many and varying requests. For the same reason, the Commission welcomed the initiative taken by the Secretariat of giving a few social welfare officers of the Secretariat temporary assignments as advisers to governments, which would enable them to obtain or renew field experience in less developed areas.

19. The Commission reiterated its previous statement to the effect that the requests for expert services by governments should be clearly defined, and related to the specific needs, conditions and resources of the requesting country.

20. Great importance was attached to the point of view that experts should not confine themselves to drawing up plans for development of services within the countries to which they are assigned, but that they should specifically advise governments on the practical implementation of such plans, and on the overcoming of obstacles to such implementation. Furthermore, it was agreed once again that consultations should take place between the Secretariat and governments concerning the various phases of implementation of the recommendations made by experts.

21. The Commission noted that the seminar programme had developed in response to requests of governments and emphasized its importance as a means for the study of problems and the exchange of views on a regional basis. At the same time, the Commission expressed its concern that the programme, especially during its later years, had shown an increasing degree of variation as to the type and function of meetings that had been organized, and that the term "seminar" had been used for many related projects. While recognizing that the definition of the term "seminar" contained in resolution 418 (V) should be interpreted with flexibility in order to make it possible to meet the varying requirements of particular regions, the Commission nevertheless recommended that, in the future, greater attention should be paid to defining clearly both the nature and the purpose of each seminar to be held, and to the establishment of programmes, objectives, and the correct type of participants for all projects of a seminar nature. It stressed that seminars should be directly related to the Commission's programme of work, and noted with satisfaction that a greater degree of advance planning had gradually become feasible, so that governments could be informed in good time of forthcoming meetings. The Commission emphasized the role of seminars as a method for stimulating and informing the countries of a region with respect to the services available under the programme.

22. After devoting its attention to the programme's component parts, the Commission discussed the overall aspects of the programme as a whole. In doing so, the Commission supported the conclusions reached in chapter V of document E/CN.5/266 to the extent that governments should aim increasingly at combining the various services available (e.g., those for experts, fellowships and seminars), so that the one would strengthen the effect of the other. The Commission, expressing again its concern in this regard, emphasized the importance of national governments and the Secretariat giving full measure to adequate planning and

integration of the various phases of the advisory social welfare services. In this connexion, the Commission heard with interest the description of the progress of the rehabilitation centre for the handicapped in Yugoslavia, and the discussion revealed a belief that in some instances such demonstration centres should start on a national basis and then develop into a regional centre. It was believed that both kinds of centres were desirable and possible, depending on the circumstances. The Commission also reiterated the importance of relating closely the economic and social aspects of development.

23. While noting with satisfaction that most of the services rendered had been in the fields of priority indicated in the Commission's programme of work, the desirability was stressed that governments create appropriate machinery for the internal planning and co-ordination of matters relating to technical assistance, in order to arrive at balanced national programmes, and to prevent the overlapping of requests. The Commission noted with satisfaction that the Secretary-General had secured and circulated information in the TAB reports to TAC concerning measures taken by governments for national co-ordination of technical assistance. The Commission trusts that the report will assist governments which have not already established such machinery and that the Council will urge all governments to use national co-ordinating machinery for consideration of social development and social welfare requests and projects in the fields of advisory social welfare services and general technical assistance. Furthermore, the suggestion was made that the Secretary-General should explore with governments the possibility of appointing national correspondents, for the purpose of further promoting co-operation with governments in matters relating to technical assistance in the social field.

24. The Commission expressed general appreciation of the progress made in integrating the programme for direct assistance to governments with its regular programme of studies and research. The Commission gave considerable time to a review of the actual working relationship between the Division of Social Welfare and the TAA in terms of advice and consultation given by the Division of Social Welfare. It was agreed that the work programme of the Social Commission should continue to be a guiding principle in the planning of programmes of direct assistance to governments, and that the social welfare projects in the technical assistance field should receive maximum assistance from the Division of Social Welfare. During the discussion several members pointed out the importance of strengthening the staff of the Department of Social Affairs, in order to secure the carrying out of studies and research contained in the Commission's work programme allowing at the same time for a maximum degree of co-ordinated planning with regard to the integrated use of the main types of services rendered under the programme.

25. The Commission expressed its appreciation of the progress made by the Secretary-General in the co-ordination on a regional and country-to-country basis—between the programme undertaken in pursuance of resolution 418 (V) with assistance rendered under other international programmes of technical assistance—

as well as under regional and bilateral agreements. The Commission welcomed the development of co-ordinated projects whereby the United Nations, through the Department of Social Affairs and the Technical Assistance Administration, would join forces with one or more of the specialized agencies in carrying out a comprehensive survey or development mission or specific projects in a particular field of endeavour.

26. The Commission agreed that regional social welfare advisers had important functions in assisting individual governments and regions in connexion with assisting governments to analyse social welfare programmes, to develop requests for technical assistance, to follow up work and reports of experts, fellows and scholars, and to collaborate with UNICEF and the specialized agencies in co-ordinated efforts that would result in joint projects. The Commission endorsed the Secretary-General's intentions to continue and extend the use of regional advisers and to strengthen regional staffs wherever possible.

27. The Commission discussed at some length the financial aspects of the programme, in particular those relating to the contributions made by governments. The Commission noted the resolution of the General Assembly which makes it possible to draw on funds of the expanded programme for technical assistance when the funds under the regular appropriation of resolution 418 (V) are exhausted. While the Commission agreed in principle with the interpretation given by the Secretary-General to the regulations pertaining to the distribution of costs relating to seminars, the Commission sounded a note of caution that the greater degree of flexibility recently introduced, which, under certain conditions, makes it possible for the United Nations to refund travel costs of participants in such meetings should not give rise to a disproportionate increase in expenditures. One member expressed the view that throughout the whole field of what had been known as the advisory social welfare services, the Technical Assistance Administration should be jealous guardians of the "matching principle", and that, in principle, beneficiary governments should rarely be relieved of costs incurred in local currency, e.g., on per diem allowances, travel or office expenses. In his view, technical assistance funds were not intended to relieve countries of the obligation to meet expenditure in local currency which could normally be carried on their budgets.

28. The Commission finally studied the problem raised in the evaluation report, that, as a result of unusual conditions in the past, the annual expenditures for the programme of advisory social welfare services had remained somewhat below the budget allocations made each year. Taking into account that, on the other hand, governmental requests for and assistance in certain fields such as rehabilitation, child welfare, assimilation of the Andean Indians and training of staff, in areas with similar conditions and problems, require comprehensive projects on a regional basis, the Commission decided to recommend to the Economic and Social Council that it might instruct the Secretary-General to explore with governments the possibility of inaugurating one or more long-term regional projects designed to meet the urgent needs of governments in specific

fields of priority according to the Social Commission's programme of work.

29. The Commission heard statements of its members to the effect that the programme of advisory social welfare services was inadequately known, and expressed the belief that steps should be taken to see that the appropriate ministries, individuals and non-governmental organizations in countries, were made fully acquainted with the programme. The Commission, in this connexion, requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to have document E/CN.5/266 printed and widely circulated.

30. Finally, the Commission adopted unanimously the following resolution:

*"The Social Commission,*

*"Having considered the report of services provided under resolution 418 (V) covering the period 1 January-31 December 1951 (E/CN.5/265) and the report on evaluation of services provided in the first five years of the advisory social welfare programme (E/CN.5/266),*

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

*"The Economic and Social Council*

*"Recognizes the importance of the Advisory Social Welfare Services,*

*"Recalls the initial emphasis and the sustained support given by the Social Commission to this programme,*

*"Requests the Secretary-General to continue to emphasize this field of work and to carry out the programme in accordance with resolution 418 (V) of the General Assembly, and with due observance to the comments and points of view expressed by the Social Commission at its eighth session."*

### **Rehabilitation of the physically handicapped and welfare of the visually handicapped**

31. At the eleventh session of the Economic and Social Council the Secretary-General was requested "to plan jointly with the specialized agencies, and in consultation with the interested non-governmental organizations, a well co-ordinated programme for the rehabilitation of physically handicapped persons". The report of the Secretary-General on an international programme for the rehabilitation of the physically handicapped (E/CN.5/259) was accordingly submitted to the Commission. It describes the steps which have been taken in practical implementation of the programme. Annex A to the document outlines the proposed programme as jointly considered and approved by the United Nations, ILO, WHO, UNESCO, UNICEF and IRO under ten headings: I. A new approach to disability; II. The education of public opinion; III. A complete rehabilitation service; IV. Building up a rehabilitation programme; V. Developing rehabilitation services; VI. Training rehabilitation personnel; VII. Organizing and financing of rehabilitation services within governments; VIII. The contribution of the United Nations and the specialized agencies; IX. The contribution of the non-governmental organizations; X. Methods of co-ordination.

32. In the general discussion of the report emphasis was laid on the importance of flexibility in its practical application since each country must develop a rehabilitation programme suited to its special needs and its social background. Examples were quoted of the way in which survey missions, demonstration centres and group and individual training schemes were being used to achieve this end. Indications were also given of the direct activities in public and professional education and the collection and dissemination of information which were being undertaken by the United Nations and the specialized agencies and of the procedure which was being followed to ensure that every rehabilitation project should be a well-balanced combined operation in which all the international bodies concerned, including non-governmental organizations, should play appropriate parts. Attention was called to the wide differences in the state of development of rehabilitation programmes in various parts of the world.

33. Members of the Commission and representatives of non-governmental organizations gave descriptions of activities in their respective countries and agencies, calling attention to the utilization of the guides already provided. The need for promotion of sheltered employment, regard for conditions of work of the handicapped, the need for public understanding of new methods and the use of voluntary co-operation were stressed.

34. Differing views were expressed on certain points in the report. Some representatives were of the opinion that compulsory registration was inconsistent with the spirit of the report in its effort to integrate the physically handicapped with the rest of the community and might lead to frustration, if not discrimination. Others believed that such registration, especially in the case of children, led to early recognition, better services and the prevention of exploitation. Similar differences of view were also expressed as to whether employers should be compelled by law to take in handicapped persons or be induced to do so through promotion of the idea of the value of the special abilities of handicapped persons. It was agreed that these problems could only be dealt with in the light of the social and cultural pattern of the country.

35. Differences were also expressed on the subject of administration and organization for rehabilitation services. Some countries preferred a single administrative unit as most likely to ensure adequate attention of the problem. Others distributed various functions through ministries of health, labour, welfare and social insurance. It seemed to the Commission that the pattern of organization was less important than high level co-ordination of the different functions in establishing social policy for rehabilitation in broad terms.

36. The function of demonstration centres in promoting public understanding was stressed.

37. It was also mentioned that the purpose of the programme was best served by treating the civilian handicapped and the victims of war in a similar manner and as far as possible within the same administrative structure.

38. The important role of trade unions in the development of rehabilitation services was stressed. Non-governmental organizations could be most helpful in the

initiation of experimental projects. There is special need for an informed public opinion, and even the professions most directly concerned with technical services need to be kept in touch with the rapidly developing ideas in this field in order to produce a favourable atmosphere for the growth of rehabilitation activities. One member recommended the publication of the report in Spanish.

39. It was also proposed that a list of occupations especially suitable for the handicapped would be helpful. Reference was also made to the provision of facilities for home work for persons who were unable to work outside the home.

40. The representatives of WHO and UNESCO asked that the words "initiation and" be deleted from the proposal that the United Nations, through the Rehabilitation Unit, should be responsible for "initiation and co-ordination of projects recommended by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination".

41. The attention of the Commission was called to the activities of the International Children's Centre in Paris, especially in the training of personnel, also for handicapped children.

42. Although the Commission had little information regarding the nature or extent of the problems affecting deaf-mutes and deaf persons, or whether this was a problem specially concerning under-developed countries, the Commission thought it desirable that the rehabilitation programme should, on general grounds, be extended to these categories of handicapped persons. The work could be undertaken by the Secretariat without employing over-all additional staff.

43. The Commission examined then, as part of the co-ordinated programme for the rehabilitation of the physically handicapped, an international programme for the welfare of the blind (E/CN.5/260) containing a general programme for the education, rehabilitation, training and employment of the visually handicapped.

44. It was considered of importance to obtain accurate statistics on blindness, which are now lacking. Suggestions were made that this difficulty might, to a certain extent, be met by the carrying out of sample surveys, by the inclusion of this factor in census data and by extending services. In this connexion, the need for an internationally acceptable definition of blindness was strongly emphasized, and it was suggested that such definition should give due consideration to definitions now in use and to the fact that it should be simple enough to be applied by non-technical personnel.

45. Members of the Commission stressed the importance of prevention in a comprehensive programme for the rehabilitation of the blind. The high incidence of blindness due to trachoma called for special attention. The work of WHO and UNICEF in combating this disease was noted.

46. Attention was called to other important causes of blindness, such as lack of preventive measures at birth, poor sanitation, inadequate nutrition, lack of personal hygiene, lack of education of the public concerning infectious eye disease and other socio-economic factors including war injuries, industrial accidents and diseases.

47. Mention was made of the need for a study of methods of education of the blind child, beginning with the pre-school child, and stressing the necessity of commencing this education at the earliest possible age. The desirability of a study leading to the development by conscious training of the sense of orientation possessed by the blind was pointed out, with emphasis on psychological as well as physical factors. Study of other special aptitudes and abilities of the blind was proposed with a view to increasing employment opportunities. Problems of vocational training and employment require special attention in under-developed and in rural areas.

48. The need for a study of economic advantages accorded to the blind by governments to meet the additional expenses imposed by blindness was agreed upon and a member suggested that such expenses be taken into consideration by governments in developing their social security legislation.

49. The value of demonstration centres and pilot projects in the field of blind welfare was emphasized, especially in the under-developed areas of the world, to deal with problems of rural populations and nomadic tribes.

50. The importance of the team approach in dealing with problems of the blind was recognized.

51. The hope was expressed that a report on the further development of services for the entire range of visually handicapped persons, based upon the eight-point programme submitted, and with due regard to the suggestions made at this session, might be brought before the next meeting of the Social Commission.

52. At the conclusion of the debates, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

*"The Social Commission,*

*"Having reviewed the report of the Secretary-General outlining a rehabilitation programme for the physically handicapped (E/CN.5/259) and the document relating to special features necessary in an international programme of rehabilitation of the blind (E/CN.5/260),*

*"Noting the principles contained in these documents upon which a programme of rehabilitation may be based as well as the methods for establishing such a programme,*

*"Noting also the contribution made by the Working Party of the ACC in the development of a co-ordinated programme in this field,*

*"Desiring that all appropriate measures be undertaken to increase the effectiveness of aid to all of the physically handicapped, including those visually handicapped and as soon as possible to the deaf mutes, and the deaf,*

*"Stressing the need for the development of a well-informed public opinion on problems relating to disabled persons,*

*"Approves the proposals for an international programme for the rehabilitation of the physically handicapped and for the prevention and treatment of blindness and the rehabilitation of the blind and invites the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the specialized agencies and interested non-govern-*



mental organizations, to undertake the projects outlined as they may be authorized in the work programme;

*"Believes* that all appropriate steps should be taken, through all facilities of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the non-governmental organizations, to intensify and expand the giving of direct assistance to the governments of under-developed countries in order to help them to assess their problems and work out a realistic programme in the field of rehabilitation including a programme for the prevention of blindness and the welfare of the blind;

*"Expresses the hope* that the information services of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, and in particular the information service of the World Health Organization, increase their efforts with a view to disseminating by such means as may be most appropriate and effective, the results which have been reached in the rehabilitation of disabled persons and in the prevention and treatment of blindness and the rehabilitation of the blind in all parts of the world."

### **Family and child welfare**

#### **A. PREPARATION OF AN INTEGRATED PROGRAMME IN THE FIELD OF MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE IN CO-OPERATION WITH THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S EMERGENCY FUND**

#### **B. EXTENSION OF MEASURES FOR MATERNAL, INFANT AND CHILD CARE**

53. In the field of family and child welfare, the Commission had before it two reports: (a) an integrated programme for meeting the needs of children (E/CN.5/256); and (b) the extension of measures relating to maternity, infant and child care (E/CN.5/257), which had been requested at the seventh session of the Commission.

54. Because of the very close relationship existing between these two projects, the Commission decided to consider both reports relating to these agenda items at the same time.

55. The representative of the Secretary-General reported the activities of the Working Group on Long-Range Activities for Children, established by the ACC, and composed of the technical officers of the United Nations, including UNICEF, UNTAA and UNHCR, and the following specialized agencies, ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO.

56. The Commission took note of the volume of effort already devoted to assisting governments with services directly related to the needs of children or designed mainly for the benefit of the family and the community but essential to the welfare of children. The United Nations, including UNICEF and UNTAA, ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO are carrying out extensive activities both at Headquarters and in the field covering projects in seventy-five different countries and Non-Self-Governing Territories, in the form of direct assistance to governments and in the promulgation of standards and guides. It was pointed out that for practical purposes, and before the adoption

of the declaration of the rights of the child by the United Nations, the Working Group had devised a statement of objectives designed to cover the essential needs of children in any community (E/CN.5/256, paragraph 8). The following are the objectives which were endorsed by the ACC:

National programmes and international aid to develop services for children should be designed to assure that all children are:

- (i) Safely born and satisfactorily started on their way in life;
- (ii) Properly fed and sheltered;
- (iii) Provided with normal family and community life;
- (iv) Enabled to enjoy the highest possible standard of health;
- (v) Given opportunities for a sound and adequate education;
- (vi) Protected against labour at too early an age, prepared for useful and satisfying work, and assured of suitable working conditions;
- (vii) Provided with appropriate services to compensate for abnormal circumstances.

57. Since less-developed countries have difficulties in achieving these objectives, the Working Group was asked to examine how they could be implemented step by step, and to establish priorities for that purpose.

58. The Commission was in agreement with the recommendations of the ACC that in the development of an integrated programme for child welfare, priority should be given by the United Nations, including UNICEF and UNTAA, and the specialized agencies concerned, to two types of programmes:

(a) Study of country needs to encourage and assist governments to assess existing services for children and to develop broad and well-balanced national programmes for children's services within the framework of a general plan for national social services. Such national plans would reveal not only the points at which national and local programmes should be undertaken but also the most effective type of international assistance required;

(b) The development of plans for the training of health, nutrition and welfare personnel for work both at professional levels and as auxiliary workers, and methods designed to increase their number and use as rapidly as possible, particularly in rural areas.

59. The Commission agreed that the experience gained by a given country, which, with international help had assessed its needs and made plans for the development of its child welfare services, should be made available to neighbouring countries with comparable traditions and problems. It is proposed that seminars should be held in each of the areas where such studies are carried on, preferably under the leadership of those countries which first take the initiative in such study and planning. These seminars would be designed for staff of neighbouring countries to help them to carry out similar analyses of existing services and to build up appropriate child welfare programmes.

The Commission noted that progress had already been made in developing programmes along the lines suggested in 58 (a) above.

Several representatives felt that regional conferences of non-governmental organizations should be used for stimulating national programmes under the leadership of the United Nations.

The representative of India stressed the importance of establishing social services on principles of self-help and maintenance through the local community.

60. The Commission emphasized that plans to help children and young persons should be designed in relation to national plans for the development of a broad system of social services, including social security, and that the latter would benefit children primarily through their effect on the family and the community.

61. Attention was called to the need for elaborating and supplementing the preliminary list of measures for maternal, infant and child care (E/CN.5/257, paragraph 13) and for the inclusion in that list of such measures as social security and family maintenance, school medical inspection, and medical examination prior to employment.

62. Several members proposed that the amended list of measures should be made available to governments for the development of their services.

63. It was agreed to refer the preliminary list of measures to the next meeting of the Working Group for revision in line with the discussions of the Social Commission and that the revised list would be brought to the attention of the Commission at its next session.

64. It was felt that the United Nations and the specialized agencies should establish a list of those services which governments could call upon for the planning of their child and maternal welfare services and the training of staff.

65. With regard to research and statistics, the Commission wished to draw the attention of the Economic and Social Council to the importance of the studies already undertaken on the problem of vital statistics, with particular reference to those in the field of maternal, infant and child mortality.

66. The Commission stressed the basic importance of nutrition in safeguarding and promoting the welfare of mothers and children. In this connexion the Commission had before it the resolution adopted by the conference of FAO (E/CN.5/269/Add.2) recommending that governments should give increasing attention to appropriate measures to improve the food and nutrition of children and mothers, and that the international organizations should co-operate fully in the planning and execution of these programmes.

67. Several members of the Commission agreed with the recommendations of the Working Group and the ACC regarding the training of auxiliary workers and expressed the wish that plans for the training of such personnel should be developed as quickly as possible, bearing in mind that such plans must be in line with existing social policies and institutions. In rural areas auxiliary personnel should be recruited among the local population and particularly from those who have had experience in voluntary work. Even though not suffi-

ciently trained, such workers could be most useful, especially if supervised by trained and experienced workers. One member stressed the importance of social workers sharing the living conditions of those for whom they cared.

68. The representatives of UNESCO, UNICEF and WHO called attention to their activities in the training of community workers, midwives, and medical auxiliaries respectively. In connexion with training of professional personnel the Commission heard with interest of the services rendered by the International Children's Centre set up in Paris with the assistance of UNICEF.

69. A statement of the Catholic International Union for Social Service, a non-governmental organization with consultative status (E/CN.5/NGO/13), was before the Commission.

70. The Commission adopted the following resolution by 15 votes to none, with 3 abstentions:

*"The Social Commission,*

*"Having considered the report on an integrated programme for meeting the needs of children (E/CN.5/256) and the Report on Extension of Measures Relating to Maternity, Infant and Child Care (E/CN.5/257),*

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

*"The Economic and Social Council*

*"1. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with UNICEF, the specialized agencies, interested non-governmental organizations and other appropriate international bodies to:*

*"(a) Encourage and assist governments to assess the extent to which development of services for children are necessary with a view to formulating and carrying out a plan of action applicable to both rural and urban areas and indicating, where necessary, the type of international assistance required;*

*"(b) Develop plans for the training of sufficient personnel;*

*"(c) Develop further the integrated programme in all its phases, e.g.,*

*"(i) Amplifying the proposed list of specific measures including measures essential to social security of the family;*

*"(ii) Examining proposed methods and activities by regions and with reference to related services; and*

*"(iii) Assembling these proposals in convenient form for the use of governments and technical advisers;*

*"(d) Concentrate attention on the provision of adequate nutrition with special reference to countries where adequate feeding is still a fundamental problem;*

*"(e) Report progress on the foregoing activities to the next regular session of the Social Commission.*

*"2. Recommends that in the further development of child welfare programmes, special attention should continue to be given to the under-developed areas.*

“3. Urges governments to take appropriate steps to develop their child welfare programmes along the lines proposed.”

### C. CHILDREN DEPRIVED OF A NORMAL HOME LIFE

71. A draft report on children, homeless in their native countries (E/CN.5/237), had been submitted to the seventh session of the Social Commission. The Commission had deferred discussion and suggested that the draft report should be sent to governments for their comments and a final report should be prepared for its eighth session.

72. The Commission had before it the report of the Secretary-General on children deprived of a normal home life (E/CN.5/271 and Addendum 1).

73. The study, which reviews the programme of family disintegration, was generally approved by the Commission as a valuable and comprehensive report which should guide governments in developing their programmes for homeless children.

74. The discussion emphasized the importance of the family in the child's upbringing and adjustment in society, and stressed the necessity of preventive social services in order to help strengthen family life and prevent homelessness. Care outside the home should only be resorted to as a last resource.

75. Several members felt that foster family placement of children should have preference over institutional care and that institutions should be used for those children who require special treatment or for whom foster homes are not available. It was pointed out that institutions for children play a particularly important role in countries with large scale migration movements. This kind of care can facilitate the children's adjustment in a new environment.

76. It was emphasized that family allowances, day nurseries, and assistance to mothers of children born out of wedlock were important means for preventing homelessness in industrialized countries.

77. The conclusions and recommendations contained in chapter VII of the report (E/CN.5/271) in regard to services for children deprived of a normal home life, were unanimously approved by the Commission.

The publication of the report in Spanish was requested.

### Report of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund

78. In accordance with resolution 417 (V) of the General Assembly, the Commission considered the report of the Executive Board of UNICEF (E/2214) and the documents concerning principles and policies relating to the Fund's programmes (E/CN.5/258 and Add.1).

79. The Executive Director of UNICEF, in submitting the report to the Commission, noted that UNICEF aid was now going principally to under-developed countries, including Africa, for long-range programmes. At every point in UNICEF's work a high degree of co-ordination had been achieved with the Department of Social Affairs, the Technical Assistance Administration and the specialized agencies. He noted the in-

creasing efforts of citizens both at national and local community levels and the increasing government expenditures in under-developed countries for child care, encouraged by the material aid of UNICEF. He stressed the great need for new funds in order to achieve the goal of 20 million dollars for the year ending 30 June 1953.

80. In the general discussion, a majority of the representatives paid tribute to the work of the Fund as an outstanding example of international collaboration. Among the points stressed by members were: the improvement of the conditions of tens of millions of children throughout the world and the credit derived by the United Nations from this fact; the remarkable effect of UNICEF aid on increased child care services within the countries themselves; the fact that, with relatively small amounts of supplies and equipment provided by UNICEF, the foundation for permanent child care services had been laid; the ability of UNICEF to provide relief rapidly in the event of natural catastrophes and other emergencies; the sound principles, flexible operational methods and economical administration of the Fund; the close collaboration between UNICEF and other United Nations bodies. One member could not express complete satisfaction with the work of the Fund on the ground that he felt it had practised a policy of discrimination against certain of the people's democracies.

81. It was pointed out that UNICEF participated in the Working Group on Long-Range Activities for Children of the ACC which had given first priority to the development of programmes for the training of auxiliary maternal and child welfare personnel. The Commission noted with satisfaction that the Executive Board had stated its readiness under certain conditions to aid in meeting the local costs of training of auxiliary personnel.

82. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

*“The Social Commission,*

*“Having considered the report of the Executive Board of UNICEF (E/ICEF/198-E/2214),*

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

*“The Economic and Social Council,*

*“Noting the report of the Executive Board of UNICEF (E/ICEF/198-E/2214), in which that Board approved UNICEF aid to 53 separate proposals for child care in 39 countries and territories of Africa, Asia, the Eastern Mediterranean, Europe and Latin America,*

*“Noting that with the undertaking of these programmes UNICEF, with advice of the appropriate specialized agencies, will be assisting, principally with supplies and equipment, 72 countries and territories in caring for tens of millions of mothers and children, through economical management which could serve as a model for other international organizations,*

*“Noting that this aid is extended principally to the economically under-developed countries of Africa, Asia, the Eastern Mediterranean and Latin America,*

especially in the form of long-range programmes devoted to:

“(a) Basic maternal and child welfare (supplies for clinics, hospitals, feeding stations and community welfare centres),

“(b) Training, with emphasis on aiding governments to prepare auxiliary workers for maternal and child welfare,

“(c) Mass campaigns against widely spread epidemic and endemic diseases affecting childhood, such as malaria, yaws, tuberculosis and diseases peculiar to childhood, requiring imported supplies such as DDT, penicillin, BCG vaccine,

“(d) Child feeding, designed both to meet immediate needs and to awaken interest in better nutrition,

“(e) Milk conservation, designed to provide a permanent supply of safe milk by importation of equipment for processing and drying milk, thereby supplementing national efforts to improve the supply of indigenous milk,

“(f) The establishment of plants for the production of antibiotics, insecticides and vaccines needed in national efforts benefiting mothers and children,

“*Noting* the prompt emergency aid rendered by UNICEF to children and mothers, victims of floods, earthquakes and droughts, and to Palestine refugees,

“*Commends* extension of UNICEF assistance to countries in Africa;

“*Endorses* the interest of the Executive Board of UNICEF in encouraging the training of auxiliary workers for maternal and child welfare, especially in the economically under-developed countries and particularly the training of midwives;

“*Recommends* that there be increased effort to make known the achievements of UNICEF in its world-wide collaboration with the technical services of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, and with governments in working for improvement of conditions of children and mothers;

“*Expresses concern* that lack of funds prevented UNICEF from fulfilling its target budget of 30 million dollars during the year 30 June 1951-1 July 1952;

“*Calls* to the attention of governments and private individuals the urgent need of meeting the target programme of 20 million dollars established by the Executive Board of UNICEF for the year 1 July 1952-30 June 1953.”

### **In-service training of social welfare personnel**

83. The Commission had before it a report which it had requested at its sixth session together with an analysis of information from 49 countries and territories.

84. Members of the Commission were impressed by the magnitude of the social problems confronting all countries and re-emphasized the importance of training for the solution of these problems and the effective implementation of social policy; they agreed that natural suitability and practical experience should be supplemented by systematic training. They were conscious,

however, of the diversity as well as the range of these problems and restated their conviction that the systematic training should be supple; it should be practical as well as theoretical, and take as many different forms as might be called for by differences in need and outlook. For instance, in countries where departments or agencies concerned with social services were also responsible for other types of services, and interchangeability of the administrative staff over the whole range of departmental activities was practised, the in-service training given to various categories of staff might take different forms.

85. They recognized that in-service training, as discussed in these documents, and formal training in schools of social work and similar institutions, as discussed in the survey before the Commission at its sixth and seventh sessions (E/CN.5/196/Rev.1), were equally necessary and mutually complementary means of providing the training required. Not wishing to lower in any way the standards of a professional training whose utility they had recognized, they reaffirmed the principles concerning social work training which they had formulated at their previous session. At the same time, confronted with the immense need for workers in the social field, they recognized the necessity of recourse to in-service training, both for persons who have been formally trained for social welfare functions, and for those who have not had such training.

86. One representative stressed humility in serving village people and the need for the trainee to share in the work and in the living conditions of the people whom he was serving. The process of in-service training should be organized in three stages: A short initial preparation, a period of training on the job, and, lastly, specialized professional training. Rural training centres should be inexpensive and self-supporting.

87. Members felt that the action of the United Nations should be directed towards finding practical solutions to the problem of training social welfare personnel, particularly in under-developed regions, and that one method of discovering such solutions would be to promote regional pilot centres which would combine research with training by engaging in field experiments.

88. It was understood that the information already assembled on training of social welfare personnel for under-developed areas would be supplemented, and that in this further study special attention would be given to the training of village workers and others who have not had extended education.

89. Attention was called to the utility of ensuring the widest possible circulation of the Secretary-General's report and analysis of experience, by printing and publishing them, and translation into Spanish.

90. The Commission finally adopted a certain number of principles for inclusion in a draft resolution.

91. The Commission concluded its deliberations by the adoption of the following resolution by 14 votes in favour and none against:

“*The Social Commission,*

“*Having reviewed* the progress being made by the Secretary-General in the series of studies initiated by Economic and Social Council resolution 43 (IV)

of how a long-term welfare training programme of assistance to governments may be developed,

"Having considered the Secretary-General's study of 'in-service training in social welfare' and the conclusions contained therein, and

"Having reviewed the recommendations concerning training for social work which it made at its seventh session and which were adopted by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 390 B (XIII),

"Recommends the following principles:

"(a) That training for social welfare should take as many forms as are appropriate to the needs of the people of the various countries;

"(b) That in-service training programmes should be regarded as an essential part of the administration of a social welfare organization and necessary on behalf of all categories, grades and classes of social welfare personnel in order that they may be qualified to fulfil more effectively their responsibilities; that these programmes are needed on behalf of those who have not received a formal course of training in social work in an appropriate educational institution, and of those who have received such training;

"(c) That such programmes are most effective when they are complementary to, and not a substitute for, a formal course of professional training in social work;

"(d) That to provide a training of the highest possible quality, sufficiently comprehensive to do justice to both the variety and the unity of social work in both its theoretical and its practical aspects, in-service training programmes should make the fullest possible use of available training facilities including, where they exist, universities, special schools of social work, and other recognized training institutions maintained by professional organizations and non-governmental organizations; and

"(e) That in social welfare organizations, a qualified officer should be assigned responsibility for promoting staff development by such means as systematic induction, staff meetings, educative supervision on the job, substantial courses for those who need them, paid educational leave, study abroad, access to technical publications, and other forms of in-service training;

"Recommends that the Secretary-General, in consultation with the specialized agencies concerned, assist governments, at their request, in the development of necessary forms of social welfare training, including in-service training; 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 "In-Service Training in Social Welfare" (E/CN.5/261) and the recommendations of the Social Commission thereon,

"Recommends that Member States give due attention to the principles adopted on this subject by the Social Commission at its eighth session."

## Simplification of administrative procedures for migrants

92. The work programme of the Secretariat for 1951-1952 included the problem of simplification of administrative procedures for migrants. In accordance therewith, the Secretary-General submitted for consideration by the Commission a report on simplification of formalities and reduction of costs for migrants.<sup>1</sup>

93. In introducing the report, the representative of the Secretary-General indicated that it dealt only with the question of simplification of administrative procedures for migrants and not with governmental policies for the admission of such migrants. It was based upon data supplied by governments in response to a questionnaire and comments submitted by voluntary agencies. She stressed the point that the basic solution to simplification of formalities and reduction of their costs for travellers generally was to be sought in the existing programmes of the Transport and Communications Commission; however, pending and supplementing the solution of the over-all problem, there was need for a solution applicable to migrants, particularly in view of the present development of migratory movements and the difficult situation in which migrants find themselves as a result of complicated, burdensome and costly procedures.

94. The Vice-President of the Third Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations Interested in Migration, at the invitation of the Chairman, submitted the recommendations of the Conference to the Commission, stressing the serious consideration given to the question by the participating fifty-nine organizations and indicating their concern for the difficulties besetting migrants in connexion with the formalities involved in migration and their burdensome costs.

95. The Commission felt that the Report of the Secretary-General contained many valuable suggestions; at the same time it showed the results of close and fruitful collaboration between the United Nations and the various specialized agencies interested in migration.

96. Several members of the Commission expressed the view that their governments already were practising many of the recommendations contained in the Secretary-General's Report. Many speakers felt that much could be accomplished in this field through the negotiation of bilateral or plurilateral instruments designed to facilitate and expedite migratory movements.

97. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, while recognizing the importance of the question of migration, thought that the report of the Secretary-General treated legal questions and was, therefore, outside the competence of the Social Commission. As regards simplification of formalities, the Commission could not develop a uniform system; in this matter, each government followed a procedure which met its own particular needs. He also believed that the best means of assisting migrants would be to recommend that the governments of the countries of origin enter into bilateral agreements with the governments of the countries of destination; the problem

<sup>1</sup> See E/CN.5/262 and Add.1, 2 and 3 and Corr.1; E/CN.5/274.

of migrants and that of refugees and displaced persons should not be examined together since certain specialized agencies were responsible for the latter.

98. The attention of the Commission was called to the document containing the statement submitted by the International Refugee Organization on the facilitation of migration of family groups;<sup>2</sup> the humanitarian aspects of facilitating the migration of family groups was stressed and it was suggested that recommendations should be made to facilitate the movement of families as units. In this respect it was pointed out that persons who had emigrated and did not succeed in bringing their families into the country of immigration should be granted repatriation facilities.

99. At the suggestion of the Chairman, the Commission decided to examine, on the basis of the recommendations contained in paragraph 78 of the Report of the Secretary-General, the objectives which should be achieved by governments plurilaterally, and/or through national regulations. As a result of the discussion, the Commission expressed general agreement with the following objectives:

(a) Limiting to the minimum the number of documents required from migrants and simplifying their contents (12 votes in favour, 2 against and 1 abstention);

(b) Reducing to the minimum or eliminating the costs imposed by Governments for documents (no opposition);

(c) Reducing to the minimum the duration of the procedure for the issuance of passports and visas to migrants (13 votes in favour, 2 against and 2 abstentions);

(d) Decentralizing, wherever desirable and practicable, the competence of immigration authorities as regards granting of individual authorizations for admission (13 votes in favour, none against and 4 abstentions);

(e) Arranging facilities for the admission of families of migrants with a view to avoiding their prolonged separation (10 votes in favour, none against and 7 abstentions);

(f) Arranging facilities for stateless persons and refugees who are unable to produce the documents generally required from migrants (8 votes in favour, 2 against and 5 abstentions);

(g) Using, as may be appropriate, the services of voluntary agencies in the accomplishment of formalities for migrants (13 votes in favour, none against and 4 abstentions).

100. The Commission also discussed a draft resolution submitted by the representative of Greece<sup>3</sup> and amendments thereto, which were submitted by the representatives of France, Philippines and United States.

The following text was adopted by 14 votes to 2, with 2 abstentions:

*"The Social Commission*

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

*"The Economic and Social Council,*

*"Having taken note of the Reports of the Secretary-General on Simplification of Formalities and Reduction of Costs for Migrants as well as on the action taken on this subject by the Third Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations Interested in Migration,*

*"Having recognized that simplification of formalities and reduction of their costs for migrants would be advantageous to countries of emigration and immigration and would alleviate many of the difficulties which migrants must often face in preparing to emigrate and securing admission to the country of their destination,*

*"Draws the attention of the interested governments to the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General and invites them to consider the possibilities of adjusting the existing practices and procedures accordingly, in particular, by means of bilateral agreements;*

*"Requests the Secretary-General, through all the available facilities of the United Nations, and in co-operation with the interested specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations, to promote the best practical means for simplifying formalities and reducing their costs."*

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

101. While considering the questions relating to housing and town and country planning under item 9 on its agenda and the pertinent parts of the report on progress of work and the future work programme, the Social Commission heard statements by the International Labour Organisation and several interested non-governmental organizations indicating that co-operation and consultations between them and the United Nations had resulted in an increased co-ordination of activities in housing, town and country planning and building.

#### **CURRENT INFORMATION ON URBAN LAND POLICIES**

102. The Commission considered an interim report by the Secretary-General.<sup>4</sup> Summarizing the preliminary findings of a study which had been circulated for comments to Member States and to individual experts,<sup>5</sup> the Commission noted that the Secretariat will complete the study after receiving such comments for publication as a special issue of the bulletin *Housing and Town and Country Planning*. During the discussion the Commission showed interest in the relationship between the costs of dwelling construction and the expenditures for community services and public utilities in new housing projects.

103. The representative of the International Federation for Housing and Town Planning and the International Union of Local Authorities stressed the interest of these two organizations in the Social Commission study on urban land policies. The Commission noted the willingness of the International Federation for Housing and Town Planning to assist the Secretariat

<sup>2</sup> See E/CN.5/262/Add.1.

<sup>3</sup> See E/CN.5/L.161.

<sup>4</sup> See E/CN.5/264, 3 April 1952.

<sup>5</sup> See ST/SOA/9.

in organizing meetings of experts on urban land policies.

104. It was felt that practical recommendations on urban land policies could be most appropriately developed at meetings of experts and that priority in convening such meetings should be given to the Asian and Far Eastern regions.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE SIXTH SESSION OF THE  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY REGARDING HOUSING AND TOWN  
AND COUNTRY PLANNING.

105. Several members of the Commission, in referring to General Assembly resolution 537 (VI), stressed the important relationship between inadequate housing and the poor conditions of health and the incidence of crime and juvenile delinquency and social maladjustment. It was felt by some members that, in view of its specific concern with the social aspects of housing and community improvement, the Commission had been afforded an opportunity by this resolution to intensify its activities in the field of housing and town and country planning and to review its own work programme in terms of the priorities suggested in the resolution. On the other hand, one member expressed doubt whether an organization like the Social Commission, created to advise the Economic and Social Council on broad, general questions of social policy, including the field of housing, had the necessary expertise at its command under its present system of representation to deal adequately with the technological, financial and economic questions of housing and community development. He suggested that this group of problems might well form the subject of separate consideration and that groups of highly qualified experts of international repute, meeting as required on a specific agenda and tendering their advice direct to the Council with due regard to the social aspects of the problems, might provide a better method of approach to means of increasing housing, so far as this objective was susceptible to international treatment.

106. The Commission took note of the description of the world housing situation contained in document E/CN.5/267. In the less-developed areas, increased use of "self-help" methods was recommended for housing and community development. In this respect one member referred to a successful experiment in her country where a new township of 25,000 refugees had been built within a year with local labour and building materials. The Secretariat was requested to submit to the Commission a progress report on work undertaken in under-developed countries to relieve the housing problem.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

107. The Commission was informed that progress had been made in several countries in establishing "units in the national government having as objective the development of adequate housing and community facilities",<sup>6</sup> and that a study on methods of programming housing and community improvement was nearing com-

pletion. In view of the close relationship between the research and study programme of the Social Commission and the operational activities of technical assistance it was felt that projects dealing with these problems should be emphasized, including expert advice, fellowships and technical information.

108. Several members of the Commission stressed the importance for all countries of utilizing local building materials and improving construction techniques as a means of reducing the cost of housing. Information on more efficient construction methods and on economical ways of producing and utilizing local building materials had been considered as essential by a number of members.

109. The Commission was informed of the establishment of a demonstration and training project on stabilized earth construction and of plans for other technical assistance projects in the fields of housing, physical planning and building. It was felt that demonstration centres, group training projects and training opportunities for practitioners of a particular country or region represent an important step toward the achievement of practical results in improving housing conditions.

FINANCING OF HOUSING FROM DOMESTIC  
AND EXTERNAL SOURCES

110. Considerable discussion developed around the problem of financing of housing. General Assembly resolution 537 (VI) stressed the need for advice to governments on "practical methods of financing housing programmes from domestic or external sources". In this connexion, it was noted that the Economic Commission for Europe had recently circulated a report<sup>7</sup> on methods and techniques of financing housing in Europe and that similar reports would also be prepared for the regions of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East and the Economic Commission for Latin America.

111. The Commission was informed that consultations were taking place with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development with regard to problems involved in the financing of housing and community development from external sources. In a statement by the representative of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development<sup>8</sup> it was indicated that the basic test of any project to be financed by the Bank is its productivity and that the relation of housing to increased productivity was most apparent in cases where housing development is an integral part of a directly productive project, for example workers' housing for an industrial plant. In other cases, the most effective and economic way of stimulating housing may be by way of investment in basic industries, such as steel, power, transport, and the like, which can support an active building industry. Another basic requirement was stated to be that Bank loans must ordinarily be designed to meet foreign exchange rather than local currency needs. The Bank stated that it "remains ready to examine any housing project which a sponsoring member thinks has sufficient

<sup>6</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirteenth Session, Supplement No. 12, p. 14, para. 103.*

<sup>7</sup> See E/ECE/IM/HOU 38.

<sup>8</sup> See E/CN.5/284.

priority to warrant consideration. However, the staff of the Bank is inclined to believe that in most cases the Bank's aid to housing will take the form, as it has done in the past, of investment in basic utilities and industries, thus helping to build economies in which housing industries can become progressively more active". -

112. During the discussion of a draft resolution submitted by the Greek delegation and amended by Ecuador, several members stressed the specific problems of the less developed and war-devastated countries in financing their housing and community development. While they recognized that housing and community development should be primarily financed from domestic sources, these countries with their growing housing shortage accompanying industrialization and resource development could not always rely upon their own resources alone. Other members felt that, in any country, a sound economic policy was an essential prelude or concomitant to housing expansion on any considerable scale and that the proposed draft resolution was too specific in requesting the Secretary-General to explore the possibilities of financing housing and community development: "(a) from external sources through existing institutions; (b) through the proposed special fund for financial assistance to under-developed countries; or (c) through a special fund to be established for the financing of housing and community development". Several delegations also wished to avoid reference to the special fund proposed under General Assembly resolution 520 (VI).

113. The following resolution on financing of housing and community development was adopted by 11 votes for, 4 against and 3 abstentions:

*"The Social Commission,*

"1. *Having noted* that General Assembly resolution 537 (VI) considered the lack of adequate housing as one of the most serious deficiencies in the standard of living of large sections of the world's population and requested the Economic and Social Council, in collaboration with the competent specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations, to give urgent attention to practical measures to assist governments in increasing available housing facilities for people in the lowest income groups,

"2. *Considering* that the provision of adequate housing and healthful communities is an important factor in the achievement of a balanced economic and social development, that governments are assuming an increasing responsibility for the programming and financing of housing and community services,

"3. *Recognizing* that housing and community development should be primarily financed from domestic sources, but that the less developed areas and the war devastated countries lack adequate economic and technological means to arrest the growth of slums and to repair urban blight in existing and new communities accompanying the process of industrialization and resource development,

"4. *Taking into account* that General Assembly resolution 520 (VI) requested the Economic and Social Council to submit to the General Assembly a detailed plan for establishing, as soon as circum-

stances permit, a special fund for grants-in-aid and for low interest, long-term loans to under-developed countries to accelerate their economic development and to finance non-self liquidating projects, which are basic to their economic development,

"5. *Recommends* to the Economic and Social Council that the Secretary-General be requested:

"(1) To explore in collaboration with the specialized agencies concerned and, in consultation with interested governments, the possibilities of financing housing and community development from external sources;

"(2) To give, in this connexion, particular attention;

"(a) To housing for low income groups, and to the establishment of new communities in areas where resources are being developed;

"(b) To the fullest utilization of local sources of building materials, including agricultural and industrial waste and by-products;

"(c) To efficiency of the building industries so as to reduce the cost and raise the quality of housing and other structures required for the development of industry and agriculture;

"(d) To the advisability of promoting and financing the establishment of industries producing building materials in the countries in which at present a considerable proportion of such materials have to be imported;

"(3) To take into consideration the special needs and economic conditions of the under-developed areas and countries whose housing facilities have deteriorated owing to war destruction and to report progress made to the appropriate organs of the United Nations."

#### **Preliminary report on the world social situation**

114. The Commission considered in general terms, but not in detail, the Preliminary Report on the World Social Situation (E/CN.5/267), submitted by the Secretary-General under resolution 280 (III) of the General Assembly and resolution 309 F (XI) of the Economic and Social Council.

115. In introducing the report, the Assistant Secretary-General in charge of the Department of Social Affairs explained that it was the result of close co-operation between the Secretariat and the specialized agencies. Since the Secretariat had not been authorized to carry out any original research for the project, the data published in the report were necessarily based upon documents officially transmitted by governments to the United Nations or to the specialized agencies.

The Assistant Secretary-General underlined the deep changes in the approach to social questions which had occurred. The development of communications had brought even to the most backward peoples the knowledge that there are better living conditions which should be available also to them.

116. Most members of the Commission felt that copies of the report had not been received sufficiently in advance of the meeting to permit detailed examination of



its contents at the present session and the formulation of specific recommendations to the Economic and Social Council.

117. The majority of the members of the Commission, however, stated their opinion that, on preliminary examination, the report was an effective and important document. At the same time, the incompleteness of its information, resulting from lack of basic data for extensive areas, was noted and the hope was expressed that governments would, in the future, make additional data available so that future reports might be more truly comprehensive. It was observed by one delegate that the problems dealt with could be adequately understood only if examined in conjunction with economic forces; another delegate stressed the importance of cultural factors.

118. Attention was drawn to a few of the most important facts mentioned in the report. In vast and densely populated regions life expectancy is only 28 to 30 years, as against 70 years in a small number of countries. Infant mortality in many regions is as high as 300 per thousand as against 20 per thousand in the most advanced countries. More than 60 per cent of the world's population are living in areas stricken by mass disease. The inhabitants of these areas do not even receive the daily food requirements for their bare subsistence.

119. The representative of the Soviet Union considered that the Preliminary Report on the World Social Situation, while containing valuable information, was unsatisfactory because, among other things, it exaggerated the effect of historical, geographic and demographic factors upon living conditions, and tended to hide the true reasons for the present situation for which imperialism was to be held responsible. The report did not deal appropriately with such matters as the problems of social security, conditions in the Soviet Union, and the effects of the armament race upon standards of living.

120. All members agreed that future world social reports should be issued at regular intervals and should serve as a basis for development of future work programmes of the Social Commission. Several members of the Commission proposed issuance at one or two-year intervals. Other members, however, remarked that social conditions do not change as rapidly as economic conditions so as to justify equally frequent reporting; and the representative of the Secretary-General pointed out that publication more often than every four years would necessitate additional staff in view of the present work-load of the Secretariat.

121. The Commission agreed that the Report on the World Social Situation should be supplemented by a report on programmes of social development in order to indicate what is being done at the national and international level to improve conditions described in the first report. It was understood that the first edition of this supplemental report would concentrate upon governmental and inter-governmental programmes undertaken since 1945, but that programmes of voluntary agencies would be considered to the extent that governments reported on them.

122. A number of the representatives suggested that a special session of the Social Commission should be

held in 1953 to discuss the Preliminary Report on the World Social Situation in detail because of its central importance for the work of the Commission. Other representatives questioned this procedure as being contrary to the policy of the Economic and Social Council regarding the frequency of meetings of the Commission, and as entailing additional expense; the representatives of Canada and the United Kingdom reserved their positions, and the representative of the Soviet Union urged that the report be studied at the present session. The representative of the United States, speaking in favour of a special session in 1953, proposed that the special session should also consider the future of UNICEF.

123. The representative of FAO drew the attention of the Commission to the fact that the production of food throughout the world did not keep pace with the expanding populations of both the more-developed and the less-developed countries. The representative of the International Conference of Social Work expressed the interest of her organization in the problems portrayed in the report and in this connexion called attention to the Sixth International Conference of Social Work in Madras in December of 1952 on the role of social service in raising the standard of living.

124. Two members requested that the report be translated into Spanish and widely disseminated.

125. The representative of France introduced a draft resolution<sup>9</sup> which, after several amendments, was adopted by 15 votes for, two against, with no abstentions:

*"The Social Commission,*

*"Having received the preliminary report on the world social situation (E/CN.5/267),*

*"Takes note of the report and congratulates the Secretary-General on having presented to the Commission, in spite of undeniable difficulties, a document which on first examination does credit, by its originality and the scrupulous care with which it has been compiled, to the United Nations and to the specialized agencies which have collaborated in producing it;*

*"Recalls that, pursuant to the text under which the Secretary-General acted in preparing it, and under resolution 535 (IV) of the General Assembly, the report must be made the subject of an exhaustive study by the Social Commission;*

*"Considers that the date on which the document was communicated does not allow the Commission to make more than a preliminary study of a subject which must be examined periodically and therefore is unable at this stage to offer detailed comments to the Economic and Social Council on the report;*

*"Considers nevertheless that such a report should be drawn up every four years, and that a document relating to international and governmental programmes of social development should also be prepared quadriennially by the Secretariat, two years after each report on the social situation has appeared;*

*"Reserves for consideration the question whether it is desirable that other subjects should be studied in future reports and the question of the methods*

<sup>9</sup> See E/CN.5/L.171.

by which the Secretariat might be enabled to extend its documentary resources for the purpose of preparing such reports."

## General programme of work

### A. ACTIVITIES OF THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES IN THE SOCIAL WELFARE FIELD

126. The Commission had before it a note by the Secretary-General (E/CN.5/269) and information submitted by the specialized agencies on their activities in the social welfare field (E/CN.5/269/Add.1), in accordance with a suggestion made by the Social Commission at its seventh session (E/1982, paragraph 162) and by the Economic and Social Council in paragraph 644 of its report at the sixth session to the General Assembly.

127. It was understood that this material and similar material submitted by the specialized agencies to the Economic and Social Council and the Technical Assistance Board would be considered in connexion with the report on programmes of social development to be prepared for the Commission at its next regular session. The co-operation of the agencies concerned was appreciated, and their cordial relations with the United Nations Secretariat were noted.

128. It was agreed that the Commission should be provided with systematic analyses of the programmes of the specialized agencies in the social field on a project-by-project basis, to assist the Commission in the preparation of its work programme. It was also agreed that the working groups of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination constituted an effective means for bringing together and analysing information on activities in those branches of social welfare in which they had been established, i.e., child welfare, migration, and rehabilitation of the physically handicapped.

129. Representatives of UNESCO, ILO, and WHO called attention to their annual reports to the Economic and Social Council and to the information submitted to the Commission (E/CN.5/269/Add.1) which illustrate their activities in the fields of education, social security and health.

### B. REPORT ON CARRYING OUT OF THE WORK PROGRAMME

130. The Commission had before it a report by the Secretariat on "Progress made by the United Nations in the Field of Social Activities in 1951" (E/CN.5/268). This was taken paragraph by paragraph.

131. Comment was made and clarification given on a series of points. The attention of the Commission was drawn to those activities of the Secretariat during the past year which did not constitute items on this year's Commission, and to two studies which had been completed—the one on "Economic Measures in Favour of the Family" and the other on "Methods of Administering Assistance to the Needy".

132. With regard to Social Defence, it was explained that consideration was given essentially to the social nature of the questions involved.

133. Interest was expressed in a further exploration of the possibility of combining some of the Secretariat's

more specialized bulletins as a first step towards a United Nations Social Welfare Review. Approval was expressed of the new format of the legislative series.

134. It was stated that the report on "Methods of Administering Assistance to the Needy" (E/CN.5/273) was important to countries introducing a legal right to assistance; and it was understood that it would be submitted to the Commission at a later session for consideration along with a report on methods of administering assistance in under-developed areas. The work proceeding on community welfare centres would cover a many-sided approach to community organization and development, regardless of whether there was a physical centre. Appreciation was expressed of the fact that for the first time there was progress to report on work concerning the organization of social services among Andean Indians.

### C. WORK PROGRAMME FOR THE YEARS 1953, 1954 AND 1955

#### (a) General discussion

135. The Commission had before it a report on "Work Programme and Priorities 1952-1953", submitted by the Chairman and Rapporteur (E/CN.5/L.169), as well as a report by the Secretary-General entitled "Proposals Concerning Changes in the Work Programmes for the Years 1953 and 1954: Proposed Work Programme for the Year 1955" (E/CN.5/272 and Corr.1 and Add.1). It was understood that projects mentioned in the former document for 1952-53 would in most cases carry through the year 1953-54.

136. It was agreed that, on account of their practical importance, questions of the training of social welfare personnel should be given high priority.

137. Members stressed the importance of concentration and co-ordination of effort, and of giving priority to the practical solution of social problems. They recognized that no major changes in programme were likely until the Council would have completed the detailed examination of activities in the social field as requested by General Assembly resolution 535 (VI).

138. It was felt that the contents of questionnaires should not be too detailed, and should invite descriptive material rather than affirmations and denials. It was also noted that the Secretariat was gradually building up alternative sources of information.

139. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics criticized the work programme of the Commission, stating that it was hardly in accordance with its terms of reference. He did not deny that some of the subjects with which it dealt—such as maternal and child welfare, and training of social welfare personnel—were important. He felt, however, that it omitted most important questions such as the welfare of the unemployed, the availability of free, compulsory elementary education and of medical care for all, and promotion of social progress in the under-developed countries. He considered that, although the specialized agencies were concerned with these problems, the attention which they were giving to them was inadequate. In the light of these considerations, he submitted a draft resolution proposing that the work programme

for 1952-1954 include studies and recommendations on the following subjects (E/CN.5/L.173):

(i) Unemployment insurance, and assistance for the families of the unemployed;

(ii) Availability of education, and introduction of free, compulsory elementary education for all, without distinction as to race, sex, language, means, or social origin;

(iii) Availability of medical care for all, without distinction as to race, sex, language, means or social origin; and

(iv) Measures which should be taken immediately by United Nations organs for promoting social progress in under-developed countries.

140. Extensive amendment to this draft resolution was proposed jointly by members from Belgium, Brazil, France, Greece, United Kingdom, and United States of America (E/CN.5/L.175). Attention was called to the suggestion made by the Economic and Social Council in its report to the General Assembly at its sixth session (A/1884) that the Secretary-General collect information on these topics and submit it to the Commission. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics considered that the amendment constituted a completely different resolution. The various views of the members of the Commission are set forth in the summary records.<sup>10</sup>

141. The draft resolution and the proposed amendment were considered paragraph by paragraph. After a discussion as to whether or not there had been a decline in the standards of living of workers of all countries, the first paragraph (beginning with the words "noting that . . .") as amended was adopted by 13 votes for, 2 against with 1 abstention. A new second paragraph, listing the reports already called for by the Commission on these topics, was added by 13 votes for and none against with 3 abstentions.

142. When the Commission came to the consideration of the operative paragraph of the draft resolution, the USSR introduced sub-amendments which were rejected. The introductory clause to the operative paragraph, as amended, was adopted by 16 to none, with 2 abstentions. Within the operative paragraph, the first sub-paragraph, as amended (beginning with the words, "Social insurance . . ."), was adopted unanimously. The second sub-paragraph (beginning with the words, "Availability of education . . .") was adopted by 15 votes to none, with 3 abstentions, the member from Canada explaining his abstention on the ground that in his country education was a provincial and not a federal responsibility. The third sub-paragraph, as amended (beginning with the words, "Availability for all of measures for good health . . ."), was adopted by 14 votes to none, with 4 abstentions, the member from Australia explaining his abstention on the ground that availability must not be confused with gratuity. The concluding paragraph (beginning with the words, "Measures which . . ."), was adopted unanimously. The following resolution thus amended was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 5 abstentions, the representative of the USSR explaining that in his opinion the resolution adopted had nothing in common with his draft.

#### *"The Social Commission,*

*"Noting that the living standards, the questions relating to social insurance and welfare, assistance to unemployed workers and their families, etc., are of grave concern to the Social Commission and to the specialized agencies of the United Nations,*

*"Noting the reports submitted to the Commission on the above subjects, documents E/CN.5/267, E/CN.5/273, ST/SOA/8, E/CN.5/256, E/CN.5/259, E/CN.5/200, E/CN.5/200/Add.1, E/CN.5/196/Rev.1, E/CN.5/269 and E/CN.5/269/Add.1,*

*"Decides to recommend to the Economic and Social Council that the United Nations and the specialized agencies give, as soon as possible, special attention to the following questions with a view to the drafting of practical recommendations thereon:*

*"1. Social security measures, such as social insurance and social assistance for the unemployed, the aged, the sick, dependent children, and other needy groups;*

*"2. The availability of education and the introduction of free compulsory elementary education for all, without distinction as to race, sex, language, means or social origin;*

*"3. The availability for all, without distinction as to race, sex, language, means or social origin, of measures for the maintenance of good health, and the prevention and treatment of disease;*

*"4. Measures which should be taken immediately by the United Nations and the specialized agencies with a view to promoting social progress in the under-developed countries."*

#### *(b) Specific questions*

143. The Social Commission reviewed the work programme and priorities (E/CN.5/L.169) paragraph by paragraph. It noted that in each field all projects were arranged under the following headings: (a) continuing functions and projects of high priority, (b) *ad hoc* projects of high priority, and (c) projects to be deferred or undertaken only in so far as resources permit. The following clarifications were made in the course of the discussion.

144. All items in the work programmes for social policy and development were adopted. It was agreed that co-ordination and consultation with other agencies and organizations was so planned as to enable the Secretariat to retain responsibility for reports. The reports on the "World Social Situation" and on "Programmes of Social Development" would bring together information from the specialized agencies on such subjects, *inter alia*, as had been suggested in the USSR draft resolution. It was agreed that the report on the "World Social Situation" would be translated into Spanish. The study of recognition and enforcement abroad of maintenance obligations would be virtually completed this year; and the proposed inventory of multilateral and bilateral instruments relating to the status of aliens would be complementary to the inventory of their legal situation. Social effects of international technical assistance programmes could hardly be evaluated effectively at this early stage or without field investigation, which would have to be deferred until 1955;

<sup>10</sup> See E/CN.5/SR.194 and E/CN.5/SR.197.

but this would not preclude a continuing follow-up of individual projects, especially with the help of regional offices, as these are strengthened. Care was being taken to avoid any competition or duplication between the "Migration Review" recently initiated by the International Labour Office and the mimeographed digest of press clippings issued as a United Nations "Migration Bulletin".

145. All items in the work programme for housing and town and country planning were adopted. It was explained that for special questions, such as education of planners, the staff of the Secretariat would be supplemented by engaging consultants. Reports on investment in housing and building in relation to economic activity and on housing and building in relation to economic development were expected to be made in 1954-1955, with co-operation between Headquarters and the regional offices of the Secretariat.

146. All items in the work programme in the area of social services were adopted. It was agreed to recognize training of social welfare personnel as a continuing function and project of highest priority. The action programme for the handicapped was explicitly to include the deaf and deaf mutes. The Information Centre was to be limited to questions of family and child welfare including administration and training. It was agreed not to continue the series of directories, but to publish that of family, youth and child welfare organizations which was now being completed. It was agreed that the studies of non-residential or day care of children, to be begun in 1953, and of home help for working mothers, to be begun in 1954, should precede the studies of guardianship of children and of illegitimacy, to be begun in 1955. It was agreed that a report on methods of administering assistance to the needy in under-developed areas would be presented to the Commission for its consideration along with the study already completed. It was understood that a sociological study of results of economic measures in favour of the family would have to be deferred. In line with his earlier draft resolution, the representative of the USSR proposed to add, as an *ad hoc* project of high priority, a study and recommendations concerning insurance and assistance for the unemployed and their families; this proposal was rejected by 6 votes to 2, with 7 abstentions. His similar proposal to add a study and recommendations concerning free and compulsory elementary education was rejected by 6 votes to 3, with 3 abstentions. His proposal to add a study and recommendations concerning access to health services was rejected by 6 votes to 3, with 3 abstentions.

147. In the field of social defence, all projects were adopted. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics abstained on the whole of this chapter, believing that the other problems were more important, and that juridical questions should not be dealt with by the Social Commission. To assist in the organization of biennial meetings of regional consultative groups on prevention of crime and treatment of offenders, regional offices would be used. In Europe, the procedures of the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission would continue to be followed, while in less developed regions the advisory social welfare services seminar procedure would be applied. The representative of Israel re-

quested that these groups meet in countries permitting free access to participants from all countries in the region.

148. The work programme and priorities as a whole were thereupon adopted by 12 votes to none, with 2 abstentions. In explanation of his vote, the representative of the USSR stated that the programme was unsatisfactory because it omitted the proposals submitted by him in his draft resolution while including social defence. The Chairman, on the other hand, stated that the Commission had shown its keen interest in the questions raised by the Soviet representative, by adopting the USSR draft resolution as amended; nevertheless it felt that these questions should not be included in its programme of work, since they were the concern of specialized agencies under the agreements entered into between them and the United Nations.

#### D. NEXT MEETING OF THE COMMISSION

149. In connexion with its consideration of the "Preliminary Report on the World Social Situation", the Commission had before it a draft resolution, submitted by the members from Brazil, France, and Israel, expressing the desire that the Secretary-General should propose to the Economic and Social Council that it should agree to the convening of a special session of the Commission in 1953.

150. Members called attention to three reasons for holding a special session. One was that the late date at which they had received the "Preliminary Report" prevented them from studying this important document in detail and advising the Council at the present session, on the programme of practical action in the social field called for by the General Assembly in resolution 535 (VI). A second and related reason was the need for a more thorough review of the work programme, in the light of the "Preliminary Report". A third reason was the need to advise the Council in 1953 on the future of UNICEF, since the General Assembly would again consider this question in 1953 in accordance with its resolution 417 (V).

151. The majority of members felt that these reasons were of such importance that they not only justified but necessitated a special session of the Commission. Other members opposed the convening of a special meeting in 1953, doubting whether the "Preliminary Report" would have been fully reviewed by then by all the government departments concerned. Others doubted whether the Commission would be in a position to advise the Council on the basis of the "Preliminary Report" without having considered also a complementary report on "Social Development Programmes", which would be ready by 1954.

152. The representative of the Secretary-General explained that, when submitting his proposals to the Council, he would take into consideration the desire expressed by the Commission. He also submitted the financial implications of a special session to the Commission.

153. The Commission adopted the following resolution by 12 votes to 5, with one abstention:

*"The Social Commission,*

*"Considering Economic and Social Council resolution 414 (XIII) (part B I, paragraph 18), under*

which the Social Commission is to be convened once every two years unless special circumstances lead the Secretary-General to make other proposals on the subject and such proposals are approved by the Council,

*“Considering* that at its sixth session the General Assembly, in resolution 535 (VI), requested the Council, taking due account of the preliminary report on the world social situation, to make suggestions and recommendations to the Assembly regarding the United Nations programme of work in social matters,

*“Considering* that owing to the late date on which the document was communicated to it, the Social Commission, within whose competence these problems directly fall, has been unable at its present session to consider in substance the preliminary report on the world social situation, which is to enable it to work out its programme of work, and is unable, at its present session, to submit to the Council the practical and definite suggestions which the Council is entitled to expect of it under resolution 535 (VI) of the General Assembly,

*“Considering* also that the General Assembly resolution 417 (V) calls for reconsideration of the future of UNICEF at its regular session in 1953,

*“Expresses the desire* that the Secretary-General should propose to the Economic and Social Council, and that the Council should agree to, the convening of a special session of the Social Commission in 1953 to deal with the matters referred to above.”

### III. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

158. The report as a whole was adopted by 14 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 felt that the Commission, in drawing up its work programme, had disregarded the most important ques-

### E. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

154. The Commission took note of the financial implications of the work programme and priorities presented by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 28 of the revised rules of procedure of functional commissions and resolution 593 (VI) of the General Assembly (E/CN.5/L.176). The representative of the Secretary-General pointed out that estimates were given only in those cases in which the work could not be undertaken within the existing budgetary levels for the Department of Social Affairs. Supplementary estimates would be necessary to carry out the work programme adopted by the Commission should budgetary allocations for the Division of Social Welfare be modified by the responsible organs of the United Nations.

155. The additional estimates presented by the Secretary-General included \$5,600 for an expert committee on measuring of changes in living standards and \$4,400 for a consultant on bilateral and multilateral agreements on the status of aliens.

156. The Commission also heard an oral estimate presented by the Secretary-General on the cost of a special session of the Commission and took note that this estimate would go forward to the Economic and Social Council under its rules of procedure.

157. The representatives of the United Kingdom and Australia reserved the attitudes of their governments with regard to the financial implications.

tions, in particular those forming the subject of the draft resolution submitted by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; secondly, they objected to the postponement of the discussion of the “Preliminary Report on the World Social Situation”.

As Rapporteur, the representative of Israel abstained from voting.

## ANNEXES

### I. AGENDA ADOPTED BY THE SOCIAL COMMISSION

1. Election of Officers
2. Adoption of agenda
3. Advisory Social Welfare Services:
  - (a) Report of services provided under resolution 418 (V) covering the period 1 January - 31 December 1951 (E/CN.5/265)
  - (b) Report on evaluation of services provided in the first five years of the advisory social welfare programme (E/CN.5/266)
4. Rehabilitation of the physically handicapped:
  - (a) Development of a co-ordinated plan for rehabilitation of the handicapped (E/CN.5/259, E/CN.5/259/Add.1, E/CN.5/259/Add.2)
  - (b) Welfare of the visually handicapped (E/CN.5/260)
5. Family and child welfare:
  - (a) Preparation of an integrated programme in the field of maternal and child welfare in co-operation with specialized agencies and UNICEF (1951-1952) (E/CN.5/256)
  - (b) Extension of measures for maternal, infant and child care (E/CN.5/257)
  - (c) Children deprived of a normal home life (E/CN.5/271, E/CN.5/271/Add.1, E/CN.5/271/Add.1/Corr.1, E/CN.5/271/Add.1/Corr.2 and E/CN.5/NGO/13)
6. Report of UNICEF (E/CN.5/258, E/CN.5/258/Add.1)
7. In-service training of social welfare personnel (E/CN.5/261, E/CN.5/261/Add.1, E/CN.5/261/Add.1/Corr.1, E/CN.5/NGO/12)

8. Simplification of administrative procedures for migrants (E/CN.5/262, E/CN.5/262/Add.1, E/CN.5/262/Add.2, E/CN.5/262/Add.3, E/CN.5/262/Corr.1)
9. Housing and town and country planning:
  - (a) Resolution of the sixth session of the General Assembly on housing and town and country planning (E/CN.5/263)
  - (b) Current information on urban land policies (E/CN.5/264)
10. Report on world social situation (E/CN.5/267)
11. General programme of work:
  - (a) Information on activities of the specialized agencies in the field of social welfare (E/CN.5/269, E/CN.5/269/Add.1, E/CN.5/269/Add.2)
  - (b) Resolution adopted by the sixth session of the General Assembly regarding development and concentration of efforts in the social field of the United Nations and the specialized agencies (E/CN.5/270)
  - (c) Report on carrying out of the work programme (E/CN.5/268)
  - (d) Proposals concerning changes in the work programme for 1953-1954 (E/CN.5/272, E/CN.5/272/Add.1, E/CN.5/272/Corr.1, E/CN.5/NGO/11)

## II. WORK PROGRAMME AND PRIORITIES, 1952-1953

(A full description of projects is given in E/CN.5/L.169)

### INTRODUCTORY NOTE

In accordance with the request of the Commission, the Secretary-General has arranged the work programme of the Commission and his proposals concerning changes therein in accordance with the recommendations and suggestions set out in annex I to Economic and Social Council resolution 402 (XIII).

The work programme has been divided into the following broad subjects:

- I. Social policy and development;
- II. Social services; and
- III. Housing and town and country planning;
- IV. Social defence.

As the Social Commission observed at its sixth session: "A system of priorities by function or area of subject matter would lead inevitably to artificial results; for the functions are interdependent, while all the subject matter areas constitute integral parts of the field assigned to the Social Commission by ECOSOC" (E/1678). It has not been found practicable or realistic to make a differentiation of priority as between these broad subjects, all of which have been assigned high priority in the past by the Economic and Social Council and/or the General Assembly.

Under the first subject are included all of the continuing tasks of the Division in relation to the technical assistance programmes of the United Nations and to the social programmes of the specialized agencies. In organizational terms, the sections dealing with housing and town and country planning, social services, and social defence are also daily involved in these continuing functions but a detailed outline of such activities would present a repetitious and complex picture.

Within these broad groups projects or functions have been divided into the categories suggested by the Co-ordination Committee of the Economic and Social Council, namely:

- A. Continuing functions and projects of high priority;
- B. *Ad hoc* projects of high priority; and
- C. Projects to be deferred or undertaken only in so far as resources permit.

Within these categories, projects or functions have been listed without any indication of their relative importance. Numbers given to the items are for identification purposes only. Where not otherwise specifically stated, authority for the projects derive from the work programme approved by the Social Commission at its seventh session (E/1982) and confirmed by the Economic and Social Council (resolution 390 (XIII)).

Studies included in the existing work programme which will be completed in 1952 have not been included, although in some instances publications and action programmes arising out of such projects will carry over into 1953 and into the continuing technical assistance programme. Wherever possible, time schedules for the projects which are included in category B have been indicated.

### I. SOCIAL POLICY AND DEVELOPMENT

#### INTRODUCTION

In preparing the Commission's work programme under this heading, a considerable effort has been made to consolidate separate projects in order to avoid overlapping and ensure the necessary concentration of available resources.

- A. *Continuing functions and projects of high priority*
  - A-1. Direct assistance to requesting governments
  - A-2. Indirect assistance to governments
  - A-3. Co-ordination and consultation with specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations
  - A-4. Report on the world social situation (resolution 280 (III) of the General Assembly and resolution 244 (IX) of the Economic and Social Council)
  - A-5. Programmes of social development (Economic and Social Council resolution 390 (XIII) and General Assembly resolution 535 (VI))
- B. *Ad hoc projects of high priority*
  - B-1. Social progress through local action—community welfare centres
  - B-2. Methods of measuring standards of living in less-developed areas

- B-3. Recognition and enforcement abroad of maintenance obligations
- B-4. Inventory of the legal and social position of migrants in various countries
- B-5. Status of various aspects of the status of migrants in their capacity as aliens
- B-6. Inventory of bilateral and international instruments relating to the status of aliens
- C. *Projects to be deferred or undertaken only in so far as resources permit*
- C-1. Social effects of international technical assistance programmes in selected areas—postponed until 1955
- C-2. Social services for migrants—postponed until 1954/55
- C-3. Simplification of formalities and reduction of costs for migrants
- C-4. Assistance to indigent aliens—inquiry into the implementation of ECOSOC resolution 390 G (XIII)
- C-5. Migration Bulletin

## II. SOCIAL SERVICES

- A. *Continuing functions and projects of high priority*
- A-1. Training of social welfare personnel
- A-2. Biennial report on community family and child welfare
- A-3. Long-range activities for children
- A-4. Rehabilitation of the handicapped
- A-5. Information Centre
- A-6. Social Welfare Information Series on current literature and national conferences
- A-7. Compilation of lists of organizations in the field of social welfare
- A-8. International Social Service Review
- B. *Ad hoc projects of high priority*
- B-1. Integrated programme for child welfare and specific measures for its implementation
- B-2. Children deprived of a normal home life
  - (a) Adoption
  - (b) Non-residential care
- B-3. Methods of administering assistance to the needy in under-developed areas
- B-4. Welfare of the aged
- B-5. Rehabilitation of cripples (rehabilitation project for handicapped groups)
- B-6. Rehabilitation of physically handicapped persons in under-developed areas
- B-7. Welfare of deaf
- C. *Projects to be deferred (d), or undertaken only in so far as resources permit (r.p.)*
- C-1. Equal treatment of legitimate and illegitimate children
- C-2. Guardianship of children
- C-3. Welfare of mentally deficient children
- C-4. Social and economic results of economic measures in favour of the family
- C-5. Formulation of minimum standards for training social workers (d) (r.p.)
- C-6. Training of rehabilitation personnel (see under 5 above) (d) (r.p.)

## III. HOUSING AND TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

The Housing and Town and Country Planning Bulletin (A-1) and the Housing and Town and Country Planning Reference Centre (A-2) are continuing functions designed to disseminate the results of research, study and technical assistance operations in the fields of housing, town and country planning and building. Other projects in this category are the fact-finding basis and an analysis of trends on which the *ad hoc* projects in category B are founded.

- A. *Continuing projects of high priority*
- A-1. Housing and Town and Country Planning Bulletin
  - (a) The neighbourhood unit and neighbourhood design;
  - (b) The education of planners; and
  - (c) A survey of progress in research on the various aspects of urban and rural housing and community improvement (see paragraph A-7 below).
- A-2. Housing and Town and Country Planning Reference Centre
- A-3. Co-operation in research pertaining to housing, town and country planning—research into housing and community improvement—improvement of rural and urban dwellings and amenities (with special reference to tropical and under-developed areas)
- A-4. Available housing and present and future housing needs; housing supply and demand
- A-5. Conditions of housing and community facilities
- A-6. Methods of preparing programmes of housing and public construction: housing and community improvement programmes
- B. *Ad hoc projects of high priority*
- B-1. Community services and tenant co-operation; technical reports on community development and social centres
- B-2. The neighbourhood unit and improvement of neighbourhood unit design
- B-3. Methods of increasing productivity in construction of housing
- B-4. Financing of housing; housing cost in relation to family income
- C. *Projects proposed to be deferred*
- C-1. Problems of urban and rural resettlement
- C-2. Improvement of rural dwellings and amenities (with special reference to emergency housing)

## IV. SOCIAL DEFENCE

- A. *Continuing functions or projects of high priority*
- A-1. International review of criminal policy (Social Commission V, and General Assembly resolution 415 (V))
- A-2. Relationship with national correspondents (General Assembly resolution 415 (V))
- A-3. Regional consultative groups (General Assembly resolution 415 (V))
- A-4. Quinquennial World Congress (Social Commission V, General Assembly 415 (V))

- A-5. Co-operation with specialized agencies and co-ordination of the work of interested international organizations in the field of social defence (ECOSOC resolution 155 VII C)
- B. *Ad hoc projects of high priority*
- B-1. Juvenile delinquency (Social Commissions V, VI and VII)
- B-2. Criminal statistics (undertaken in collaboration with the Statistical Office) (Social Commissions V, VI and VII, ECOSOC Resolution 390 (XIII) F)
- B-3. Standard minimum rules (Social Commissions VI and VII)
- B-4. Open penal and correctional institutions (Social Commissions V and VII)
- B-5. Selection and training of correctional personnel (Social Commissions V, VI and VII)
- B-6. Programme of action for combating the traffic in persons and the exploitation of the prostitution of others (Social Commissions VI and VII)
- B-7. Study on measures prerequisite to and in conjunction with the suppression of the regulations of prostitution and particularly of the abolition of licensed houses
- C. *Projects which might be deferred or undertaken in so far as resources permit*

PROJECTS WHICH WERE INCLUDED IN THE WORK PROGRAMME SUBMITTED BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO SOCIAL COMMISSION VIII.

- C-1. Habitual offenders and recidivists (Social Commissions V and VII)
- C-2. The treatment of abnormal offenders

- C-3. The execution of security measures deprivative of liberty
- C-4. The role of prison labour in the training of the prisoner and in the economy of the institution, as well as in its relationship to the national economy and in relation to the maintenance of the prisoner's dependants.
- C-5. The role of social services in the administration of justice, the treatment of offenders and after-care

PROJECTS INCLUDED IN THE LONG-RANGE WORK PROGRAMME OF SOCIAL COMMISSION V BUT NOT INCLUDED IN THE WORK PROGRAMME SUBMITTED FOR 1953-1955 TO SOCIAL COMMISSION VIII

- C-6. The use of short-term imprisonment—the purpose for which it is imposed, the conditions under which it is served and what is known as to its effects
- C-7. The system of payment of fines in instalments
- C-8. Police programmes and activities positively directed at the prevention of crime
- C-9. Forfeitures and loss of civil rights
- C-10. Constructive methods of treatment applied in penal and correctional institutions, and specifically designed for the resocialization of the offenders
- C-11. Governmental action for assistance to the dependants of the prisoners
- C-12. Capital and corporal punishment
- C-13. The collection of information with respect to the precise ways in which knowledge of, training in, the behaviour sciences are at present being used in practice in the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders

### III. DRAFT RESOLUTIONS PROPOSED AT THE EIGHTH SESSION OF THE SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR ADOPTION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

#### ADVISORY SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES

*The Social Commission,*

*Having considered* the report of services provided under resolution 418 (V) covering the period 1 January-31 December 1951 (E/CN.5/265) and the report on evaluation of services provided in the first five years of the Advisory Social Welfare Programme (E/CN.5/266),

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

*"The Economic and Social Council*

*"Recognizes* the importance of the Advisory Social Welfare Services;

*"Recalls* the initial emphasis and the sustained support given by the Social Commission to this programme;

*"Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to emphasize this field of work and to carry out the programme in accordance with resolution 418 (V) of the General Assembly, and with due observance to the comments and points of view expressed by the Social Commission at its eighth session."

*and by ECOSOC at its 14th session*

#### FAMILY AND CHILD WELFARE

*Resolution on integrated programme for meeting the needs of children*

*The Social Commission,*

*Having considered* the report on an integrated programme for meeting the needs of children (E/CN.5/256) and the report on extension of measures relating to maternity, infant and child care (E/CN.5/257),

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

*"The Economic and Social Council*

*"1. Requests* the Secretary-General in co-operation with UNICEF, the specialized agencies, interested non-governmental organizations and other appropriate international bodies to:

*"(a) Encourage* and assist governments to assess the extent to which development of services for children are necessary with a view to formulating and carrying out a plan of action applicable to both rural and urban areas and indicating, where necessary, the type of international assistance required;



"(b) Develop plans for the training of sufficient personnel;

"(c) Develop further the integrated programme in all its phases, e.g.:

"(i) Amplifying the proposed list of specific measures including measures essential to social security of the family;

"(ii) Examining proposed methods and activities by regions and with reference to related services; and

"(iii) Assembling these proposals in convenient form for the use of governments and technical advisers;

"(d) Concentrate attention on the provision of adequate nutrition with special reference to countries where adequate feeding is still a fundamental problem;

"(e) Report progress on the foregoing activities to the next regular session of the Social Commission;

"2. *Recommends* that in the further development of child welfare programmes, special attention should continue to be given to the under-developed areas;

"3. *Urges* governments to take appropriate steps to develop their child welfare programmes along the lines proposed.

## REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S EMERGENCY FUND

### *The Social Commission,*

*Having considered* the report of the Executive Board of UNICEF (E/ICEF/198-E/2214),

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

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

*"Noting* the report of the Executive Board of UNICEF (E/ICEF/198-E/2214), in which that Board approved UNICEF aid to fifty-three separate proposals for child care in thirty-nine countries and territories of Africa, Asia, the Eastern Mediterranean, Europe and Latin America,

*"Noting* that with the undertaking of these programmes UNICEF, with the advice of the appropriate specialized agencies, will be assisting, principally with supplies and equipment, seventy-two countries and territories in caring for tens of millions of mothers and children, through economical management which could serve as a model for other international organizations,

*"Noting* that this aid is extended principally to the economically under-developed countries of Africa, Asia, the Eastern Mediterranean and Latin America, especially in the form of long-range programmes devoted to:

"(a) basic maternal and child welfare (supplies for clinics, hospitals, feeding stations and community welfare centres),

"(b) training, with emphasis on aiding governments to prepare auxiliary workers for maternal and child welfare,

"(c) mass campaigns against widely spread epidemic and endemic diseases affecting childhood, such

as malaria, yaws, tuberculosis and disease peculiar to childhood, requiring imported supplies such as DDT, penicillin, BCG vaccine, etc.,

"(d) child feeding, designed both to meet immediate needs and to awaken interest in better nutrition,

"(e) milk conservation, designed to provide a permanent supply of safe milk by importation of equipment for processing and drying milk, thereby supplementing national efforts to improve the supply of indigenous milk,

"(f) the establishment of plants for the production of antibiotics, insecticides and vaccines needed in national efforts benefiting mothers and children,

*"Noting* the prompt emergency aid rendered by UNICEF to children and mothers, victims of floods, earthquakes and droughts, and to Palestine refugees,

*"Commends* extension of UNICEF assistance to countries in Africa;

*"Endorses* the interest of the Executive Board of UNICEF in encouraging the training of auxiliary workers for maternal and child welfare, especially in the economically under-developed countries and particularly the training of midwives;

*"Recommends* that there be increased effort to make known the achievements of UNICEF in its world-wide collaboration with the technical services of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, and with governments in working for improvement of conditions of children and mothers;

*"Expresses* concern that lack of funds prevented UNICEF from fulfilling its target budget of 30 million dollars during the year 30 June 1951-1 July 1952;

*"Calls* to the attention of governments and private individuals the urgent need of meeting the target programme of 20 million dollars established by the Executive Board of UNICEF for the year 1 July 1952-30 June 1953."

## IN-SERVICE TRAINING OF SOCIAL WELFARE PERSONNEL

### *The Social Commission,*

*Having reviewed* the progress being made by the Secretary-General in the series of studies initiated by Economic and Social Council resolution 43 (IV) of how a long-term welfare training programme of assistance to governments may be developed,

*Having considered* the Secretary-General's study of "in-service training in social welfare" and the conclusions contained therein, and

*Having reviewed* the recommendations concerning training for social work which it made at its seventh session and which were adopted by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 390 B (XIII),

*Recommends* the following principles:

(a) That training for social welfare should take as many forms as are appropriate to the needs of the people of the various countries;

(b) That in-service training programmes should be regarded as an essential part of the administration of a social welfare organization and necessary on behalf

of all categories, grades and classes of social welfare personnel in order that they may be qualified to fulfil more effectively their responsibilities; that these programmes are needed on behalf of those who have not received a formal course of training in social work in an appropriate educational institution, and of those who have received such training;

(c) That such programmes are most effective when they are complementary to, and not a substitute for, a formal course of professional training in social work;

(d) That to provide a training of the highest possible quality, sufficiently comprehensive to do justice to both the variety and the unity of social work in both its theoretical and its practical aspects, in-service training programmes should make the fullest possible use of available training facilities including, where they exist, universities, special schools of social work, and other recognized training institutions maintained by professional organizations and non-governmental organizations; and

(e) That in social welfare organizations, a qualified officer should be assigned responsibility for promoting staff development by such means as systematic induction, staff meetings, educative supervision on the job, substantial courses for those who need them, paid educational leave, study abroad, access to technical publications, and other forms of in-service training;

*Recommends* that the Secretary-General, in consultation with the specialized agencies concerned, assist governments, at their request, in the development of necessary forms of social welfare training, including in-service training; 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 'In-service training in social welfare' (E/*

CN.5/261) and the recommendations of the Social Commission thereon,

*"Recommends that Member States give due attention to the principles adopted on this subject by the Social Commission at its eighth session."*

#### SIMPLIFICATION OF FORMALITIES AND REDUCTION OF COSTS FOR MIGRANTS

*The Social Commission*

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

*"The Economic and Social Council,*

*"Having taken note of the reports of the Secretary-General on simplification of formalities and reduction of costs for migrants as well as of the action taken on this subject by the Third Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations interested in Migration,*

*"Having recognized that simplification of formalities and reduction of their costs for migrants would be advantageous to countries of emigration and immigration and would alleviate many of the difficulties which migrants must often face in preparing to emigrate and securing admission to the country of their destination,*

*"Draws the attention of the interested governments to the recommendations contained in the reports of the Secretary-General and invites them to consider the possibilities of adjusting the existing practices and procedures accordingly, in particular by means of bilateral agreement;*

*"Requests the Secretary-General, through all the available facilities of the United Nations, in co-operation with the interested specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations, to promote the best practical means for simplifying formalities and reducing their costs."*

#### IV. LIST OF DOCUMENTS BEFORE THE SOCIAL COMMISSION AT ITS EIGHTH SESSION

E/CN.5/255/ Rev.1	Agenda
E/CN.5/256	Integrated programme for meeting the needs of children: report by the Secretary-General
E/CN.5/257	Family and child welfare—Extension of measures relating to maternity, infant and child care: report by the Secretary-General
E/CN.5/258	Report of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund: note by the Secretariat
E/CN.5/258/ Add.1	Annex I: Excerpt from the report of the Executive Board of the International Children's Emergency Fund (E/2013).
E/CN.5/259	Report of the Secretary-General on an international programme for the rehabilitation of the physically handicapped
E/CN.5/259/ Add.1	Resolution adopted by the Executive Board of the World Health Organization
E/CN.5/259/ Add.2	Statement concerning the Fifth World Congress of the International Society for the Welfare of Cripples held in Stockholm, Sweden, 9-14 September 1951
E/CN.5/260	An international programme for the welfare of the blind
E/CN.5/261	Social services—planning, organization and administration for social welfare—"In-Service Training in Social Welfare": report by the Secretary-General

- E/CN.5/261/ Add.1 In-service training in social welfare: analysis by the Secretary-General of information concerning experience in various countries
- E/CN.5/261/ Add.1/Corr.1 Corrigendum to paragraph 183—Yugoslavia (English and Russian only)
- E/CN.5/262 Simplification of formalities and reduction of costs for migrants: report by the Secretary-General
- E/CN.5/262/ Add.1 Statement submitted by the International Refugee Organization on the facilitation of the migration of family groups
- E/CN.5/262/ Add.2 Report by the Secretary-General
- E/CN.5/262/ Add.3 Report by the Secretary-General on the action taken on this subject by the Third Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations interested in Migration
- E/CN.5/262/ Corr.1 Report by the Secretary-General (English and Russian only)
- E/CN.5/263 Resolution adopted at the sixth session of the General Assembly regarding housing and town and country planning: note by the Secretary-General
- E/CN.5/264 Current information on urban land policies: interim report by the Secretary-General
- E/CN.5/265 Advisory Social Welfare Services: report by the Secretary-General on services provided under General Assembly resolution 418 (V) covering the period 1 January-31 December 1951
- E/CN.5/266 Evaluation of the programme of Advisory Social Welfare Services 1947-1951: report by the Secretary-General
- E/CN.5/267 Preliminary report on the world social situation with special reference to standards of living
- E/CN.5/268 Progress made by the United Nations in the field of social activities in 1951 (January to December 1951): Report by the Secretariat
- E/CN.5/269 Information on activities of the specialized agencies in the field of social welfare: note by the Secretary-General
- E/CN.5/269/ Add.1 General programme of work—information on the activities of the specialized agencies in the field of social welfare, submitted in accordance with paragraph 644 of the report of the Economic and Social Council to the sixth session of the General Assembly
- E/CN.5/269/ Add.2 General work programme—resolutions adopted by the sixth session of the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
- E/CN.5/270 Resolution adopted at the sixth session of the General Assembly regarding development and concentration of the efforts of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in the social field: note by the Secretary-General
- E/CN.5/271 Children deprived of a normal home life
- E/CN.5/271/ Add.1 Study on children deprived of a normal home life: country monographs
- E/CN.5/271/ Add.1/Corr.1 Monograph No. 3—Czechoslovakia (English only)
- E/CN.5/271/ Add.1/Corr.2 Monograph No. 6—France
- E/CN.5/272 Proposals concerning changes in the work programme for the years 1953-1954—proposed work programme for the year 1955
- E/CN.5/272/ Add.1 General programme of work: note by the Secretary-General
- E/CN.5/272/ Corr.1 General programme of work (English only)
- E/CN.5/273 Social Services—planning, organization and administration for social welfare—methods of administering assistance to the needy: study by the Secretary-General of programmes in seven countries
- E/CN.5/273/ Corr.1 Methods of administering assistance to the needy (English only)
- E/CN.5/274 Migration—consultation with non-governmental organization interested in migration: report by the Secretary-General
- E/CN.5/275 Family and child welfare: resolution on integrated programme for meeting the needs of children, adopted at the 187th meeting on 19 May 1952
- E/CN.5/276 Advisory Social Welfare Services: resolution adopted at the 187th meeting on 19 May 1952
- E/CN.5/277 Housing and town and country planning: resolution adopted at the 188th meeting of the Commission on 20 May 1952

- E/CN.5/278 Simplification of formalities and reduction of costs for migrants: resolution adopted at the 188th meeting of the Commission, 20 May 1952
- E/CN.5/279 In-service training of social welfare personnel: resolution adopted at the 189th meeting of the Social Commission, 21 May 1952
- E/CN.5/280 Rehabilitation of the physically handicapped: resolution adopted at the 190th meeting of the Social Commission, 21 May 1952
- E/CN.5/281 Preliminary report on the world social situation: resolution adopted at the 191st meeting, on 22 May 1952
- E/CN.5/282 Special session of the Social Commission in 1953: resolution adopted at the 192nd meeting 22 May 1952
- E/CN.5/283 Report of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund: resolution adopted at the 192nd meeting held on 22 May 1952
- E/CN.5/283/  
Corr.1 Report of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund: corrigendum
- E/CN.5/284 Housing and town and country planning: statement by the representative of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development on financing of housing
- E/CN.5/285 Proposals concerning changes in the work programmes for the years 1953 and 1954
- E/CN.5/286 Statement by Ashadevi Arayanayakam (delegate from India) on "In-Service Training of Social Welfare Personnel", 15 May 1952
- E/CN.5/287 Report of the eighth session of the Social Commission
- E/CN.5/L.154 Question of the representation of China—Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: draft resolution
- E/CN.5/L.155 Rehabilitation of the physically handicapped—France, Greece and Yugoslavia: draft resolution
- E/CN.5/L.156 Welfare of the Blind—Yugoslavia: draft resolution
- E/CN.5/L.157 Family and child welfare—Chairman and Rapporteur: draft resolution on integrated programme for meeting the needs of children
- E/CN.5/L.158 Family and child welfare—Australia, Canada and United Kingdom: draft resolution on integrated programme for meeting the needs of children
- E/CN.5/L.159 In-service training of social welfare personnel—United States of America: amendment to the draft resolution on In-service training in Social Welfare
- E/CN.5/L.160 In-service training of social welfare personnel—Belgium: amendment to the draft resolution on in-service training in social welfare
- E/CN.5/L.161 Simplification of formalities and reduction of costs for migrants—Greece: draft resolution
- E/CN.5/L.162 Housing and town and country planning—Greece: draft resolution
- E/CN.5/L.163 Advisory Social Welfare Services—Canada, Ecuador, Greece, India and the United States of America: draft resolution
- E/CN.5/L.164 Rehabilitation of the physically handicapped—United States of America: draft resolution
- E/CN.5/L.165 Welfare of the visually handicapped—United Kingdom: amendment to draft resolution E/CN.5/L.156
- E/CN.5/L.166 Housing and town and country planning—Ecuador: amendment to draft resolution E/CN.5/L.162
- E/CN.5/L.167 In-service training of social welfare personnel—Israel: draft resolution
- E/CN.5/L.168 Rehabilitation of the physically handicapped—United States of America and Yugoslavia: revised draft resolutions E/CN.5/L.156 and E/CN.5/L.164
- E/CN.5/L.168/  
Rev.1 Rehabilitation of the physically handicapped—France, Greece, United States of America and Yugoslavia: revised draft resolution
- E/CN.5/L.169 Work programme and priorities, 1952-1953, submitted by Chairman and Rapporteur
- E/CN.5/L.170 Report on UNICEF—Ecuador, France, Philippines and Yugoslavia: draft resolution
- E/CN.5/L.171 Preliminary report on the world social situation—France: draft resolution
- E/CN.5/L.172 Preliminary report on the world social situation—Brazil, France and Israel: draft resolution
- E/CN.5/L.173 Proposals concerning changes in the work programmes for the years 1953 and 1954—Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: draft resolution
- E/CN.5/L.174  
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- E/CN.5/L.175 Proposals concerning changes in the work programme for the years 1953 and 1954—Belgium, Brazil, France, United Kingdom, and United States of America: amendment to the draft resolution submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (E/CN.5/L.173)

- E/CN.5/L.176 Work programme and priorities, 1952-1953—financial estimate submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 28 of the revised rules of procedure of functional commissions and resolution 593 (VI) of the General Assembly
- E/CN.5/NGO/11 Communication received from the Catholic International Union for Social Service concerning items "Advisory Social Welfare Services or the Work Programme" of the Agenda.
- E/CN.5/NGO/12 Communication received from the Catholic International Union for Social Service concerning the in-service training of social welfare personnel.
- E/CN.5/NGO/13 Statement of the Catholic International Union for Social Service regarding Family and Child Welfare.
- ST/SOA/9 Current Information on Urban Land Policies.

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