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UNITED NATIONS

**SOCIAL COMMISSION**  
**REPORT of the TENTH SESSION**

(2-20 MAY 1955)

**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL**

**OFFICIAL RECORDS: TWENTIETH SESSION**

**SUPPLEMENT No. 9**

**NEW YORK**

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E/2758 E/CN.5/318
25 May 1955



**SOCIAL COMMISSION**

**Report to the Economic and Social Council on the tenth session of the Commission  
(2-20 May 1955)**

**I. INTRODUCTION**

**Opening of the session**

1. The tenth session of the Social Commission opened at United Nations Headquarters in New York at 11 a.m. on Monday, 2 May 1955. The Commission held its 222nd to 249th meetings and terminated its work on 20 May 1955.

**Attendance at the session**

2. The following members of the Commission attended:

*Argentina:* Mr. Fernando Fernández Escalante, representative, Mr. Raúl Carlos Desmaras Luzuriaga, alternate.

*Australia:* Mr. F. H. Rowe, representative.

*Belgium:* Mr. Charles Roger, representative.

*Brazil:* Mr. C. V. Moog, representative.

*Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic:* Mr. Vladimir B. Bendryshev, representative.

*China:* Mr. Liang Yung-Chang, representative, Mr. Yu-wan Liu, alternate.

*Czechoslovakia:* Mr. Jaroslav Pscolka, representative, Mr. Jaroslav Rybar, alternate.

*France:* Mr. Henry Hauck, representative.

*Greece:* Mr. Christian X. Palamas, representative, Mr. Dennis M. Carayannis, Mr. John G. Gregoriades, alternates.

*India:* Miss Sushila Nayar, representative, Mr. A. Singh and Mr. B. Rajan, alternates; Mr. R. K. Kapur, adviser.

*Iraq:* Mrs. Badia Afnan, representative, Mr. Ata Abdul Wahab, alternate.

*Israel:* Mr. G. G. Lotan, representative, Mrs. Zena Harman, alternate.

*Norway:* Mr. Kaare Salvesen, representative.

*Philippines:* Mr. Narciso G. Reyes, representative, Miss Etta S. Cabrera, adviser.

*Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:* Mr. Andrei A. Fomin, representative.

*United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:* Sir Oswald Allen, representative, Mr. W. H. Chinn, alternate.

*United States of America:* Mrs. Althea Hottel, representative, Mr. Charles I. Schottland, principal adviser, Mr. Roger Grant, Mr. Louis M. Miniclier, advisers.

*Uruguay:* Mr. Enrique Rodríguez Fabregat, representative, Mr. César Montero Bustamante, alternate.

**Observers:**

*Cuba:* Miss Anna María Perera.

*Egypt:* Mr. Abdel-Hamid Abdel Ghani.

*Netherlands:* Mr. N. van Dijl.

3. The United Nations Children's Fund was represented by Mr. Maurice Pate and Mr. R. Heyward.

4. The following representatives of the specialized agencies were present at the session:

*International Labour Organisation:* Dr. R. A. Metall, Mr. G. Dunand, Mr. R. Roux.

*Food and Agriculture Organization:* Mrs. Andromache Sismanidis.

*United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization:* Mr. René Maheu, Mr. S. V. Arnaldo.

*World Health Organization:* Dr. Mabel Ingalls, Mrs. S. Meagher.

5. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees was represented by Miss A. Cohn.

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

**CATEGORY A**

*International Confederation of Free Trade Unions:* Miss Toni Sender.

*International Co-operative Alliance:* Mr. Leslie E. Woodcock.

*International Federation of Christian Trade Unions:* Mr. Gérard Thormann.

*World Federation of Trade Unions:* Miss Elinor Kahn.

*World Federation of United Nations Associations:* Mr. Hilary Barrett-Brown.

*World Veterans' Federation:* Mr. Jacques Katel, Miss Janet Heller.

**CATEGORY B**

*Agudas Israel World Organization:* Mr. Isaac Lewin.

*Catholic International Union for Social Service:* Mrs. Allys D. Vergara, Mrs. Carmen Giroux.

*International Alliance of Women:* Miss Anna Lord Strauss, Miss Anne Guthrie.

*International Association of Penal Law:* Dr. Sabin Manuila.

*International Catholic Child Bureau:* Dr. Margaret M. Bedard.

*International Catholic Migration Committee:* Miss Irene Dalgiewicz.

*International Committee of Schools of Social Work:* Miss Anna E. King, Mrs. K. A. Kendall, Mr. Ernest F. Witte.

*International Conference of Catholic Charities:* Mr. Louis Longarzo, Miss Beatrice Faivre.

*International Conference of Social Work:* Mr. J. R. Hoffer, Miss Ruth Williams, Miss V. Sieder, Mr. J. Anderson.

*International Council of Women:* Mrs. A. L. Register, Mrs. Eunice H. Carter, Mrs. Laura Dreyfus-Barney.

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

*International Federation of Settlements*: Mrs. E. M. Knapp, Miss Lillie Peck, Mrs. Colborn Fern.  
*International Federation of University Women*: Dr. Janet Robb, Mrs. Frances Stillman, Miss Frances Gilhruddy.  
*International Federation of Women Lawyers*: Miss A. Viola Smith.  
*International Movement for a Fraternal Union of Races and Peoples*: Miss Mariette Wicks.  
*International Social Service*: Mrs. Susan Pettiss, Mrs. Charlotte B. Mahon, Mr. William T. Kirk, Miss Margaret Leal.  
*International Society for the Welfare of Cripples*: Mr. Donald Wilson.  
*International Union for Child Welfare*: Mrs. Kaufmann-Frankenstein.  
*Pax Romana — International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs*: Dr. J. H. Price, Mrs. Marie Madden.  
*World's Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations*: Mr. Owen E. Pence.  
*World Council for the Welfare of the Blind*: Mr. Eric T. Boulter, Colonel E. A. Baker.  
*World Jewish Congress*: Dr. Gerhard Jacoby.  
*World Union for Progressive Judaism*: Mr. Victor Polstein.  
*World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations*: Miss Catherine Schaeffer, Mrs. Alba Zizzamia.  
*World Young Women's Christian Association*: Dr. Alice Arnold, Mrs. Constance Anderson.  
*Young Christian Workers*: Mr. John Peter Grady, Miss Beatrice Pezzullo.  
*World Women's Christian Temperance Union*: Miss Elizabeth Smart.

#### REGISTER

*International Council of Nurses*: Mrs. Frances Smith.  
*World Federation for Mental Health*: Mrs. Helen S. Ascher, Mrs. Helen Speyer.

7. Mr. Philippe de Seynes, Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs, opened the session. Mr. Hugh Keenleyside, Director-General and Mr. Gustavo Martínez Cabañas, Deputy Director-General of the Technical Assistance Administration, represented the Secretary-General on the item concerning the advisory social welfare services. Miss Julia Henderson, Director of the Bureau of Social Affairs, represented the Secretary-General throughout the session. Mr. Charles Litteria acted as Secretary for the Commission.

#### Election of officers

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

*Chairman*: Mr. Kaare Salvesen (Norway)  
*First Vice-Chairman*: Mr. Fernando Fernández Escalante (Argentina)  
*Second Vice-Chairman*: Mr. V. Bendryshev (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)  
*Rapporteur*: Mr. N. Reyes (Philippines).

#### Question of the representation of China

9. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics drew the attention of the Commission to a situation he considered irregular. He held that China's seat at the Social Commission was unlawfully occupied and that only a representative of the People's Republic of China was entitled to speak for China.

The representatives of the Byelorussian SSR and of Czechoslovakia supported the views of the representative of the USSR.

The representative of China pointed out that, on a number of occasions, several organs of the United Nations had adopted definite decisions on the subject. The Republic of China was one of the States Members of the United Nations and no one could challenge its representative's right to sit in the United Nations. Furthermore, the Commission was not competent to discuss its membership which was decided by the Economic and Social Council itself.

The representative of the United States of America thought it was out of order to raise the question of the representation of China in the Social Commission, since the Economic and Social Council alone was competent to deal with the matter.

#### Participation of the representative of the Commission on the Status of Women in the deliberations of the Social Commission

10. In accordance with resolution 566 (XIX) of the Economic and Social Council, Miss Minerva Bernardino, Chairman of the Commission on the Status of Women, was invited to participate without vote in the Social Commission on deliberations on questions of direct interest to the Commission on the Status of Women.

#### Adoption of the agenda

11. The provisional agenda prepared by the Secretariat (E/CN.5/300 and Corr.1) was adopted on the understanding that item 3 would be considered as item 7. (See annex I.)

## II. INTERNATIONAL DEFINITION AND MEASUREMENT OF STANDARDS AND LEVELS OF LIVING

(Agenda item 3)<sup>1</sup>

12. The Commission had before it a report *International Definition and Measurement of Standards and Levels of Living* (E/CN.3/179 - E/CN.5/299),<sup>2</sup> by a Committee of Experts convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations jointly with the International Labour Organisation

and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and in co-operation with the Food and Agriculture Organization and the World Health Organization (E/CN.3/179 - E/CN.5/299). It had also a supplementary document containing comments on the report of the Statistical Commission at its eighth session, by Member Governments, by the Secretary-General, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations (E/CN.5/302, and Add.1 - 3). The Committee had been appointed in pursuance of General Assembly resolution

<sup>1</sup> Documents E/CN.3/179 - E/CN.5/299, E/CN.5/302, Add.1, Add.2/Corr.1, and Add.3, E/CN.5/311; E/CN.5/L.188 - E/CN.5/L.192, and E/CN.5/L.199; E/CN.5/SR.223 - E/CN.5/SR.226, and E/CN.5/SR.248.

<sup>2</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No. 1954.IV.5.

527 (VI) and the Economic and Social Council resolution 434 B (XIV) to "report on the most satisfactory methods of defining and measuring standards of living and changes therein in the various countries, having regard to the possibility of international comparisons".

13. The Commission was in unanimous agreement on the importance of the problem dealt with in the report, and particularly the necessity of defining and measuring actual levels of living in connexion with development programmes designed to raise the levels of living.

14. The majority of the members of the Commission expressed appreciation of the experts' significant contribution to the subject in question and of the co-operative action of the United Nations Secretariat, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations in furthering studies in this field. It was agreed that the report was not the final word on the subject, that it represented no more than a first step towards the solution of a complex problem. The Commission therefore stressed the necessity for further work in this field.

15. The Commission was in general agreement with the experts on the distinctions made between standards, levels and norms of living, and considered that the central interest of the United Nations was in the improvement of actual conditions of living or "levels of living". It was observed that the term "norm" referred to specific conditions such as the length of working hours rather than the over-all situation of living; it might be more appropriate to speak of "norms of consumption", "health", etc. rather than "norm of living" in general.

16. It was agreed that the component approach involving the use of measurable indicators was the most appropriate approach to the assessment of levels of living. It was also agreed that money alone could not be regarded as an adequate measure of levels of living and that no single monetary index could be recommended.

17. With respect to the specific components, it was agreed that the list was a useful one although incomplete. Some of the components, such as health and education, were generally considered of fundamental significance, while some others, such as transportation and clothing, appeared to some members to be of secondary importance.

18. The Commission emphasized that national totals or averages did not necessarily reveal their distribution among population groups, and that indicators of availability of facilities (e.g., doctors, hospitals) did not necessarily reflect accessibility and use of such facilities by the population at large. While some indicators, such as the infant mortality rate or the proportion of school-age children attending schools did reflect, at least in part, conditions among the masses of the population, special attention should be paid to detailed information on the actual distribution among social groups and income classes. Some members felt that although government services must be taken into account, the most relevant question, as far as the levels of living were concerned, was whether people actually received education or health services rather than whether the services were provided free, purchased, or obtained under some other arrangement. At the same time, several members laid special stress on the importance of free services provided by the State in raising the levels of living.

19. It was stated that if attention was paid to special population groups, special indicators might be developed that would be relevant to such groups; for example, the

importance of the availability and distribution of land for the agricultural population was referred to by several members.

20. Attention was drawn particularly to the levels of living of the urban and rural workers, inasmuch as the work of the United Nations in this field should be concentrated on the masses of the people. In that connexion, in the opinion of some members, problems of employment and under-employment, social security and real wages should have received greater emphasis than was given by the experts.

21. The Commission stressed the importance of the non-material aspects as well as the material aspects of the levels of living. In view of the difficulty of finding adequate indicators for the non-material aspects, it was felt that further studies should pay special attention to this problem.

22. The Commission recognized that a purely statistical approach was not adequate particularly in view of the deficiencies in the statistical information presently available and the lack of comparability of data available owing to the fact that, in many cases, basic terms and concepts are not universally used with the same meaning. Descriptive and narrative information, social, economic and cultural analysis, should be considered together with statistical information. Differences in the significance and quality of certain indicators in different countries or at different periods of time in the same country should be noted—for example, the same number of years of school attendance might involve different degrees of secondary or higher education; a decrease in the death rate might not necessarily be accompanied by a corresponding decrease in the morbidity rate.

23. While the Commission did not go into the statistical aspects of the problem, it was emphasized that the development of statistical systems was not only indispensable for measuring levels of living but also for an adequate formulation and evaluation of programmes for raising the levels of living particularly in the economically under-developed countries.

24. Some members considered certain negative aspects of the levels of living, such as delinquency, which might serve as an indication of stresses and maladjustments in a situation otherwise reflecting a high level of living. While the experts had not, as a rule, included such negative elements among the proposed components of levels of living, they felt that further studies might be made along this line. It was observed that the achievement of high levels in particular aspects might be at the cost of lowering other aspects: for example, the achievement of a high proportion of savings might be associated with an uneven distribution of income.

25. The Commission agreed that the components and indicators should not be taken singly in assessing the levels of living; they must be considered as a whole.

26. It was generally agreed that comparisons of changes over a period of time within a country were more urgently needed than international comparisons. It was also observed that, while individual States and regions might develop particular methods of comparison to suit their particular needs, it would be useful to work out stage-by-stage methods that could be used internationally. Moreover, some members thought that international comparisons, particularly among neighbouring States, were useful in stimulating national efforts to raise the levels of living,

although the danger of invidious comparisons was also noted.

27. It was suggested that, in view of the apparent association of infant mortality rates, as a health indicator, with birth rates, some attempt might be made to combine those two indices. It was proposed that this suggestion should be referred to the Statistical Commission.

28. Many members of the Commission agreed with the experts that family living studies might make possible a more direct assessment and a more comprehensive analysis of levels of living. It attached considerable importance to the forthcoming meeting of experts on family living studies to be convened by the International Labour Organisation in co-operation with the United Nations, UNESCO, FAO and WHO.

29. The Commission noted the comments made by the WHO Expert Committee on Statistics (WHO/HS/56) and a report by a WHO consultant on health indicators (E/CN.5/302/Add.3). The Commission also noted that WHO was convening an expert committee on the measurement of levels of health, in the autumn of 1955.

30. The Commission noted the continuing effort of the FAO to improve information on food and nutrition, particularly the proposed analysis of such data by income groups.

31. The Commission heard the representative of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, whose organization welcomed the report of the experts and would be glad to help in every way in the collection of statistical data which would be useful for the planning of technical assistance programmes and for the purpose of avoiding in

the less-developed countries some of the social problems that had accompanied economic development in the past.

The Commission also heard the representative of the World Federation of Trade Unions, whose organization endorsed the statement made in the report of the experts that improvement in measurements of levels of living merited the highest priority in the statistical work of Member States and of international organizations. The main problem before the Commission was how to ensure the continuation of the vital work begun by the Committee of Experts. The trade unions could help in the collection and analysis of data and the WFTU offered its continued co-operation in this connexion.

#### RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT ON INTERNATIONAL DEFINITION AND MEASUREMENT OF STANDARDS AND LEVELS OF LIVING

32. The Commission adopted the following draft resolution submitted by Argentina, France, India, the United Kingdom and the United States of America by 13 votes in favour, none against and 3 abstentions (E/CN.5/L.192).

[For the text of the resolution adopted by the Commission see annex III, resolution I.]

33. In explaining their votes, the representatives of the USSR and Czechoslovakia stated that while in principle they favoured further study of problems relating to levels of living, they had abstained in the vote because they felt that part of the resolution implied complete endorsement of the report by the experts and they were not prepared to make such an endorsement because of the shortcomings in the report.

### III. PRINCIPLES OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

#### (Agenda item 4)<sup>3</sup>

34. The Commission had before it a report entitled "Principles of Community Development, Social Progress through Local Action" (E/CN.5/303); it had also received comments on that report from UNESCO (E/CN.5/303/Add.1). The study had been made under ECOSOC resolution 390 D (XIII), which requested the Secretary-General to prepare a full report on this subject, in order that the Commission might, if possible, determine some general principles underlying successful techniques in this field.

35. The report was based on information received from Governments following an inquiry by the Secretariat, on the findings of three regional survey missions which visited community development projects in the Caribbean area and Mexico, the Middle East and South and South-East Asia, as well as on information from other sources.

36. Many members of the Commission expressed appreciation of the analytical qualities of the report, and considered that it contained valuable information which deserved careful consideration by Governments of Member States.

37. The Commission generally agreed that community development, while useful in itself, should be viewed as part of the wider process of national economic and social

development. It was also pointed out that community development should not be looked upon as a substitute for the expansion of government services. Over-emphasis on the importance of local action, it was felt, might distort the balance between local and national responsibilities. In this connexion it was suggested that the sub-title of the report might be changed to reflect this point of view more adequately. It was noted by some members that in certain countries community development programmes had created a favourable climate for administrative reforms aimed at greater decentralization of government services.

38. In view of the wide range of activities encompassed by community development, the Commission stressed the need for co-ordination of the work of the various participating agencies, governmental and private, with a view to ensuring an integrated effort at the local as well as at the national level. Stress was laid on the need for further study of the role which the various professional and technical services or disciplines play in balanced community development.

39. The Commission found itself in agreement with the emphasis placed on the economically less developed countries, as it was felt that community development and self-help measures in those countries had a particularly important contribution to make to their economic and social development. Several members pointed out that although major attention was paid in the report to the rural

<sup>3</sup> Documents E/CN.5/303 and Add.1, E/CN.5/312; E/CN.5/L.194, E/CN.5/L.194/Rev.1, - E/CN.5/L.195, E/CN.5/L.196, E/CN.5/L.199/Add.1; E/CN.5/NGO/30; ST/SOA/Ser.O/23 - ST/TAA/Ser.D/23; E/CN.5/SR.226 - E/CN.5/SR.231, E/CN.5/SR.248.

aspects of community development, the need for community development in urban areas should not be neglected, especially in countries undergoing rapid industrialization and urbanization.

40. Several members of the Commission stated that their Governments had found in community development a major instrument for dealing constructively with the social problems described in the *Preliminary Report on the World Social Situation*. In this connexion it was stated that social progress should not be conceived primarily as the sum total of social services, but that economic, religious, cultural and political aspects should be taken into consideration as well.

41. Some members of the Commission noted that in certain countries in South and South-East Asia, community development had been given priority in national programmes of economic and social advancement. Some members stated that insufficient attention had been paid in the report to community development in countries with planned economies. Several other members felt that the experience of Latin American countries was not reflected adequately in the report and they expressed the hope that in future studies the development of certain traditional communities in countries on the Latin American continent would be more fully explored.

42. Many members of the Commission expressed the view that community development programmes as an active agent of social advancement, and in the form of multi-purpose projects aimed at directing all efforts towards the central aim of social progress, should be further strengthened. It was felt that action towards this end should be intensified at the national, regional and international levels. In particular, more emphasis should be placed on regional co-operation in this field through the organization and development of technical information centres, the organization of training courses, seminars and study tours.

43. It was noted by some members that the first regional conference on community development under Economic and Social Council resolution 496 (XVI) held in Manila at the end of 1954, had proved to be most useful to participating Governments of Member States in South and South-East Asia (ST/SOA/SER.O/23 - ST/TAA/SER.D/23), and that plans were being made for similar meetings in other regions.

44. The Commission endorsed the Secretary-General's opinion that, in view of the rapid growth in scope of community development programmes, the continuous

refinement of methods, the great variety in programmes as well as in the cultural settings in which they were initiated, it appeared premature at the present stage to consider any general formula as final. It was felt therefore that the tentative definition and principles contained in chapter I of the report should be re-examined from time to time in the light of further experience. In this connexion certain modifications in these tentative formulations were suggested by several members of the Commission. Some members, however, expressed more fundamental reservations with regard to the definition of certain principles, which in their view should put more emphasis on the role of the State.

45. The Commission agreed that special attention should be given to: the role of Government in planning and implementing community development programmes; the methods for evaluation of projects; and the contribution which other movements, in particular the co-operative movement, might make to balanced community development programmes.

46. The Commission considered, furthermore, that since community development called for a considerable increase in the number of multi-purpose and auxiliary workers at the community level, high priority should be given to the training of such workers.

47. The Commission heard statements from the representatives of FAO, UNESCO, and WHO, and noted that their co-operation with the United Nations in the field of community development had been strengthened through joint consultations in the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination Working Group on Community Development arranged under the auspices of the ACC.

48. The Commission also heard statements from the representatives of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the International Conference of Catholic Charities and the International Movement for a Fraternal Union of Races and Peoples, indicating their deep interest in the impetus the United Nations was giving to community development in different countries.

#### RESOLUTION ON THE PRINCIPLES OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

49. The Commission unanimously adopted a draft resolution submitted by the representatives of Brazil, Greece, India, Israel, Philippines, the United Kingdom and the United States of America (E/CN.5/L.194/Rev.1.)

[For the text of the resolution adopted by the Commission, see annex III, resolution II.]

### IV. TRAINING OF WELFARE PERSONNEL

(Agenda item 5)<sup>4</sup>

50. The Commission considered the Training of Welfare Personnel on the basis of a report by the Secretary-General (E/CN.5/304). This report embodied a summary of the major findings and tentative conclusions contained in "Training for Social Work—Second International Survey" (E/CN.5/305) prepared under Council resolution 390 B (XIII) and of the "Summary Report on the Training of Auxiliary and Community Workers" (E/CN.5/306).

<sup>4</sup> Documents E/CN.5/304 - E/CN.5/306, E/CN.5/313; E/CN.5/L.197, E/CN.5/L.197/Rev.1 and Rev.2, E/CN.5/L.199/Add.3; E/CN.5/NGO/31, E/CN.5/NGO/33 - E/CN.5/NGO/37; ST/SOA/20 (Sample List of Experiments in Training of Auxiliary and Community Workers); E/CN.5/SR.231 - E/CN.5/SR.236, E/CN.5/SR.248.

51. The Commission expressed general agreement with the analysis of the problems and suggested solutions contained in the Secretary-General's report. It reaffirmed its views that the training of social work personnel is a matter of fundamental importance to all countries and that assisting Governments to develop and improve their training resources is among the most urgent and valuable social activities of the United Nations.

52. Many members of the Commission noted with satisfaction the increase and improvement in social work training facilities at various educational levels particularly in economically less-developed countries, as well as the

importance attached by Governments to the staffing of social services with adequately trained personnel.

53. The Commission expressed concern over the fact that in most countries the need for trained workers is far in excess of the supply available, and noted that large numbers of workers with little or no training are being used to carry out programmes because of the shortage of qualified personnel. While noting that significant progress is being made in extending social welfare services in both rural and urban areas in many parts of the world, the Commission emphasized that the best conceived social welfare programmes might not fully achieve their objectives unless sufficient numbers of social work personnel of all categories required for carrying out such programmes were suitably trained.

54. It was agreed that the current demand for qualified workers in most countries was so great that it could not be met in the immediate future by the training of professional workers alone, and that therefore the development of training programmes at other levels for auxiliary, multi-purpose and community workers and for in-service or on-the-job training for employed workers should be given special consideration under certain circumstances. It was emphasized by some members that the use of multi-purpose workers should not be considered an expedient but that it was the best way of rendering social service to the simple rural people who would be confused if many experts on different subjects were sent to them. Therefore, it was necessary to emphasize training programmes for this type of worker more than the orthodox professional social work training. Other members stated that auxiliary and multi-purpose workers could not take the place of fully trained professional social workers. Special attention was drawn to the valuable role of trained or untrained voluntary workers whose leadership and services are an important resource in many countries.

55. The Commission stressed the importance of distinguishing clearly between programmes for training auxiliary and community workers and programmes for training professional workers. Attention was called by some members to the hazards of training workers with little or no educational background and urged that minimum educational requirements be established according to the circumstances in each country.

56. The Commission agreed that auxiliary and multi-purpose workers should supplement but not substitute professional workers. It was considered that the use of auxiliary and multi-purpose workers was of particular value in community development programmes in the economically less-developed countries. However, the view was expressed that they could be used with maximum effectiveness only when guided and supervised by qualified professional workers. The Commission noted that the methods and objectives of training such supplementary workers at different educational levels would necessarily differ according to the conditions and requirements of the countries concerned.

57. The Commission noted a tendency in training programmes towards broadening the basic professional

training and putting less emphasis on specialization. In considering the question of standards for professional social work training, the Commission considered it premature to attempt to formulate such standards on an international basis; similarly, the formulation of principles relevant to training of auxiliary, multi-purpose and community workers should await further study and experimentation with a view to determining the most suitable methods for training and using such workers. Importance was attached to the need for more effective methods of selecting candidates for social work training at both professional and auxiliary levels and for adequate financing of training facilities and programmes.

58. The Commission expressed concern with regard to the inadequacy of training materials suitable for both professional and auxiliary training and agreed that special consideration should be given to the collection and preparation of such materials as well as to its exchange on an international basis.

59. Importance was attached to the development of training materials with special reference to regional conditions, for use by Governments and other agencies concerned with the establishment and improvement of national programmes and standards for training at all levels. The Commission also emphasized the value of regional seminars and conferences as methods of developing the content and techniques of social work training at all levels.

60. The Commission suggested that the third International Survey on Training of Social Work Personnel should concentrate on selected problems common to many countries, particularly those in the economically less-developed regions.

61. The Commission stressed the importance of co-operation with the specialized agencies and other organizations concerned in defining and studying problems relative to training and employing workers at the auxiliary level in all fields. It heard the offer of co-operation by UNESCO and FAO with regard to their contribution to the development of training social workers in specific skills in their particular fields, as well as the observations of WHO concerning the health training of multi-purpose workers. The Commission was also informed of the offer of the International Committee of Schools of Social Work and the International Conference of Social Work to collaborate in the further study of social work training. It also heard statements of the World's Young Women's Christian Association, the Catholic International Union for Social Service and the Young Christian Workers.

#### THE RESOLUTION ON THE TRAINING OF WELFARE PERSONNEL

62. The Commission adopted unanimously a draft resolution proposed by the representatives of Australia, Brazil, Belgium, France, India, Israel, Philippines, the United Kingdom and the United States of America (E/CN.5/L.197/Rev.2).

[For the text of the resolution adopted by the Commission, see annex III, resolution III.]



## V. FINANCING OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMMES

(Agenda item 6)<sup>5</sup>

63. The Commission had before it a report on *Financing of Housing and Community Improvement Programmes* (E/CN.5/307), prepared in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 537 (VI), Economic and Social Council resolutions 434 I (XIV), and 496 (XVI), as well as the resolution on financing of housing and community development adopted by the Social Commission at its eighth session.<sup>6</sup>

64. The Commission noted that a number of Governments were assuming increasing responsibility for the planning and financing of housing and community improvement programmes as part of their general economic and social policy. It was considered that certain methods successfully used in financing housing and community improvement might prove applicable to the financing of other programmes.

65. Stress was laid on the necessity of relating housing programmes to available resources of materials, industrial capacity, man-power and capital for current and future development programmes. It was considered that the main objective of such programmes should be to provide homes and community facilities for the lower-income groups; and that the need for adequate rural housing should receive no less consideration than the need for adequate urban housing. Attention was also drawn to the special difficulties pertaining to the financing of slum clearance projects.

66. The Commission generally agreed that the main responsibility for such programmes and for solving the financial problems involved rested with Governments. The Commission considered it important for Governments to establish national housing agencies to promote and co-ordinate programmes for housing and community improvement. Similarly the need for adequate housing legislation, for the use of better construction methods and for increased application of the results of technical research was stressed. Special attention was drawn to promising experiments with prefabricated housing as a means of lowering housing costs.

67. The Commission, noting that the problems of housing and its financing in many economically underdeveloped countries had been aggravated as a result of war, enemy occupation, natural disasters, increase in population and the movement of rural populations to urban areas, considered that special consideration should be given to the needs of these countries.

68. In view of the shortage of funds and the lack of technical facilities and personnel in the economically less-developed countries, the Commission generally stressed the need for encouraging individual and community initiative and other co-operative methods as a means of mobilizing the future householders' cash and labour resources, and the utilization, as far as possible, of local building skills and materials. Several members, however, expressed the view that the problems involved were of such magnitude that they could only be solved when the main responsibility rested with the Government.

69. In discussing the role of housing finance within the

<sup>5</sup> Documents E/CN.5/307, E/CN.5/314; E/CN.5/L.198, E/CN.5/L.198/Rev.1, E/CN.5/L.199/Add.2; E/CN.5/NGO/27, E/CN.5/NGO/42; E/CN.5/SR.234, E/CN.5/SR.236, E/CN.5/SR.237, E/CN.5/SR.239, E/CN.5/SR.241, E/CN.5/SR.244, E/CN.5/SR.249.

<sup>6</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fourteenth Session, Supplement No. 9*, para. 113.

framework of national economic development, the Commission noted that in most industrially advanced countries investment in housing and community improvement programmes might contribute to maintaining a high level of employment. Several members drew attention to the relatively small portion of national budgets devoted in those countries to social programmes in general and housing programmes in particular. Other members, noting that large-scale construction programmes tended to generate inflationary pressures, considered that further study should be given to this problem. The relative advantages of permitting tenants to buy rather than to rent government-constructed housing were also considered.

70. A majority of the Commission agreed that the question of securing external funds for the carrying out of national housing programmes continued to be a pressing one, and that in particular the possibility of increased use of foreign or international loans for housing purposes should be further examined. Several members suggested that the possibility of setting up an international mortgage fund with a view to promoting the construction of houses in various countries should be explored.

71. Noting that the Secretary-General's report was largely based on material prepared by the regional economic commissions, several members expressed regret that as a result certain countries and Non-Self-Governing Territories in Africa, the Middle East and Oceania had not been reviewed in the report, and requested that such information be included in the next report. Some members felt that the experience of countries with centrally planned economies had not been adequately reflected in the present study. The Secretary-General was requested to take these observations into account in revising the report prior to its submission to the Economic and Social Council.

72. In view of the widespread destruction of housing through earthquakes, floods, fires and other natural disasters in a number of countries, the Commission considered that the financial aspects of such disasters should be given special consideration within the broader framework of housing finance in general. It was suggested that the Secretariat should undertake a survey of these problems, in particular with regard to the feasibility of instituting an international insurance system against such disasters.

73. The representative of the Secretary-General recalled that the subject of emergency housing had been included among the deferred projects in the work programme established by the Commission at its ninth session. Owing to lack of resources, the Secretariat had not found it possible to undertake special studies on this subject; however, the project could be activated in the work programme for 1955-57.

74. The Commission approved the recommendation made in the report to convene, as part of the United Nations technical assistance activities, a series of regional meetings of experts on the financing of housing and community improvement programmes. While recognizing the value of a general report on housing finance policies and methods, the Commission felt that the practical recommendations could only apply to specific conditions prevailing in a group of countries faced with similar problems.

75. The Commission heard a statement from the representative of the ILO concerning the continuing interest and activities of that organization in workers' housing, and noted that in pursuance of a report on housing and employment published in 1948 the ILO was currently preparing a report on national housing and full employment.

76. The Commission also heard statements concerning the continuing effort of FAO towards promoting the increased and more rational use of timber and other forest products as building material, and the projected FAO world survey on the uses of bamboo in house construction.

77. Furthermore, the Commission heard statements of the International Federation for Housing and Town Planning and the International Union of Local Authorities, expressing support of the United Nations programme in this field, and offering their active co-operation. It also heard statements of the World Veterans' Federation, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the World Federation of Trade Unions and the International Council of Women.

#### RESOLUTION ON THE FINANCING OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMMES

78. The Commission considered a draft resolution submitted by the Governments of France, Greece, India, Iraq, the Philippines and the United Kingdom (E/CN.5/L.198/Rev.1).

A proposal by the representative of the United States of America to delete the first <sup>7</sup> operative paragraph from the draft resolution was rejected by 4 votes to 2, with 2 abstentions.

A separate vote was taken on the second <sup>8</sup> operative paragraph which was adopted unanimously.

The draft resolution as a whole and as originally proposed was adopted by 16 votes to none, with two abstentions.

[For the text of the resolution adopted by the Commission, see annex III, resolution IV.]

<sup>7</sup> Paragraph 2(a) in the final text of the resolution.

<sup>8</sup> Paragraph 2(b) in the final text of the resolution.

## VI. INTERNATIONAL SURVEY OF PROGRAMMES OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

(Agenda item 7)<sup>9</sup>

79. The Commission had before it the *International Survey of Programmes of Social Development* (E/CN.5/301/Rev.1 - ST/SOA/21)<sup>10</sup> prepared by the United Nations Secretariat in co-operation with the International Labour Office, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and the World Health Organization. This report was prepared as a supplement to the *Preliminary Report on the World Social Situation* in response to resolution 434 A (XIV) of the Economic and Social Council.

80. The Commission regretted that a report of such scope and importance had not been circulated in time to enable Commission members to study it thoroughly and to obtain comments from appropriate agencies of their Governments. While appreciating the difficulties of preparing such a report, including the delays in receipt of information requested from Governments, the Commission urged that every effort be made in the future to make sure that similar reports be circulated well in advance of the meetings of the Social Commission.

81. Several members stated that they could only make preliminary comments and reserved the right of their Governments to discuss the Survey in greater detail at future sessions of the Economic and Social Council or other United Nations bodies; several others urged that a special session of the Social Commission be held to consider the Survey. In this connexion a number of members expressed the view that the Social Commission should meet annually rather than biennially.

82. Some members commended the Survey and expressed appreciation of the work of the Secretariat and the specialized agencies in preparing it. They considered the Survey of considerable practical value to governmental

and non-governmental agencies concerned with social programmes.

83. Several members noted with satisfaction the remarkable expansion of social programmes in countries differing widely in levels of development. Other members urged that the Survey be given the widest possible circulation in governmental social agencies, and suggested that Governments of Member States might submit to the United Nations lists of agencies to which they wished the Survey to be distributed.

84. Some members pointed out that an attempt could have been made to relate specific social measures to the particular conditions and needs described in the *Preliminary Report on the World Social Situation* and that the Survey might have indicated the effectiveness of such measures in resolving the problems described in that report. In this connexion some members suggested that a single report combining the study of conditions and the description of measures to improve such conditions might be more useful. The difficulties inherent in such an approach were also pointed out, including the fact that there was no simple one-to-one relation between social measures on the one hand and changed social conditions on the other. Furthermore, the view was expressed that an international secretariat was not in a position to evaluate the effectiveness of specific national measures in the social field. The representative of the Secretary-General indicated that those problems would be discussed at an early meeting to be arranged by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, and that a report would be made to the next session of the Social Commission.

85. Some members considered that too little attention had been paid to certain regions, countries, and national programmes, and that differences among countries in specific regions had not been reflected clearly enough in the report. It was also suggested that certain subjects, such as probation and juvenile delinquency, might have received more emphasis, and that it would have been useful if an

<sup>9</sup> Documents E/CN.5/301, E/CN.5/301/Rev.1 - ST/SOA/21; E/CN.5/317; E/CN.5/L.201, E/CN.5/L.202 and Add.1, E/CN.5/L.203; E/CN.5/NGO/41; E/CN.5/SR.238, E/CN.5/SR.240, E/CN.5/SR.242, E/CN.5/SR.247, E/CN.5/SR.249.

<sup>10</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No. 1955.IV.8.

analysis of international measures in the social field could have been included in the Survey.

86. Several members pointed out that the Survey gave inadequate attention to the social achievements of countries with centrally planned economies. They expressed the view that, in general, the references in the report to social programmes in these countries were too brief, or limited to secondary matters; in some cases they were inaccurate. They further stated that the Survey presented too favourable a picture of conditions in some economically-developed private enterprise countries and gave inadequate attention to the undesirable effects of armament expenditures in this connexion. They considered that the Survey should have dealt with programmes in actual operation before 1945, not merely with those established since that year. These members requested that the Survey be revised to take their observations into account.

87. The close inter-relationships between economic and social conditions and the importance of a co-ordinated approach to programming were stressed in the debate. The need for developing a system of priorities and time sequences among economic and social programmes was pointed out. It was noted that social techniques were becoming so complicated that even the highly-developed countries sometimes found it difficult to recruit enough experts to carry them out, and attention was called to the need for a less elaborate technical approach, particularly through the use of auxiliary and multi-purpose workers in order that programmes adapted to the resources of these less-developed countries might be implemented more effectively. The importance of private savings as an additional means of financing some social programmes was also stressed by several members.

88. Attention was also called by some members to the increasing use of community development in the economically less-developed countries as well as to the importance of measures aimed at preventing social disruption. In this connexion there was general agreement on the need for giving special attention to the problems of rural peoples undergoing transition to urban and industrial life.

## RESOLUTION ON THE INTERNATIONAL SURVEY OF PROGRAMMES OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

89. The Commission considered two draft resolutions, one proposed by the representative of the United Kingdom (E/CN.5/L.201), and an amendment to that draft resolution submitted by the representative of France (E/CN.5/L.202), as well as a draft resolution jointly proposed by the representatives of Argentina, the Philippines, and the United States of America (E/CN.5/L.203).

90. The representative of France withdrew his proposed amendment, and suggested combining the text of the draft resolution (E/CN.5/L.201) with two operative paragraphs of the draft resolution (E/CN.5/L.203).

91. The Commission voted on the new text proposed by the representative of France and adopted it unanimously.

*[For the text of the resolution adopted by the Commission, see annex III, resolution VII.]*

92. In explaining his vote, the representative of the USSR indicated that it was his understanding in approving the above resolution: (1) that adoption of the draft resolution could not be regarded as permitting the withdrawal from the agenda of the Economic and Social Council the item on the world social situation; and (2) that the reference in the resolution to community development and urbanization would not be construed so as to exclude from the next report on the world social situation appropriate attention to other matters in the social field such as health, education, etc., and that the report would be truly a world report in its geographical coverage.

93. The representative of France, in explaining his vote, requested that the report of the Commission stress the fact that a number of members considered it desirable for the Social Commission to be convened in a special session in order to examine the Survey or, preferably, that the session of the Commission be re-established on an annual basis. (See also para. 102.)

## VII. PROGRESS REPORT 1953-54 AND WORK PROGRAMME FOR 1955-57

*(Agenda item 8)*<sup>11</sup>

### General

94. In introducing the report on the progress made by the United Nations in the field of social welfare during the period 1 January 1953 to 31 December 1954, and proposals for the programme of work for 1955-57 (E/CN.5/308), the representative of the Secretary-General indicated that, despite limited resources and other obstacles encountered in the formulation and implementation of the international programme, a comprehensive programme for social action and research has been developed over the past ten years.

95. The development of the reorganization plan for the Secretariat was reviewed, and attention was called to the fact that it would result in strengthening the services rendered to the Economic and Social Council and its

commissions on broad policy issues and in more effective integration of programmes of economic and social development, with particular reference to United Nations technical assistance activities.

96. The Commission noted the establishment of the Bureau of Social Affairs in the newly established Department of Economic and Social Affairs, which now includes the former Social Welfare Division and the Population Division; the plan for authorizing the undertaking, under the Secretariat's general guidance, of certain research, training and other projects by universities and other private institutions, including the appropriate non-governmental organizations, was also pointed out. These developments had all been presented by the Secretary-General to the Economic and Social Council and to the General Assembly during the planning stage.

97. Support was expressed in the Commission of the establishment of a combined Department of Economic and Social Affairs. It was hoped that similar integration would

<sup>11</sup> Documents E/CN.5/308 - E/CN.5/310, E/CN.5/315, E/CN.5/316; E/CN.5/L.193 and Add.1, E/CN.5/L.200 and Corr.1, E/CN.5/L.204 - E/CN.5/L.208; E/CN.5/NGO/24 - E/CN.5/NGO/26, E/CN.5/NGO/28, E/CN.5/NGO/29, E/CN.5/NGO/32, E/CN.5/NGO/33 - E/CN.5/NGO/40, E/CN.5/NGO/43; ST/SOA/22; E/CN.5/SR.242 - E/CN.5/SR.245, E/CN.5/SR.247, E/CN.5/SR.249.

take place in field activities and that this would result in more effective consideration of social problems in relation to economic development. The emphasis which was being placed on direct assistance to Governments as a result of the reorganization of the Secretariat was also noted with approval.

98. In connexion with the proposal that universities and other institutions be entrusted with research projects at the request of the Secretary-General, some members felt that this should be done only in those cases in which the work involved was beyond the possibilities of the Secretariat. In such cases, it should be entrusted to universities and institutions located in the region to which the projects refer, thereby assuring the preparation of the studies by personnel fully conversant with the problems and conditions of the area concerned. Other members emphasized that whenever outside institutions co-operated with the Secretariat, this co-operation should be limited to assisting in the gathering and analysis of highly technical data, and that in all cases the task of drawing conclusions from such data and of formulating recommendations should be performed by the Secretariat.

99. In considering the suggestions in respect of the establishment of a small number of committees of experts to deal with technical matters within the purview of the Commission, questions were raised regarding fundamental relationships between such expert committees and the Commission itself.

100. Having noted the statement by the representative of the Secretary-General that such committees would be convened on an *ad hoc* basis and under the general policy direction of the Social Commission, several members considered that the Commission might profit from the advice and guidance which such technicians might offer, as well as simplify the task of the Commission by assigning particularly technical questions in the programme of work to such groups.

101. Other members, who objected to the establishment of expert groups, expressed the view that the appointment of such groups might tend to delegate functions to them which were more properly matters of government policy. (See also paras. 121-130.)

102. Many members expressed the opinion that, in view of the increasing importance of the social activities of the United Nations, the Social Commission, in order to fulfil its mission in a satisfactory manner, should hold annual meetings as it used to do until 1953. The point was also made that since the Commission is now meeting biennially, the lengthening of the terms of appointments of members of the Commission, from the present three years to four or six years, might help in this respect by enabling members to participate more effectively in the work of the Commission. (See also para. 93.)

#### **Social policy**

103. The Commission reviewed all items in the work programme for 1955-57 concerning social policy (E/CN.5/308, chap. VII, sec. I, items 1-10).

104. The Commission welcomed the closer co-ordination of economic and social activities in the United Nations. It noted with approval the co-operation of the secretariats of the regional economic commissions and the United Nations on social projects as well as the proposal to detail Headquarters staff members to assist the Regional Commissioner

on social aspects of economic development. It was suggested by several members that the regional economic commissions should be reorganized to become regional economic and social commissions.

105. In discussing the proposals with regard to the report on the World Social Situation and the International Survey of Programmes of Social Development, several members reaffirmed their positions taken when the Survey was reviewed (see paras. 79-93). One member suggested that future reports of such importance should be distributed to Governments six months before the session of the Social Commission. Some other members pointed to the desirability of merging the Report and the Survey, if this was at all possible.

106. Some members of the Commission emphasized the importance of the project concerning urbanization and considered that regional meetings on this problem might be usefully convened not only in South-East Asia as proposed but in other regions as well. It was noted that crime and delinquency might be included as one important aspect of the study.

107. Several members of the Commission agreed that the use of national correspondents might be continued on an experimental basis; several other members felt, however, that there might be a duplication of responsibilities of Governments and of national correspondents in the field of social welfare.

108. With respect to direct assistance to Governments, attention was drawn to the significant contribution made to Governments by the Programme of Advisory Social Welfare Services, and some members considered that it constituted a vital instrument for constructive international action in the social field. Several members commented favourably on the European Programme for Social Welfare Personnel and expressed the desirability of extending similar programmes to other regions of the world.

#### **RESOLUTION ON THE ADVISORY SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES**

109. The Commission considered a draft resolution proposed by the representatives of Brazil, France, India, Israel and the Philippines (E/CN.5/L.205). The resolution was adopted by 16 votes to none with one abstention, one member being absent.

[For the text of the resolution adopted by the Commission see annex III, resolution VI.]

#### **Community development**

110. The Commission reviewed the work programme (E/CN.5/308, chap. VII, sec. II, items 11-15) in this field as submitted by the Secretary-General. The Commission emphasized, however, the need to bring certain items of the proposed work programme into line with decisions reached during the general debate on item 4 of the agenda.<sup>12</sup>

111. Some members of the Commission recommended that continuing emphasis should be placed upon regional conferences as authorized under Council resolution 496 (XVI) on fuller participation of non-governmental organizations in community development projects, on the use of study tours, and on the application of community development in land settlement programmes.

<sup>12</sup> The necessary changes have been incorporated in the programme of work appearing in annex II.

112. The Commission expressed general agreement with the proposal that the Secretariat should make available to Governments technical information on the training of community workers and on new methods and experiments in community development.

### Housing and planning

113. The Commission reviewed projects contained in the work programme for housing and planning, as proposed by the Secretary-General (E/CN.5/308, chap. VII, sec. III, items 16-19), and agreed that the revision of the Secretariat's report, "Financing of Housing and Community Improvement Programmes" (E/CN.5/307), and other reports and action called for by the Social Commission's resolution on this subject (E/CN.5/314) should be incorporated in the proposed work programme.<sup>13</sup>

### Social services

114. The Commission reviewed the work programme in this field as proposed by the Secretary-General (E/CN.5/308, chap. VII, sec. IV, items 20-28), it being understood that the relevant observations made during the debate should be duly reflected in the final text of the work programme.<sup>13</sup>

115. The Commission noted with satisfaction the increased possibilities for UNICEF to plan long-range operating programmes and the proposals of the Secretary-General to further strengthen collaboration of the Bureau of Social Affairs and UNICEF in the field. Interest was expressed by some members in broadening the welfare aspects of UNICEF programmes.

116. The Commission stressed the urgent need to implement its recommendations set forth in the resolution on the training of welfare personnel. (See para. 62.)

117. The Commission also requested that in preparing the Third International Survey of Training for Social Work attention should be given to the discussions and recommendations of the Commission relevant to the training of welfare personnel.

118. With regard to methods of organizing, co-ordinating and administering social welfare services, the Commission reviewed the Secretary-General's proposal relating to systematic analysis of available information on new developments concerning this subject, which will provide material for inclusion in over-all social surveys, for briefing of experts, and when appropriate may be given wider distribution for use in training social welfare personnel.

119. The representative of the Secretary-General explained that the proposed study on the "administering of grants-in-aid" will review the variety of experience in this field, and that it would be brought to the Commission's attention at a later session for its consideration. Certain members suggested that when this study was undertaken, consideration be given to the question of whether experience had shown that local communities receiving government grants should themselves be expected to make such contributions as they could in money or services. Other members pointed out that the study should also give attention to the increased participation of Governments in providing social services.

120. In connexion with projects relating to strengthening of family life, the Commission also had before it a

draft resolution submitted by the representative of Israel (E/CN.5/L.207).

121. During the general discussion reference was made to the valuable work in the field of family income maintenance, already being done by the various specialized agencies, in particular, by the International Labour Organisation and to the need for concerted action in this field.

122. The Commission generally agreed on the importance of the problems relating to the maintenance of family levels of living and the need for further study of these problems by the Secretariat and the Commission. One member, however, pointed out that the adoption of this project should not alter the priorities already given to other projects included in the work programme.

123. While no member doubted that the Secretary-General could appoint experts to assist him, several members expressed the view that the creation of expert groups such as the one proposed entails the danger of depriving the Social Commission of part of its functions and of allowing specialists without any representative capacity to deal with serious questions involving governmental policies. These members stressed that the Secretary-General should assume full responsibility for all reports presented to the Commission.

124. Furthermore, some members expressed doubts on the need for a formal resolution authorizing the Secretary-General to appoint experts who, together with the specialized agencies, would consider the problems in question. Others pointed out that a resolution creating the expert group might be adopted at this session, provided that this procedure would not create a precedent for the Commission in the future. It was also pointed out that the appointment of a formal group of experts could not be made without a resolution from the Social Commission or the Economic and Social Council.

125. The representative of France submitted a formal amendment (E/CN.5/L.208) to paragraph 22 of the work programme (E/CN.5/308, chap. VII, sec. IV), proposing to undertake in 1956, in co-operation with ILO by whatever methods may seem appropriate, the systematic examination of the problems of maintenance of family levels of living through social insurance, social assistance and related measures connected with income. Several members expressed agreement with this amendment.

126. In answer to questions raised concerning the text of the draft resolution, the representative of Israel explained that the considerandum included in the draft reflected the views of the Social Commission as expressed at its ninth session (E/2437 - E/CN.5/297)<sup>14</sup> and that the last paragraph of the draft resolution should be interpreted as meaning that the Secretary-General would be requested to submit the report of the experts together with his own recommendations to the Social Commission for its consideration.

127. It was explained by the representative of the Secretary-General that the report of the group of experts would be considered first by the Secretary-General, after which he would submit it together with his own recommendations to the Social Commission. It was also stated that a formal resolution on the proposal relating to

<sup>13</sup> *Idem.*

<sup>14</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Sixteenth Session, Supplement No. 7, para. 103.*

the expert group would facilitate the Secretary-General's work in this matter.

128. After discussion on the procedure to be followed in handling the two separate texts submitted by the representatives of Israel and France, the Commission took a vote on a proposal to vote first on the French amendment. The proposal was defeated by 6 votes to 7, with 5 abstentions.

RESOLUTION ON THE MAINTENANCE OF FAMILY  
LEVELS OF LIVING

129. The Chairman then put to the vote the draft resolution proposed by the representative of Israel (E/CN.5/L.207). The following resolution was adopted by 10 votes to 4 with 4 abstentions.

*[For the text of the resolution adopted by the Commission, see annex III, resolution V.]*

130. Several members explained that they had voted against the draft resolution, not because they considered that the study of the important questions covered by the proposed resolution was unnecessary, but because they considered that the appointment of a group of experts constituted a dangerous precedent; they would have favoured the French proposal.

The representative of ILO stated that ILO was fully prepared to co-operate with the United Nations on the proposed project, and that when the Economic and Social Council had considered the resolution of the Social Commission, the Director-General of ILO would transmit the Council's decision to the Governing Body of ILO, which would give careful consideration to the matter.

131. With regard to the proposed report on the social effects of urbanization upon family life and the needs for social services in Asia (E/CN.5/308, para. 225), some members of the Commission expressed the hope that consideration might be given at a later time to undertaking similar studies in other regions.

132. In connexion with its consideration of the proposed projects on child welfare, the representative of the Commission on the Status of Women made a statement expressing the interest of that body in the appropriate consideration of measures for the protection of the mother and child, with particular reference to the working mother. It was pointed out that the question as to whether or not this item should be included in its agenda was the basis for its representation at this session of the Social Commission; and that the Commission on the Status of Women wished to have the opinion of the Social Commission on whether or not it should take any action on this matter.

133. Some members called attention to resolution 547 (XVIII) of the Economic and Social Council which requested the Commission on the Status of Women to defer consideration of the item "Protection of Mother and Child" until the results of the study of the item by the Social Commission were known; and to the statement by the Secretary-General to the effect that item eight of the agenda of the Social Commission would afford an opportunity for the Social Commission to consider the field of family and child welfare in the light of the discussion in the eighth and ninth sessions of the Commission on the Status of Women (E/CN.5/300/Corr.1). These members requested an explanation of the Secretary-General's failure in light of the Economic and Social Council resolution to include such an item in the work programme and also felt that whatever

action the Social Commission might take in the matter, the Commission on the Status of Women should not be precluded from also considering the important question of the protection of mother and child.

134. The representative of the Secretary-General called attention to the items in the proposed work programme under the titles of "Strengthening Family Life" and "Child Welfare" and their direct relation to the "protection of mother and child". It was pointed out that this was considered to be in keeping with the emphasis the Social Commission had placed upon the family as the basic unit within which preventive and protective measures for the welfare of mothers and children should be centered, and its expressed desire to encourage the development and extension of special services for mothers and children as an integral part of broad social welfare measures to strengthen family life, including those for the maintenance of family income.

135. Following a discussion of this matter, the Commission agreed that the project on Child Welfare (E/CN.5/308, chap. VII, sec. IV, item 23) should be amended to read:

"Subject to consultation with the Governments concerned, and to the availability of funds, it is proposed to undertake in co-operation with UNICEF and the interested specialized agencies, further assessments of child welfare services in countries in the Far East, Latin America and the Middle East. A report will be prepared for the eleventh session of the Commission on the welfare and protection of the family and particularly mothers and children."

136. The Commission agreed that this report should be broad in scope and should lead to the formulation of recommendations that might be brought to the attention of Governments. It was emphasized that the preparation of this project should not be deferred until the completion of the assessments and that the qualifying statement "subject to the availability of funds" should be applied only to these assessments. It was noted that plans for this report would be brought to the attention of the Commission on the Status of Women.

137. With reference to the question raised by the representative of the Commission on the Status of Women on whether the Social Commission expected to assume sole responsibility for dealing with the question of protection of mother and child with particular reference to the working mother, some members expressed the view that the Commission on the Status of Women should be permitted to consider this matter whenever it sees fit and that the inclusion of this item on the work programme of the Social Commission should not preclude its consideration by another competent commission.

138. Other members of the Commission considered that any decision regarding the inclusion of this item on the agenda of the Commission on the Status of Women would be a matter for the Economic and Social Council. It was suggested that the Secretary-General submit the reports relevant to day care and home help services to the next session of the Commission on the Status of Women for its information.

139. The Commission expressed satisfaction in the activities of the United Nations in the field of rehabilitation and stressed the social and economic value of programmes aimed at preventing impairment and restoring the handi-

capped to useful life. It welcomed the increased emphasis on direct assistance to Governments and the close co-operation maintained with the interested specialized agencies and international and non-governmental organizations.

140. The attention of the Commission was drawn to an international definition of blindness which had been adopted by the World Assembly of the World Council for the Welfare of the Blind and endorsed by the Conference of World Organizations Interested in the Handicapped. It was agreed that the definition, as set out in paragraphs 240 and 241 of document E/CN.5/308, should be brought to the notice of Governments as a guide in the establishment of a definition of blindness designed to facilitate the development of services for the blind in various countries.

141. Attention was called to the fact that some countries lack the staff and resources to undertake rehabilitation programmes for all handicapped persons at this time, and may consequently find it necessary to begin with particular groups. In this connexion, the hope was expressed that ways may be found for giving more emphasis to comprehensive programmes for the welfare of handicapped children.

142. With respect to special allowances for severely handicapped persons, it was agreed that further consideration of this question should be undertaken in connexion with the proposed study of the problems of maintenance of family levels of living.

143. Representatives of the World Council for the Welfare of the Blind and the International Society for the Welfare of Cripples expressed their support of the United Nations programme in this field and offered their continuing co-operation in the carrying out of this programme.

144. During the discussion of the social aspects of migration some members expressed the view that while the studies on the legal protection of migrants serve useful purposes, the same cannot be said of the proposed studies on land ownership and on naturalization of immigrants, there being little chance of the acceptance of international standards in such matters by Governments.

145. Attention was drawn by one member to the advisability of referring the study on expulsion of immigrants to the Commission on Human Rights for its consideration.

146. The Commission had before it a report by the Secretary-General (E/CN.5/L.200 and Corr.1) submitting for its information the report of the Fifth Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations Interested in Migration (E/CN.5/NGO/43) convened by the United Nations and the International Labour Organisation at Headquarters 2-6 May 1955, in which sixty-five organizations participated. The Secretary-General's report drew the Commission's attention to resolution XIV concerning the survey of inter-country social services, and to resolution XV concerning studies of current migration problems adopted by the Fifth Conference.

147. The representative of the International Social Service drew the attention of the Commission to resolution XV adopted by the Conference and asked the Commission to endorse this resolution in view of the fact that such a study will help to broaden recognition of the problems of migration for the solution of which voluntary resources are inadequate.

148. The Commission heard a statement of the interest and co-operation of non-governmental organizations in

dealing with problems of migration and took note of the proposal by the representative of the International Social Service. In this connexion, one member suggested that the Secretary-General make available to non-governmental organizations the information they may need in preparation of the proposed study.

149. In connexion with information on family and child welfare, the Commission agreed on the importance of a reporting system for new developments in these fields. It was agreed that the Secretariat would consult members of the Commission in preparation of the revised questionnaire for this purpose.

150. Representatives of the International Union for Child Welfare, the International Committee of Schools of Social Work and the International Conference of Social Work speaking on behalf of seven other non-governmental organizations listed in E/CN.5/NGO/39, expressed their support of the United Nations programme in the social services field and offered their continuing co-operation in the carrying out of this programme.

The representatives of the International Committee of Schools of Social Work and International Conference of Social Work called attention to their respective plans for international meetings to be held in 1956 and invited the Secretary-General to take part in these meetings. In this connexion they offered their co-operation in facilitating proposed consultations with experts in social work training participating in those meetings with a view to assisting in the implementation of the resolution adopted by the Commission on this subject.

151. The Commission had before it documents E/CN.5/L.193 and Add.1 on items called to its attention upon the request of the Population Commission. The Commission took note of the items of interest to its work programme which were covered in these documents.

#### **Social defence**

152. Several members of the Commission pointed out the great interest of their Governments in the work of the United Nations in this field. The problem of prevention of crime, and the social rehabilitation of offenders, was a major concern of Governments and it was pointed out that the United Nations programmes had aided many countries in adopting progressive policies and legislation. The Social Commission heard a statement from its Chairman relating to a communication from the Chairman of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs drawing attention to certain social aspects of drug addiction which might be of interest to the Social Commission.

153. Some members stressed the close interrelation between deep seated social problems and criminal behaviour and the consequent need for the Secretariat to have these considerations in view when pursuing its activities. In this connexion the representative of the Secretary-General emphasized the social aspects of the United Nations programme in the field of the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders as well as the interrelation of this programme with other United Nations programmes in the general field of social welfare.

154. Several members expressed their concern for the implementation of the plan relating to the transfer to the United Nations of the functions of the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission approved by the General Assembly in resolution 415 (V), and requested assurances

that activities in the field of Social Defence would not be curtailed in the future. They emphasized the importance which the Governments attached to these activities, in particular to the meetings of regional consultative groups and the organization of the Congress. The value of the *International Review of Criminal Policy* for the specialists in the field was also stressed in the discussion. One member referred in particular to the provision in the above-mentioned plan for the assignment of a specialized officer for duty at the European Office of the United Nations in Geneva.

155. On the other hand, the opinion was expressed that the work programme submitted to the Commission reflected adequately the importance attached to the question of social defence. The representative of the Secretary-General reaffirmed the view, expressed by the Secretary-General at the eighteenth session of the Economic and Social Council, that there was no intention to run counter to the Organization's obligations set forth in resolution 415 (V) of the General Assembly. However, account had to be taken of changing circumstances and of the duty of the United Nations to preserve the dynamic nature of its work. She recalled that inasmuch as work in this field had been initiated by the United Nations as early as 1946, the programme of the Social Commission had not rested exclusively on General Assembly resolution 415 (V); and she referred in that connexion to Economic and Social Council resolution 155 C (VII).

156. Some members of the Commission declared that in their view, the programme in the field of social defence presented by the Secretary-General gave undue emphasis to questions which were of secondary importance or outside the competence of the Social Commission and within the domestic jurisdiction of States; whereas the basic aspects of the problem were almost completely neglected. They pointed out that the Social Commission should devote its attention primarily to the improvement of social conditions that bred crime, rather than to the treatment of criminals and to legal questions arising in this connexion. They expressed the view that the emphasis given to these secondary matters had led to the neglecting of more important problems such as the traffic in persons and prostitution which should be of primary concern to the Commission.

157. Some members recalled that in this respect, the competence of the Social Commission to deal with the questions mentioned in the work programme on social defence had been clearly established in past sessions of the Commission. The representative of the Secretary-General mentioned that the question of the prevention of crime, to which increased attention was to be given, was bound to relate United Nations activities even more closely to the problem of the roots of crime. Indeed, the special project on "the prevention of types of criminality resulting from social changes and accompanying economic development in less-developed countries" was completely directed towards the problem of the roots of crime in a changing society.

158. The Commission reviewed the programme proposals in the field of social defence as submitted by the Secretary-General (E/CN.5/308, chap. VII, sec. V, items 29-36).

159. One member, in approving the principle of the future activities of the Secretariat, suggested paying special attention to preventive programmes and cautioned the Secretariat lest adequate consideration for treatment programmes be overlooked. It was pointed out that probation, parole and open institutions specifically planned for the local needs in less-developed countries were important, and United Nations assistance in these areas would be of great value to the countries concerned.

160. Another member stressed the importance of the projects on "short-term imprisonment", and on the "treatment of types of offenders against whom society needs particular protection". He pointed out that one regional consultative group had already initiated work on the latter question, and intended to take up the former in the near future. It was agreed that these two projects should be put in the category of *ad hoc* projects of high priority.

161. In connexion with prostitution, the question was raised as to the Secretariat's plans with respect to two studies previously inscribed in the work programme, namely, "Programme of action to combat the traffic in persons and the exploitation of the prostitution of others", and "Study of measures prerequisite to and in conjunction with the suppression of the regulation of prostitution and particularly the abolition of licensed houses". In view of the importance of these two items, it was agreed that action on them should be undertaken now and that a report on the studies would be submitted to the twelfth session of the Social Commission.

#### Adoption of the programme of work

162. The Commission noted the statement of financial implications submitted by the Secretary-General (E/CN.5/L.206) in accordance with rule 28 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council.

163. After having considered the work programme proposed by the Secretary-General for the years 1955-57 (E/CN.5/308, chap. VII), section by section, the Commission adopted the work programme as a whole by 14 votes to none with 3 abstentions, one member being absent; it being understood that the changes in the proposed work programme which had been agreed upon during the debate would be duly incorporated in the final text.

164. The representatives of Czechoslovakia, the Byelorussian SSR and the USSR explained that they had abstained from voting because the work programme contained a number of items which they could not approve, as they had had the occasion to explain during the debate on various items of the agenda.

### VIII. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

165. The draft report as a whole (E/CN.5/L.209), as amended, was adopted unanimously. The representatives of the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics stated that they had voted for the report because, as amended, it was an accurate account of the Commission's debates. The votes should not, however, be taken to mean that they had in any way changed their positions as regards the Commission's decisions, some of which were unsatisfactory to them.



## ANNEXES

### ANNEX I

#### Agenda adopted by the Social Commission

1. Election of officers. 5/305, E/CN.5/306, E/CN.5/NGO/31, E/CN.5/NGO/33, ST/SOA/20).
2. Adoption of the agenda.
3. International Definition and Measurement of Standards and Levels of Living (E/CN.3/179, E/CN.5/299, E/CN.5/302 and Add.1 and 2.)
4. Principles of Community Development (E/CN.5/303 and Add.1, E/CN.5/NGO/30).
5. Training of Welfare Personnel (E/CN.5/304, E/CN.5/305, E/CN.5/306, E/CN.5/NGO/31, E/CN.5/NGO/33, ST/SOA/20).
6. Financing of Housing and Community Improvement Programmes (E/CN.5/307, E/CN.5/NGO/27).
7. International Survey of Programmes of Social Development (E/CN.5/301).
8. Progress Report and Work Programme for 1955-1957 (E/CN.5/308, E/CN.5/309, E/CN.5/NGO/24, E/CN.5/NGO/25, E/CN.5/NGO/26, E/CN.5/NGO/28, E/CN.5/NGO/29, E/CN.5/NGO/32).

### ANNEX II

#### Programme of work 1955-57 adopted by the Social Commission at its tenth session<sup>15</sup>

Project	Priority <sup>16</sup>	Summary of proposals for 1955-57
<b>I. SOCIAL POLICY</b>		
1. Programme of Co-ordinated Practical Action in the Social Field	A	The question of programme co-ordination will be kept under continuous review, through meetings of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and its working groups, and through an <i>ad hoc</i> inter-agency meeting on international social programmes to be held during 1955.  Efforts will be extended to formulate common policies, long-range plans and priorities to enable concentration of effort on essential and urgent problems, and to determine areas for joint action.
2. Co-ordination of Economic and Social Activities	A	Extension of collaboration with the secretariats of the regional economic commissions. During 1955-56, staff from the Bureau will be detailed to the field to assist the regional secretariats in the consideration of the social aspects of economic development.
3. Report on the World Social Situation	A	Concentrated work on the preparation, for publication in 1956, of the second Report on the World Social Situation will extend throughout 1955-56.
4. International Survey of Programmes of Social Development	A	Work on the second International Survey of Programmes of Social Development will be carried on during 1957-58.
5. International Definition and Measurement of Standards and Levels of Living	A	The Secretary-General will provide:  Over-all planning and co-ordination of further work on levels of living, including the development of components and additional indicators for measurement of non-material and other social and technical aspects of levels of living; and the promotion of family living surveys and provision of technical assistance in that respect;  Participation by the United Nations in a meeting of experts on family living surveys to be convened by ILO in 1955; and the examination, in association with ILO, of the concepts, definitions and techniques required in the measurement of under-employment and irregular employment;  Preparation, for submission to the Social Commission, the Statistical Commission and the Economic and Social Council, of a progress report by the United Nations on these questions; and utilization of the Report on the World Social Situation and the United Nations statistical reports and related studies to disseminate information on levels of living and changes therein.

<sup>15</sup> For more detailed information on the projects contained in this programme, reference should be made to E/CN.5/308.

<sup>16</sup> In accordance with resolution 402 (XIII), of the Economic and Social Council, suggestions for the types of priority to be given to the projects included in the programme have been indicated as follows — 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.

<i>Project</i>	<i>Priority</i>	<i>Summary of proposals for 1955-57</i>
6. Urbanization	B	Tentative agreement has been reached with respect to the holding of a joint UNESCO/United Nations Seminar on Post-War Asian Urbanization, in collaboration with the other specialized agencies concerned, in Bangkok, in 1956. Background papers on the social effects of urbanization will be prepared for this meeting.
7. Direct Assistance to Governments	A	Technical assistance rendered to governments through experts, fellowships and scholarships, pilot and demonstration centres, seminars, etc., will continue as an integral part of United Nations action in the social field.
8. Emergency Relief and Reconstruction Programmes	A	Continued efforts will be made to assure that the emergency programmes of the United Nations contribute to the long-range social development of the areas served by these programmes. A close working relationship will be maintained with UNRWA and UNKRA.
9. Research Services	A	Continuing responsibility for the collection and digesting of information in the field of social welfare, and the publication of such information in the periodical publications and over-all social surveys and reports of the Bureau. An index of social and economic legislation will replace the Legislative and Administrative Series.
10. National Correspondents in the Field of Social Welfare	A	A further report on this question will be presented to the eleventh session of the Commission in 1957.
II. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	A	Liaison and co-ordination with the specialized agencies in this field will be carried on through the activities of the consolidated Working Group of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and through joint country projects.
11. Social Progress through Community Development	B	<p>The Secretary-General will distribute to Member Governments the report "Principles of Community Development (E/CN.5/303) together with the views of the Social Commission and the specialized agencies, for consideration by Governments and for implementation as far as practicable. The Secretary-General will also collect the observations furnished by Member Governments on the report and the principles tentatively outlined therein, in order to elaborate them for further consideration by the Social Commission at its eleventh session.</p> <p>In implementation of resolution 496 (XVI) of the Council a report will be prepared (in co-operation with the specialized agencies) for submission to an early session of the Council, containing recommendations on further practical measures to strengthen and make more effective the methods and techniques of community development programmes.</p> <p>In implementing this project, and within the limits of available resources, special attention will be paid to:</p> <p>(a) The role of Government in planning and implementing programmes of community development;</p> <p>(b) The assistance which the co-operative movement can give to community development;</p> <p>(c) The development of new methods and techniques relating to improvement in living conditions in local communities;</p> <p>(d) Identifying and defining the role which the various professional and technical services or disciplines play in balanced community development;</p> <p>(e) The study of methods of evaluation; and</p> <p>(f) The study to be undertaken by the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East entitled "Analysis of the actual and potential contribution to capital formation and to economic development generally of community development and other similar measures of co-operation".</p>
12. Meetings of Governmental Officials under Council Resolution 496 (XVI)	B	A project is envisaged for the fall of 1955 to bring together representatives of countries in the Eastern Mediterranean area to analyse their projects and programmes in community development. The same problems are expected to be discussed at the Fifth Social Welfare Seminar for Arab States in the Middle East, which is planned to be held in Saudi Arabia in 1956. Similar meetings are tentatively planned for Latin American countries (Mexico, 1957), and for Asia and the Far East (1957).

Project	Priority	Summary of proposals for 1955-57
13. Regional Surveys	B	A regional survey of selected community development experiments is being planned to be undertaken early in 1956, in Africa south of the Sahara.
14. Training of Auxiliary and Community Workers	A	<p>A special "study kit" containing material selected especially with a view to assisting in the training of auxiliary and community workers will be prepared in 1955 (see also project No. 21).</p> <p>A revised edition of the English version of Study Kit No. 1 is foreseen for 1956, and revised editions of the Arabic, French, and Spanish study kits may be necessary during 1956 or 1957.</p> <p>Work will be undertaken during 1955-57 on the first of a series of papers on "Working with people in local communities" to be prepared by outstanding authorities in this field.</p> <p>The first draft of a technical paper for community workers, providing data on simple, practical devices for improved community living, will be issued in 1956.</p>
15. Technical Literature	B	Within the limits of available resources, further monographs will be prepared whenever the amount and nature of material received from Governments justifies publication.
III. HOUSING AND TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING	A	Co-ordination of international activities in the housing field will continue to be carried out in co-operation with the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East and the Inter-Secretariat Working Party in Asia and the Far East; the secretariats of the Economic Commission for Europe and the Economic Commission for Latin America; the interested specialized agencies; the Organization of American States; and non-governmental organizations concerned.
16. <i>Housing and Town and Country Planning</i> publication	A	It is planned to prepare two issues of the publication <i>Housing and Town and Country Planning</i> each year.
17. Housing Conditions and Programmes	A	<p>Information on conditions of housing and programmes for their improvement will continue to be analysed for use in the Report on the World Social Situation, the International Survey of Programmes of Social Development, and Regional Reports. Current methods and practices of mobilizing self-help, and co-operatives, will also be included in this project.</p> <p>Efforts to devise unified statistical methods for measuring housing conditions will continue in close collaboration with the Statistical Office and the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Europe.</p>
18. Financing of Housing and Community Improvement Programmes	A	In co-operation with the regional economic commissions and other appropriate agencies, developments in the field of financing of housing will be reviewed, including the study and assembling of information on the feasibility of financing of housing programmes from external sources as, for example, by means of mortgage.
	B	The report on Financing of Housing and Community Improvement Programmes (E/CN.5/307) will be revised in the light of discussions at the tenth session of the Social Commission and submitted to ECOSOC for their consideration and for transmission to Member Governments.
	B	At the request of Governments, regional meetings of experts on the financing of housing and community improvement programmes will be convened in 1956 and 1957 in co-operation with the regional economic commissions where they exist, the specialized agencies and inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations concerned in accordance with the resolution adopted at the tenth session of the Social Commission.
		A report on the conclusions and recommendations of these regional meetings will be submitted to a future session of the Social Commission.
19. Extension of Housing for Low-income Groups	A	Plans have been worked out with the governments concerned to establish a regional housing centre in Indonesia to deal with questions arising in hot and <i>humid</i> tropical areas, and a second regional housing centre will be established in India for the study of similar problems in hot and <i>dry</i> tropical countries. These centres will be devoted to research and training; practical results of the studies on factors influencing building costs and to improve quality will be utilized by those centres, as well as in rendering assistance to individual Governments.

Project	Priority	Summary of proposals for 1955-57
20. Physical Planning	A	A comprehensive study on current trends in regional planning will be undertaken during 1955-57 by a private research institution in the United Kingdom in close co-operation with the Secretariat, and will be published as a special issue of <i>Housing and Town and Country Planning</i> (see project No. 16).
	B	It is planned to use this joint UNESCO/United Nations study as a background paper for the meeting on Post-War Asian Urbanization (see Project No. 6), as well as for a meeting on rural planning which is proposed to be held in Latin America during 1956.
IV. SOCIAL SERVICES	A	Collaboration will be strengthened with UNICEF, the specialized agencies and international non-governmental organizations active in the field of social services, with regard to over-all programmes, as well as in relation to projects of mutual concern undertaken at international, regional or national levels.
21. Training of Professional Social Workers	A	<p>A further report will be prepared for submission to the Social Commission on the training of social work personnel including such problems as the relationship between professional training, the training of auxiliary workers and in-service training, as well as the social content of training programmes for workers in related fields such as health, education, etc.</p> <p>The Third International Survey on Training for Social Work focusing on selected problems of social work training will be published in 1958.</p> <p>Continued attention will be paid, during 1955-57, to clarification of the content of training programmes for auxiliary welfare personnel, for in-service training and to the relationship to the training of professional social work personnel (see also project No. 14).</p> <p>Consultations will be undertaken with Governments to promote regional seminars and conferences for development of content and techniques of training of social workers at all levels.</p>
22. Organization and Administration of Social Welfare Services	A	Systematic analysis of available information regarding new developments concerning problems and methods of organizing, co-ordinating and administering comprehensive social service programmes, will provide material for inclusion in over-all social surveys, and for briefing of experts, and when appropriate may be given wider distribution for use in training social welfare personnel.
	B	Subject to the availability of staff, a study of the special problems encountered in administering grants-in-aid to promote social welfare programmes will be undertaken.
23. Strengthening of Family Life	B	The Secretary-General will undertake jointly with ILO a systematic study of the problems of maintenance of family levels of living through social insurance, social assistance and related social services for family and child welfare; convene in joint sponsorship with ILO and in co-operation with other specialized agencies concerned, an expert working group to assist in the examination of the technical problems involved; and prepare a report based on this study for the consideration of the Commission at its eleventh session.
	B	As part of the documentation for the proposed joint UNESCO/United Nations Seminar on Post-War Asian Urbanization to be held in Bangkok in 1956 (see project No. 6), a report will be prepared on the Social Effects of Urbanization Upon Family Life and Needs for Social Services, and would deal primarily with Asia.
24. Child Welfare	A	<p>Subject to consultations with Governments concerned, and subject to availability of funds, it is proposed to undertake in co-operation with UNICEF and the interested specialized agencies, two or three further assessments of child welfare services in countries in the Far East, Latin America and the Middle East. A report will be prepared for the eleventh session of the Social Commission on the welfare and protection of the family and particularly mothers and children.</p> <p>The results of four studies published in 1954-55, dealing with different methods and measures currently used in providing substitute parental care for children, <i>Adoption of Children</i>, <i>Care of Children in Institutions</i>, <i>Day Care of Children</i>, and <i>Home Help Services</i>, will be utilized in discussions</p>

- | Project  | Priority | Summary of proposals for 1955-57  |
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| 24. Child Welfare ( <i>continued</i> )             |          | within the inter-agency Working Group on Long-Range Activities for Children regarding future concerted action in this field.  |
| 25. Welfare of Special Groups (Youth and the Aged) | A        | Subject to the availability of staff, a survey will be made during 1956-57 of the existing programmes for youth welfare undertaken by the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the international non-governmental organizations, with a view to more effective co-ordination of international activities in this field and identification of gaps in the present international programmes.  |
|  | A        | Problems of the aged will be kept under review and information for inclusion in over-all reports, such as the quadrennial Reports on the World Social Situation, will be assembled and analysed.  |
| 26. Rehabilitation of the Handicapped              | A        | Strengthening organization and administration of national rehabilitation programmes will continue to receive primary attention through technical assistance. Arrangements will be made for continuing co-operation with the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations concerned, and in particular for the sixth session of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination Working Group on Rehabilitation of the Handicapped to be held in 1956; as well as for participation in the Fourth Conference of World Organizations Interested in the Handicapped, which will also be held in 1956. |
|  | A        | Continuing activities to assist the deaf and hard-of-hearing will be based on the monograph recommended by the Working Group and the results of an expert committee on hearing impairment in children to be convened by WHO with the co-operation of the United Nations and other agencies concerned.   |
|  | B        | In view of the importance of considering the question of special allowances for the handicapped in relation to the wider problems of social security and social assistance, this question will be referred to the group of experts which is to be convened to consider the problems involved in the maintenance of family levels of living (see project No. 23).<br>Selected material on rehabilitation of the handicapped will be assembled in an "information kit", during 1955-57, for the use of workers in this field.   |
|  | A        | An increased effort will be made to concentrate attention on activities to assist emigration and immigration countries in solving social problems arising from migration and to bring these activities into closer relationship to other social service activities. These activities will be designed to enhance co-operation with NGOs dealing with social services for migrants, and to provide more effective assistance to governments in planning and organizing their own programmes on a more comprehensive and co-ordinated basis.  |
| 27. Social Aspects of Migration                    | B        | A study on social welfare services to migrants rendered by non-governmental organizations is being prepared on the basis of replies to a questionnaire sent to 110 NGOs and is expected to be completed by the middle of 1955.  |
|  | B        | The work of the Committee of Experts on Recognition and Enforcement Abroad of Maintenance Obligations will be followed up through efforts to stimulate governmental action on the Model Convention transmitted by the Economic and Social Council and the convening of a conference of plenipotentiaries on the draft convention on the Recovery Abroad of Claims for Maintenance, in accordance with the decision of the nineteenth session of the Council; and through the study of alternative means for accomplishing these ends.   |
|  | C        | Studies on land-ownership and naturalization of immigrants will be entrusted to outside institutions in co-operation with the Secretariat. It is proposed to proceed with the preparation of general standards for the treatment of immigrants in their capacity as aliens.<br>Items dealing with the legal status of aliens will be included in the new index of social and economic legislation (see project No. 9).  |
| 28. Information Services                           | A        | Publication of the Biennial Report on Family, Child and Youth Welfare will be discontinued after the present volume is issued. Governments will be requested to continue to report on new developments in the field of family and child welfare since this information is essential for the formulation of policies and standards and advice to governments, as well as for the preparation of over-all surveys and studies, such as the International Survey of  |

Project	Priority	Summary of proposals for 1955-57
28. Information Services (continued)		Programmes of Social Development. Significant data transmitted by governments will be summarized and made available in the <i>International Social Services Review</i> . A current roster of training institutions with the active collaboration of interested NGOs will be maintained (see also project No. 9).
29. International Social Services Review	A	Publication of the <i>International Social Services Review</i> will be undertaken as a major vehicle for the dissemination of studies reports on major technical assistance activities and information which previously appeared in periodical publications now discontinued. The first issue of the review is scheduled for 1955, and the second issue for early 1956.
V. SOCIAL DEFENCE	A	In assisting governments to improve their present policies dealing with the prevention of crime through positive social measures aimed at reducing the incidence of crime, emphasis will be put on the implementation of the programme at the regional level. Co-ordination of activities through the regional consultative groups and through meetings with representatives of interested specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations are a continuing activity in this field.
30. National Correspondents	A	It is intended to strengthen co-operation with national correspondents, by <i>inter alia</i> bringing about a fuller participation of correspondents in regional activities.
31. Regional Consultative Groups	A	The following tentative schedule of regional meetings has been established: for Europe in 1956; for Latin America in 1956 or 1957; for Asia and the Far East in 1957; and for the Middle East in 1957. Negotiations are in progress, following a request of the Government of Brazil for technical assistance in establishing an Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders in Sao Paulo during 1955-56.
32. First United Nations World Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.	A	The first United Nations World Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders is scheduled to be held in Geneva, from 22 August to 3 September 1955, as a continuation of the quinquennial congresses previously organized by the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission. The report of the World Congress will be submitted to the eleventh session of the Commission in 1957.
33. <i>Ad hoc</i> Advisory Committee of Experts in the matter of the prevention of crimes and the treatment of offenders.	A	It is planned to convene the <i>Ad Hoc</i> Advisory Committee of Experts in Geneva in 1955 immediately before the Congress.
34. Prevention of Crime	A	A special report on the prevention of juvenile delinquency will be submitted to the World Congress. A survey and evaluation of preventive measures in the field of juvenile delinquency in European countries is being prepared by the Institute for the Study and Treatment of Delinquency (United Kingdom) and will also be submitted to the Congress.
	B	It is proposed to call upon one or more technical institutes qualified in the field of criminal statistics for the purpose of establishing close collaboration with the Secretariat on this project.
	B	The project, "Prevention of Types of Criminality Resulting from Social Changes and Accompanying Economic Development in Less Developed Countries", requires essentially an operational approach; it will serve as a basis for technical assistance to less developed countries as a practical guide to the rational planning of social policy concerned with the problem of crime in those countries.
	B	A preliminary joint UNESCO/United Nations study will be prepared on particular problems with respect to criminality which have arisen in Asian countries in recent years, for consideration at the Seminar on Post War Asian Urbanization which is to be held in Bangkok in 1956 (see project No. 6).
35. Treatment of Offenders	B	Studies prepared under the heading probation, parole and after-care have been discussed at the second session of the European Regional Consultative Group and will be considered by other regional consultative groups at their second session (see project No. 31).

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| 35. Treatment of Offenders ( <i>continued</i> )                           | B | The report on the Practical Results and Financial Aspects of Adult Probation in Selected Countries (ST/SOA/SD/3) has pointed out certain aspects of probation which merit further attention, and which have been recommended by the European Regional Consultative Group for supplementary study.   |
|   | B | The report on Standard Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners will be submitted to the World Congress, which will adopt a final text and recommend it to the appropriate organs of the United Nations for necessary action.   |
|   | B | The project "Open Penal and Correctional Institutions" will be completed with the presentation of several reports to the World Congress. Future activities on this topic will be of an operational character within the technical assistance programme.   |
|   | B | National statements on programmes in the field of selection and training of personnel to be considered at the World Congress, will be taken into account in developing detailed plans for Regional Institutes.  |
|   | B | A world-wide survey of policy and practice with respect to the principal aspects of prison labour will be published in 1955. The report as well as the conclusions and recommendations of the World Congress will be presented to the eleventh session of the Commission in 1957.   |
|   | B | Studies on "Short-Term Imprisonment" and on the "Treatment of Types of Offenders Against Whom Society Needs Particular Protection" will be undertaken as soon as resources permit.  |
| 36. Traffic in Persons and the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others | A | It is proposed to discontinue separate publications of governmental reports on this subject and instead to present selected information from those reports in the <i>International Review of Criminal Policy</i> .<br><br>The problems under this heading will be kept under review, in particular in connexion with field projects and technical assistance programmes aimed at social planning and development, including those relating to community organization and development, the status of women, and the strengthening of family life.<br><br>In view of the complexity of the problems involved, it may be desirable for the <i>Ad Hoc</i> Advisory Committee of Experts to devote one of its forthcoming meetings to advising the Secretariat on this question.<br><br>It is intended during 1955-57 to undertake two studies in the field of prostitution, one on a programme of action to combat the traffic in persons and the exploitation of the prostitution of others and one on measures prerequisite to and in conjunction with the suppression of the regulation of prostitution and particularly the abolition of licensed houses. Reports on these studies will be presented to the Social Commission at its twelfth session. |
| 37. <i>International Review of Criminal Policy</i>                        | A | Two issues of the <i>International Review of Criminal Policy</i> will be published each year. Special themes will be selected for each issue of the Review; the publication will be used increasingly as a vehicle for disseminating the result of studies previously published separately. Bibliographical material will continue to be included in the Review.  |

### ANNEX III

#### Resolutions adopted at the tenth session of the Social Commission containing suggestions for action by the Economic and Social Council

##### *Resolution I*

##### REPORT ON INTERNATIONAL DEFINITION AND MEASUREMENT OF STANDARDS AND LEVELS OF LIVING

*The Social Commission,*

*Having considered the Report on International Definition and Measurement of Standards and Levels of Living (E/CN.3/179 - E/CN.5/299)*<sup>17</sup> as requested by Economic and Social Council resolution 434 B (XIV), and

*Having noted the action of the Statistical Commission*

on this report and desiring to take action to complement the action of the Statistical Commission,

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

*"The Economic and Social Council,*

*"Having considered the recommendations of the Statistical Commission and of the Social Commission on the Report on International Definition and Measurement of Standards and Levels of Living (E/CN.3/179 - E/CN.5/299),<sup>17</sup> as well as the opinions expressed in these Commissions regarding the Report,*

<sup>17</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No. 1955.IV.5.

"1. Expresses appreciation of the Report as having made a significant contribution to research and to the utilization of research materials in the social field, and approves generally the recommendations of the Secretary-General with regard thereto;

"2. Considers the measurable component approach summarized in paragraph 199 of the report of the Committee to be a useful basis for future action with the ultimate aim of enabling international comparisons to be made;

"3. Regards the immediate need as one of choosing components which are capable of measurable analysis and whose significance has won international recognition, and of initiating or developing, above all in under-developed countries, statistical systems which will take account of such components and enable accurate measurements of changes in levels of living over years to be made on a comparable basis;

"4. Recommends that the Member States give full consideration to the recommendations of the Committee of Experts in carrying out studies of levels of living and planning social and economic development programmes, giving special attention to agricultural and industrial workers;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General:

"(a) To promote, in association with the specialized agencies concerned, the carrying out of family living surveys and provide technical assistance, on request, to enable Governments to conduct such surveys;

"(b) To continue his close co-operation with the International Labour Organisation in connexion with the proposed working group of experts on the objectives, scope and methodology of family living studies; and

"(c) To pursue, in association with the International Labour Organisation, the examination of the conceptions, definitions and techniques required in the measurement of under-employment and irregular employment;

"6. Draws the attention of the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies concerned and governmental and non-governmental organizations to the need for further work on development of components and of additional indicators for measurement of non-material and other social and technical aspect of levels of living;

"7. Requests that the Secretary-General

"(a) Continue to provide over-all planning and co-ordination in carrying forward work on levels of living through arrangements which will ensure the maximum participation of interested specialized agencies;

"(b) Present at future sessions of the Social Commission, the Statistical Commission and the Council a progress report on measures taken to implement the recommendations of the Committee of Experts, as well as further measures which need to be taken; and

"(c) Utilize the Report on the World Social Situation and the United Nations statistical reports and related studies to disseminate information on levels of living and changes therein."

## Resolution II

### PRINCIPLES OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

*The Social Commission,*

*Having considered the United Nations study entitled*

"Principles of Community Development" (E/CN.5/303) and comments of Governments on the recommendations thereon,

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

*"The Economic and Social Council,*

*"Recalling its resolution 496 (XVI),*

*"Considering that Governments have a vital role to play in achieving economic and social progress and that such progress can be accelerated especially in areas which are less developed economically, if the latent abilities and energies of the people are utilized in self-help activities for the improvement of their communities,*

*"Having considered the Secretary-General's report on 'Principles of Community Development' (E/CN.5/303) and the views and recommendations of the Social Commission and the specialized agencies thereon,*

*"1. Recommends, for the consideration of Members and for implementation as far as practicable by all concerned, the report and the principles tentatively outlined therein;*

*"2. Invites Members to furnish their observations on these principles to enable the Secretary-General to elaborate them in the light of the observations received with a view to further consideration of the matter at the next session of the Social Commission;*

*"3. Calls attention of the Members to the technical assistance available through the United Nations, the specialized agencies, governmental and non-governmental organizations;*

*"4. Urges Members to continue to make available information on their experience in community development to the United Nations and the specialized agencies and to provide suitable forms of assistance to other countries;*

*"5. Requests the Secretary-General:*

*"(a) In co-operation with the specialized agencies (and, as appropriate, with the regional economic commissions) to continue assisting Governments in developing and carrying out projects in this field through technical assistance and study activities;*

*"(b) To encourage and assist in regional co-operation in this field including as appropriate the organization and development of regional exchange centres for technical information, training courses, seminars and study tours;*

*"(c) To give special attention, in association with the specialized agencies concerned,*

*"(i) To the role of government in planning and implementing programmes of community development;*

*"(ii) To the assistance which the co-operative movement can give to community development;*

*"(iii) To the development of new methods and techniques relating to improvement in living conditions in local communities;*

*"(iv) To identifying and defining the role which the various professional and technical services or disciplines play in balanced community development;*

*"(v) To the study of methods of evaluation, and*

*"(vi) To the study to be undertaken by the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East entitled 'Analysis of the actual and potential contribution to capital forma-*



tion and to economic development generally of community development and other similar measures of co-operation', and to consider the feasibility of undertaking similar studies in other regions;

"6. *Requests* the Technical Assistance Board to give sympathetic consideration to projects of regional co-operation in the field of community development".

### *Resolution III*

#### TRAINING OF WELFARE PERSONNEL

*The Social Commission,*

*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General on the Training of Welfare Personnel (E/CN.5/304) and the related report on training,

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

*"The Economic and Social Council,*

*Having considered* the Secretary-General's Report on the Training of Welfare Personnel (E/CN.5/304) and the recommendations of the Social Commission on this subject,

*"Having regard to* the urgent need in many countries for a rapid increase in trained personnel chosen for their individual sympathies and qualifications and their ability to understand the outlook and requirements of the persons with whom they are to work,

*"Noting* the increased interest of Members concerned to assure better methods of selection and training programmes for social workers and the efforts now being made for this purpose,

"1. *Approves* the necessity of stressing the value not only of the training and use of professional social workers but also of training and using local multi-purpose and auxiliary workers in certain cases;

"2. *Recommends* to Member States that the appropriate governmental and non-governmental agencies consider the feasibility of undertaking:

"(a) A review of the extent to which the principles and recommendations of the Social Commission relating to social work education and in-service training have been implemented in their countries;

"(b) Study of the personnel requirements in their countries, the skills needed for the various types of social work, and the training programmes and training materials required for professional and auxiliary social workers;

"(c) Further extension and improvement of training facilities and training programmes at different educational levels with particular attention to problems and techniques of community development, as well as to problems of adequate financing of training facilities and programmes;

"3. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

"(a) To continue consultation with the specialized agencies concerned in the examination of common problems encountered in training auxiliary and community workers;

"(b) To continue to give priority to assisting Governments in their training programmes in the fields of social welfare, including the collection, preparation, translation and exchange of suitable training materials for both professional and auxiliary workers;

"(c) To provide material, with special reference to regional requirements, to assist Governments and all concerned in the development of training programmes at all levels;

"(d) To promote regional seminars and conferences for development of the content and techniques of training of social workers at all levels;

"(e) To focus on selected problems of social work training in the preparation of the next survey on social welfare training."

### *Resolution IV*

#### FINANCING OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMMES

*The Social Commission,*

*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General on Financing of Housing and Community Improvement Programmes (E/CN.5/307 and Corr.1),

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to revise the report and submit it to the Economic and Social Council for their consideration and transmission to Member States;

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

*"The Economic and Social Council,*

*"Taking into account* the resolutions of the General Assembly (537 (VI)) and of the Economic and Social Council (434 (XIV) I and 496 (XVI)), as well as the resolution on Financing of Housing and Community Development adopted at the eighth session of the Social Commission,<sup>18</sup>

*"Recalling* that the General Assembly in its resolution 537 (VI) requested the Economic and Social Council to give, *inter alia*, urgent attention to Assistance to Governments in developing practical methods of financing housing programmes from domestic or external sources,

*"Having considered* the Report on Financing of Housing and Community Improvement Programmes submitted by the Secretary-General (E/CN.5/307),

*"Having noted* the growing interest of Governments in the problems of financing of housing and community improvement programmes and in the adoption in this connexion of national policies and special measures including the establishment of housing agencies and financial institutions,

*"Considering further* that certain methods of financing successfully used in the housing and community improvement field, including self and mutual help and co-operatives, could prove applicable in the financing of other social development programmes,

"1. *Reaffirms* its belief in the significant role that programmes of housing can play in the economic and social development and also in opening avenues of employment in different countries;

"2. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

"(a) To study and assemble in collaboration with appropriate agencies information on the feasibility of financing of housing programmes from external sources as, for example, by means of mortgage;

<sup>18</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fourteenth Session, Supplement No. 9, para. 113.*

“(b) To convene, at the request of interested Governments as part of technical assistance activities and in co-operation with regional economic commissions where they exist, the specialized agencies, and the inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations concerned, regional meetings of experts in order:

“(i) To consider the problems and practical methods of financing housing and community improvement programmes, especially for persons in low-income groups;

“(ii) To prepare material describing (a) existing possibilities and appropriate sources for the financing of housing and community improvement programmes, as part of economic and social development in general, and (b) special methods designed to bridge the gap between the cost of, and the ability of low income families to pay for, adequate housing;

“(c) To review, in co-operation with regional economic commissions where they exist, developments in the field of financing of housing and community improvement;

“(d) To report to the Social Commission and the Economic and Social Council the results of the action taken under paragraphs (a) - (c) above;

“3. Urges the Technical Assistance Board to give sympathetic consideration to assistance in organizing the regional meetings of experts as well as to requests by Governments for technical assistance in the field of housing and community improvement.”

#### *Resolution V*

#### MAINTENANCE OF FAMILY LEVELS OF LIVING THROUGH SOCIAL SECURITY, SOCIAL INSURANCE AND RELATED SOCIAL SERVICES

*The Social Commission,*

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

“*The Economic and Social Council,*

“*Having considered* the Secretary-General’s proposals in the Progress Report and Work Programme for 1955-57 (E/CN.5/308, paras. 223-224) and the recommendations of the Social Commission relevant to the formulation of recommendations for a co-ordinated policy in the application of broad programmes of social security, social assistance and related social services for family and child welfare,

“*Having regard to* the urgency in many countries for considering policies and practical methods of administering broad measures to maintain and improve family levels of living,

“1. *Invites* the International Labour Organisation to co-operate with the United Nations in a joint study of these problems;

“2. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General:

“(a) To continue the study of these matters jointly with the Director-General of the International Labour Office;

“(b) To convene in joint sponsorship with the International Labour Office and in co-operation with the other specialized agencies concerned, an expert working group composed of experts highly qualified in those fields and, at the same time, representatives of countries varying in the economic development and social structure, to assist in the examination of the technical problems involved;

“3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit the report of the group of experts together with his recommendations to the eleventh session of the Social Commission.”

#### *Resolution VI*

#### ADVISORY SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES

*The Social Commission,*

*Recalling* General Assembly resolution 418 (V) on advisory social welfare services, and Economic and Social Council resolution 222 (IX) on the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance,

*Having noted* the report of the Secretary-General on progress made by the United Nations in the field of social welfare during the period 1 January 1953 - 31 December 1954 and proposals for the programme of work 1955-57, (E/CN.5/308) in particular with respect to the activities carried out under the programme of advisory social welfare services,

1. *Reiterates* that with a view to raising the level of living of populations generally, measures of a social nature should accompany those more directly aimed at economic development; and that programmes of social development should include measures aimed at creating social conditions favourable to economic development and to preventing disruptive social effects of accelerated economic growth;

2. *Approves* the emphasis laid by the Secretary-General in his proposals for the organization and the work of the Secretariat in the economic and social fields on increased direct assistance to Governments in the social welfare field and in the social aspects of economic development;

3. *Expresses* its concern that the present allocation of resources in the United Nations budget for advisory social welfare services does not permit the Secretary-General to meet in many cases valid requests by Governments in the fields covered by the terms of resolution 418 (V) of the General Assembly;

4. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council and other appropriate organs of the United Nations to consider ways of achieving, within the present level of the United Nations budget, a significant increase in resources for the programme of advisory social welfare services for 1956 and following years.

#### *Resolution VII*

#### INTERNATIONAL SURVEY OF PROGRAMMES OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

*The Social Commission,*

*Having made* a preliminary examination of the *International Survey of Programmes of Social Development* (E/CN.5/301),

*Having regard to* the desirability of the Commission and other appropriate agencies making a closer study of the Survey than has been possible under existing circumstances,

*Requests* the Secretary-General:

1. To transmit the Survey to States Members for observation, in order that at a later stage the Survey, together with such comments as may be received, may be considered by the appropriate organs of the United Nations;

2. To focus the next Report on the World Social Situation on changes which have taken place since the first

Report on this subject, particularly as they pertain to levels of living in relation to community development and the growing problem of urbanization in economically underdeveloped areas; and

3. To issue the next Report on the World Social Situation by December 1956 for consideration by the eleventh session of the Social Commission and the twenty-fourth session of the Council.

#### ANNEX IV

##### List of documents before the Social Commission at its tenth session

E/CN.3/179; E/CN.5/299	<i>Report on International Definition and Measurement of Standards and Levels of Living:</i> report of a committee of experts (United Nations publication, Sales No. 1954.IV.5).
E/CN.5/300 and Corr.1	Provisional agenda.
E/CN.5/300/Rev.1	Agenda as adopted for the tenth session.
E/CN.5/301	<i>International Survey of Programmes of Social Development</i> prepared by the Bureau of Social Affairs, United Nations Secretariat, in co-operation with ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO.
E/CN.5/301/Rev.1-ST/SOA/21	<i>International Survey of Programmes of Social Development</i> , prepared by the Bureau of Social Affairs, United Nations Secretariat, in co-operation with ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO (United Nations publication, Sales No. 1955.IV.8).
E/CN.5/302	Comments on the <i>Report on International Definition and Measurement of Standards and Levels of Living</i> (E/CN.5/299).
E/CN.5/302/Add.1	<i>Idem.</i>
E/CN.5/302/Add.2 and Corr.1	<i>Idem.</i>
E/CN.5/302/Add.3	International Definition and Measurement of Standards and Levels of Living: A report prepared by Sir Andrew Davidson, M.D., WHO consultant.
E/CN.5/303	Principles of community development — Social progress through local action: report by the Secretary-General.
E/CN.5/303/Add.1	UNESCO'S comments on the report on social progress through local action (E/CN.5/303).
E/CN.5/304	Training of welfare personnel: report by the Secretary-General.
E/CN.5/305	Training of welfare personnel — Training for social work — Second international survey: report by the Secretary-General.
E/CN.5/306	Training of Welfare personnel — Summary report on the training of auxiliary and community workers: report by the Secretary-General.
E/CN.5/307	Financing of housing and community improvement programmes: report by the Secretary-General.
E/CN.5/308	Progress made by the United Nations in the field of social welfare during the period 1 January 1953-31 December 1954 and proposals for the programme of work 1955-57: report by the Secretary-General.
E/CN.5/308/Corr.1	Corrigendum to progress report and work programme (English only).
E/CN.5/309	Progress Report and Work Programme for 1955-57 — Protection of mother and child: report by the Secretary-General.
E/CN.5/310	Progress Report and Work Programme for 1955-57 — United Nations Children's Fund: note by the Secretary-General.
E/CN.5/311	International Definition and Measurement of Standards and Levels of Living: resolution adopted by the Social Commission at its 226th meeting.
E/CN.5/312	Principles of Community Development — resolution adopted unanimously by the Social Commission at its 231st meeting.
E/CN.5/313	Training of Welfare Personnel: resolution adopted unanimously by the Social Commission at its 235th meeting.
E/CN.5/314	Financing of Housing and Community Improvement Programmes: resolution adopted by the Social Commission at its 241st meeting.
E/CN.5/315	Progress Report and Work Programme for 1955-57: resolution adopted by the Social Commission at its 247th meeting.
E/CN.5/316	Progress Report and Work Programme for 1955-57: Advisory Social Welfare Services: resolution adopted by the Social Commission at its 247th meeting.
E/CN.5/317	International Survey of Programmes of Social Development: resolution adopted by the Social Commission unanimously at its 247th meeting.

E/CN.5/L.188	Report on International Definition and Measurement of Standards and Levels of Living — Argentina and United States of America: draft resolution.
E/CN.5/L.189	Report on International Definition and Measurement of Standards and Levels of Living — United Kingdom: draft resolution.
E/CN.5/L.190	Report on International Definition and Measurement of Standards and Levels of Living — Argentina, France, India, the United Kingdom and the United States of America: draft resolution.
E/CN.5/L.191	Report on International Definition and Measurement of Standards and Levels of Living — India: Amendment to draft resolution E/CN.5/L.190.
E/CN.5/L.192	Report on International Definition and Measurement of Standards and Levels of Living — Text of consolidated draft resolution E/CN.5/L.190, including amendment E/CN.5/L.191, transmitted by the Chairman.
E/CN.5/L.193	Progress Report and Work Programme for 1955-57 — World Population Conference: Social aspects — Item called to the attention of the Social Commission upon the request of the Population Commission.
E/CN.5/L.193/Add.1	Progress Report and Work Programme for 1955-57 — Note by the Secretary-General.
E/CN.5/L.194	Principles of Community Development — Brazil, Greece, India, Israel, Philippines, United Kingdom, and the United States of America: draft resolution.
E/CN.5/L.194/Rev.1	Principles of Community Development — Revised draft incorporating amendment proposed by India.
E/CN.5/L.195	Principles of Community Development — Proposed annex to draft resolution (E/CN.5/L.194/Rev.1) — Draft prepared by the Secretariat: Annex, basic elements of community development.
E/CN.5/L.196	Principles of Community Development — France: amendment to proposed annex (E/CN.5/L.195) prepared by the Secretariat.
E/CN.5/L.197	Training of Welfare Personnel — Australia, Belgium, Brazil, France, India, Israel, Philippines, the United Kingdom and the United States of America: draft resolution.
E/CN.5/L.197/Rev.1	Training of Welfare Personnel — Australia, Brazil, Belgium, France, India, Israel, Philippines, United Kingdom, United States of America: revised draft resolution.
E/CN.5/L.197/Rev.2	Training of Welfare Personnel — Australia, Brazil, Belgium, France, India, Israel, Philippines, United Kingdom, United States of America: revised draft resolution.
E/CN.5/L.198	Financing of Housing and Community Programmes — France, Greece, India, Iraq, Philippines and the United Kingdom: draft resolution.
E/CN.5/L.198/Rev.1	Financing of Housing and Community Improvement Programmes — France, Greece, India, Iraq, Philippines and the United Kingdom: revised draft resolution.
E/CN.5/L.199	Preliminary draft of the Report prepared by the Rapporteur — Report on International Definition and Measurement of Standards and Levels of Living.
E/CN.5/L.199/Add.1	Preliminary draft report prepared by the Rapporteur — Principles of Community Development.
E/CN.5/L.199/Add.2	Preliminary draft report prepared by the Rapporteur — Financing of Housing and Community Development Programmes.
E/CN.5/L.199/Add.3	Preliminary draft report prepared by the Rapporteur — Training of Welfare Personnel.
E/CN.5/L.200 and Corr.1	Progress Report and Work Programme for 1955-57 — Consultation with non-governmental organizations interested in migration: report by the Secretary-General.
E/CN.5/L.201	International Survey of Programmes of Social Development — the United Kingdom: draft resolution.
E/CN.5/L.202	International Survey of Programmes of Social Development — France: amendment to draft resolution E/CN.5/L.201.
E/CN.5/L.202/Add.1	International Survey of Programmes of Social Development — Financial implications submitted by the Secretary-General in connexion with the amendment submitted by France (E/CN.5/L.202).
E/CN.5/L.203	International Survey of Programmes of Social Development — Argentina, Philippines and the United States of America: joint resolution.
E/CN.5/L.204	Financial Aspects of the United Nations Technical Assistance Programme in the social field: Note by the Secretary-General.
E/CN.5/L.205	Advisory Social Welfare Services — Brazil, France, India, Israel and the Philippines: joint resolution.
E/CN.5/L.206	Progress Report and Work Programme for 1955-57 — Financial implications submitted by the Secretary-General.
E/CN.5/L.207	Progress Report and Work Programme for 1955-57 — Israel: draft resolution.

E/CN.5/L.208	Progress Report and Work Programme for 1955-57 — France: proposed amendment to paragraph 22 (E/CN.5/308, chap. VII).
E/CN.5/L.209	Draft report prepared by the Rapporteur.
E/CN.5/NGO/24	Report of the Fourth Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations interested in Migration.
E/CN.5/NGO/25	Report of the Third Conference of World Organizations interested in the Handicapped.
E/CN.5/NGO/26	The Child and the Family — Statement by the International Catholic Child Bureau.
E/CN.5/NGO/27	Housing Problems and Policy and Town and Country Planning — Statement submitted by the International Council of Women.
E/CN.5/NGO/28	International Definition of Blindness — Statement submitted by the World Council for the Welfare of the Blind.
E/CN.5/NGO/29	Handicap Allowances for the Severely Disabled Including the Blind — Statement submitted by the World Council for the Welfare of the Blind.
E/CN.5/NGO/30	Principles of Community Development — Statement submitted by the Catholic International Union for Social Service.
E/CN.5/NGO/31	Training of Welfare Personnel — Statement submitted by the Catholic International Union for Social Service.
E/CN.5/NGO/32	Progress Report and Work Programme for 1955-57 — Statement submitted by the Catholic International Union for Social Service.
E/CN.5/NGO/33	Training of Welfare Personnel — Statement submitted by the World's Young Women's Christian Association.
E/CN.5/NGO/34	Training of Welfare Personnel — Statement submitted by the International Committee of Schools of Social Work.
E/CN.5/NGO/35	Training of Welfare Personnel — Statement submitted by the International Committee of Schools of Social Work — Suggestions for future action.
E/CN.5/NGO/36	Training of Welfare Personnel — Training of Auxiliary and Community Workers — Statement submitted by the International Committee of Schools of Social Work.
E/CN.5/NGO/37	Training of Welfare Personnel — Statement submitted by the International Committee of Schools of Social Work.
E/CN.5/NGO/38	Progress Report and Work Programme for 1955-57 — Statement submitted by the International Society for the Welfare of Cripples.
E/CN.5/NGO/39	Progress Report and Work Programme for 1955-57 — Statement submitted jointly by: International Committee of Schools of Social Work, International Conference of Social Work, International Social Service, International Society for the Welfare of Cripples, International Federation of Settlements, International Union for Child Welfare, International Union of Family Organizations, World's Y.W.C.A.
E/CN.5/NGO/40	Progress Report and Work Programme for 1955-57. Family and Child Welfare — Statement submitted by the International Union for Child Welfare.
E/CN.5/NGO/41	International Survey of Programmes of Social Development — Statement submitted by the World Federation for Mental Health.
E/CN.5/NGO/42	Financing of Housing and Community Programmes — Statement submitted by the World Veterans' Federation.
E/CN.5/NGO/43	Report of the Fifth Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations interested in Migration.
E/CN.5/SR.222- E/CN.5/SR.249	Summary Records of the meetings of the Social Commission (222nd-249th meetings).
ST/SOA/20	<i>International Directory of Schools of Social Work</i> [United Nations publication, Sales No. 1955.IV.2].
ST/SOA/22	<i>Study on Expulsion of Immigrants</i> [United Nations publication, Sales No. 1955.IV.6.]
ST/SOA/Ser.O/23- ST/TAA/Ser.D/23	<i>Report of the United Nations Regional Community Development Conference for South and South East Asia</i> [United Nations publication, Sales No. 1955.IV.11]. "Sample List of Experiments in Training of Auxiliary and Community Workers".