

E/3769
E/CN.5/382



SOCIAL COMMISSION
REPORT OF THE FIFTEENTH SESSION

24 April - 10 May 1963

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

UNITED NATIONS
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NOTE

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

E/3769
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SOCIAL COMMISSION

**Report to the Economic and Social Council on the fifteenth session of the Commission,
held at United Nations Headquarters from 24 April to 10 May 1963 inclusive**

I. ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION

Opening and duration of the session

1. The fifteenth session of the Social Commission was held at United Nations Headquarters. The session began on 24 April and ended on 10 May 1963.

Attendance

2. Attendance at the session was as follows:

MEMBERS

Albania: Mr. Rako Naço, Mr. Sokrat Çemo;*

Austria: Mr. Paul Hempel;

Brazil: Mr. C. Vianna Moog, Mr. Carlos Antonio Bettencourt Bueno;*

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

Canada: Mr. John Macdonald,* Mr. Euan E. Smith,** Mr. Jacques Robichaud;**

China: Mr. Hua-kuo Pao, Mr. P.Y. Tsao;*

Ecuador: H.E. Mr. Pericles Gallegos;

Federation of Malaya: H.E. Dato'ong Yoke Lin, Mr. Zain Azraai bin Zainal Abidin;*

Finland: Mr. Heikki Waris, Mr. Klaus Törnudd;**

* Alternate.

** Adviser.

France: Mr. Henry Hauck, Mr. Jean-Marcel Bouquin,* Mr. Michel Combal;**

Gabon: Mr. Jean-Marie Nyoundou;*

Iraq: Miss Faiha I. Kamal;

Israel: Mr. Giora Lotan, Mrs. Fanny Ginor;*

Sudan: H.E. Mr. Bashir El Bakri;

Tunisia: Mr. Mohamed Ennaceur, Mr. Mohamed Chakchouk;*

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: Mrs. Z.V. Mironova, Mr. E.I. Birichev,*
Mr. B.S. Ivanov,* Mr. V.N. Titov,** Mr. J.J. Yakovlev;**

United Arab Republic: Mr. Ashraf Ghorbal, Mr. Abdel-Monem Ghoneim,*
Mr. Bahaa Reda;**

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: Sir George Haynes,
Mr. W.H. Chinn,* Mr. H.P.L. Attlee;*

United States of America: Mrs. Jane W. Dick, Mr. S.M. Finger,**
Mr. R.A. Kevan,** Miss B. Bernstein,** Mr. John E. Means,** Miss D. Lally,**
Mr. L.M. Miniclier;**

Uruguay: Mr. Jorge Alvarez Olloniego;

Yugoslavia: Mrs. Vida Tomšič, Mr. Miloš Melovski;*

OBSERVERS

Chile: Mr. Tobias Barros;

Czechoslovakia: Mr. Hubert Vaclik;

Italy: Mr. Michelangelo Pisani Massamormile;

Nepal: Mr. Ram C. Malhotra;

Netherlands: Mr. Hein Th. Schaapveld;

Uganda: Miss Miriam Kalule

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND AND SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF): Mrs. Adelaide Sinclair,
Mr. Newton Bowles;*

* Alternate.

** Adviser.

*** Senior Adviser.

International Labour Organisation (ILO): Mr. Henri Reymond, Mr. L. H. Segovia;*

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

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO):
Mr. Arthur Gagliotti; Mr. H.M. Phillips;* Mr. Asdrubal Salsamendi;*

World Health Organization (WHO): Dr. M.R. Sacks, Mrs. Sylvia Meagher;*

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

CATEGORY A

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions: Mr. Paul Barton,
Mr. Irving Brown, Mr. J.M. Aguirre;

International Co-operative Alliance: Mr. Leslie E. Woodcock,
Mrs. Mary L. Woodcock;

World Federation of Trade Unions: Mr. Philip M. Connelly;

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

World Veterans Federation: Mr. Gisbert H. Flanz.

CATEGORY B

Associated Country Women of the World: Mrs. Eleanor S. Roberts;

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

Friends World Committee for Consultation: Mrs. Nancy Smedley,
Mr. Cecil R. Evans;

Inter-American Planning Society: Mr. Lawrence M. Orton, Mr. Charles S. Ascher;

International Alliance of Women: Miss Frieda S. Miller;

International Association of Penal Law: Mr. G. Mueller, Mr. Sabin Manuila,
Mr. Albert G. Hess;

International Association of Schools of Social Work: Miss Anna E. King,
Miss Katherine A. Kendall, Miss Mildred Sikkema;

International Conference of Catholic Charities: Mr. Louis Longarzo;

International Conference of Social Work: Miss Ruth M. Williams;

* Alternate.

International Council of Women: Miss Margaret Forsyth;

International Council on Jewish Social and Welfare Services: Mr. Eugene Hevesi,
Mr. Ilja M. Dijour;

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

International Federation of Social Workers: Miss Margaret Adams,
Miss Jane M. Hory;

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

International Federation of Women Lawyers: Mrs. Rose K. Hirschman,
Mrs. S. Ben-Yishai Harel, Mrs. Mina L.F. Sonenshine

International Institute of Administrative Sciences: Mr. Charles S. Ascher;

International Social Service: Mrs. Michael Harris;

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

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

International Union of Family Organizations: Mrs. E.S. Collins;

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

League of Red Cross Societies: Mrs. John Sheppard, Mrs. Janet Jainschigg;

Pan-Pacific and Southeast Asia Women's Association: Mrs. A. Day Bradley,
Mrs. Quincy Wright;

World Federation of Catholic Young Women and Girls: Mrs. Peter J. Cass;

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

World Young Women's Christian Association: Mrs. George Britt,
Miss Elsie D. Harper;

Young Christian Workers: Miss Caroline Pezzullo, Mr. Michael Coleman.

REGISTER

International Humanist and Ethical Union: Mrs. Walter M. Weis;

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

World Federation for Mental Health: Mrs. Myer Cohen, Mrs. Herbert Sternau.

World Organization for Early Childhood Education: Mrs. Lucile Lindberg,
Mrs. Rebecca Winton.

3. Mr. Philippe de Seynes, Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs, opened the session and presented a statement on the work of the United Nations in the social field. Miss Julia Henderson, Director of the Bureau of Social Affairs, represented the Secretary-General for the remainder of the session. Mrs. Tamar Oppenheimer acted as Secretary to the Commission.

Representation of China

4. At the 349th meeting, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics regretted the absence of any legal representative of the People's Republic of China, whose place, she stated, was illegally occupied by a person who had no right to represent China. This view was supported at later meetings by the representatives of Albania and of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic.

5. The representative of China stated that he represented the only legal Government of China, and pointed out that the Social Commission was not competent to take any action in the matter. This view of the question of competence was supported by the representatives of the United Kingdom and of the United States of America. It was agreed that the views expressed would be included in the records of the session.

Election of officers

6. The Commission, at its 346th meeting on 24 April 1963, unanimously elected the following officers: Chairman: Mrs. Vida Tomšič (Yugoslavia); Vice-Chairman: Mr. Jorge Alvarez Olloniego (Uruguay); Vice-Chairman: Mr. Mohamed Ennaceur (Tunisia); Rapporteur: Miss Faiha I. Kamal (Iraq).

Meetings, resolutions and documentation

7. The Commission held twenty-five plenary meetings. The views expressed at these meetings are summarized in the records of the 346th to 370th meetings.

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

9. The documents before the Commission at its fifteenth session are listed in annex III to this report.

Agenda

10. The Commission considered its agenda at its 346th meeting, and adopted without change the provisional agenda (E/CN.5/369) as drawn up by the Secretary-General. The agenda (E/CN.5/369/Rev.1) was therefore as follows:

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda.
3. Social development:
 - (a) Report on the World Social Situation;
 - (b) Methods of determining the appropriate allocation of resources to the various social sectors, at different stages of economic development.
4. Rural and community development:
 - (a) Contribution of land reform to social development;
 - (b) Report of the ad hoc Group of Experts on Community Development;
 - (c) Evaluation of the technical co-operation programme in the field of community development.
5. Housing, building and planning.
6. Progress made by the United Nations in the social field during the period 1 January 1961-31 December 1962 and proposals for the programme of work for 1963-1965:
 - (a) Progress made by the United Nations in the social field during the period 1 January 1961-31 December 1962 and proposals for the programme of work for 1963-1965;
 - (b) Control and limitation of documentation (General Assembly resolution 1272 (XIII)).
7. Adoption of the report to the Economic and Social Council.

II. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

11. The Commission considered items 3 (a) and (b) of its agenda at its 346th to 353rd meetings and at its 357th, 358th and 366th meetings. It had before it the Report on the World Social Situation (E/CN.5/375 and Add.1 and 2) prepared by the Bureau of Social Affairs with special reference to trends in social conditions and social programmes since 1950; this report was prepared in co-operation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the World Health Organization (WHO). The Commission also had before it an interim report by the Secretary-General on methods of determining social allocations and organizational arrangements for social planning (E/CN.5/380 and Corr.1). The progress made by the United Nations in the social field during 1961-1962 and the relevant proposals for the programme of work for 1963-1965 (see E/CN.5/377, chap. IV) as well as the proposed subject for the 1965 Report on the World Social Situation (E/CN.5/378) were examined by the Commission in connexion with the above-mentioned documents.

12. In his address at the 347th meeting, the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs referred to the opportunity for action which should result from the 1963 Report on the World Social Situation and stressed the significance of the discussion to the United Nations Development Decade. He commented on the uneven progress in the struggle to achieve higher living standards; for instance, there was general improvement in health and progress in education, but in the matters of housing, employment, personal income and consumption, the situation was critical. In view of rapid population growth in the less developed regions, the pressing need was to intensify investment and to adopt measures to lessen the gap between the rich and the poor masses of the people.

13. He referred to the United Nations Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less Developed Areas, and pointed out that the deliberations of the Conference reflected a desire to give development a single aim, the advancement of man, and a conviction that education, training and other forms of human investment were the surest means of accelerating social development. He referred to the high priority being given to the convening of a United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and to what the Conference could mean in terms of financing long-term plans and programmes for economic and social development in all countries, as well as to raising the levels of living. He considered that the raising of levels of living of entire peoples depended more on a slight change in international prices and on the expansion of international markets than on the increase of the bilateral and multilateral financial aid which low income countries were receiving. The United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, established by a gift of the Netherlands Government, would enable more intensive studies to be carried out on the interaction of economic and social factors. This should be of great assistance to the developing countries in the elaboration and implementation of plans for balanced development. In view of the additional demands that were being made on government resources in human and material terms in connexion

with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, he noted that the Secretary-General was proposing that the Economic and Social Council should hold only one session in 1964, and had further suggested that some subordinate committees and commissions should consider postponing their next sessions until 1965.

14. In introducing the Report on the World Social Situation, the representative of the Secretary-General pointed out that for the first time the Report had attempted to cover conditions and social programmes in the same volume. The coverage of the main components of the levels of living left important gaps in measuring human freedoms; further work on this aspect might be feasible if it were accorded a high priority. Special attention should also be paid to the lack of progress in the past decade in certain sectors of development such as housing, employment and the distribution of income and to the needs of the so-called vulnerable groups. There was encouraging growth of allocations for social development but more attention should be given to the effectiveness of expenditure. She invited the Social Commission to note and comment on the human and social implications of the demographic revolution which was taking place and consider the need to increase the quality along with the quantity of life.

15. The Commission commended the 1963 Report on the World Social Situation for its scope and objectivity and expressed satisfaction with the treatment in a single report of social conditions and social programmes and the inclusion of regional chapters. The potential usefulness of the Report as an aid to government planning and technical assistance programming and for research and instructional purposes was stressed. Its widest circulation, in complete as well as in abbreviated form, was recommended. It was regretted, however, that the Report had been distributed too late to permit a more careful study of it, and one member suggested that the Report might be discussed as a separate agenda item at the eighteenth session of the General Assembly. Some members considered that more information on conditions and programmes in Eastern European countries should have been provided and that future reports of this character should contain regional chapters covering the economically developed countries of Europe and Northern America. Several corrections in the text were requested. In connexion with the measurement of levels of living, it was proposed that data on per caput income should be supplemented by data on median incomes. Some members would have liked to see concrete recommendations and conclusions attached to the Report.

16. The Commission expressed grave concern that, despite the efforts being made to raise living standards, and despite some gains in health and education, over-all progress had fallen far short of the minimum goals. It was felt that the task confronting the United Nations was more formidable and the challenge greater than had been realized hitherto.

17. It was noted that the limited financial resources available for development in many countries were directly dependent on the earnings of exports and that these were subject to wide fluctuations; the urgency of price stabilization for raw materials and commodities was therefore stressed. Some members stated that, in newly-independent countries, a stable economic basis had not been established during the preceding period of colonial rule and the persistence of this situation created a danger of neo-colonialism. Members commended the decision to convene a United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and suggested that the

Conference should consider the social implications of trade. It was noted with satisfaction that the regional economic commissions were taking increasing interest in social problems. This trend should be encouraged and it was suggested that the formal designation of the regional economic commissions should be changed to include the word "social" as a further stimulus to interest in the social aspect of development. One member stressed the need for strengthening the staff of the regional social affairs offices.

18. Several members expressed concern that improvement of living standards had been inhibited by the rapid growth of population. It was emphasized that rapidly growing urban populations were not being satisfactorily absorbed in the process of production and in the life of the cities, resulting in the growth of unemployment and squalid slums. High priority should therefore be given to the problems of urbanization. One member felt that population growth should not be given undue emphasis at the expense of such crucial aspects of development as agrarian reform and industrialization. Several members felt that family planning should be viewed as an element among general measures for economic and social development. Other members considered that family planning was not the solution. Several members referred to the excellent work of the Population Commission and one member asked that the United Nations and the specialized agencies, in particular WHO, devote more research to fertility and to the economic and social aspects of demographic changes in the world; in order to ensure that the most progressive scientific and humanitarian methods of family planning are made available to people throughout the world. Taking note of this request, the representative of WHO stated that the Population Commission at its twelfth session had been informed of the readiness of WHO to co-operate on the health aspects of any fertility study which the United Nations might decide to undertake. The view was expressed that family planning became effective only after a certain level of economic and social development had been achieved. It was generally felt that, to improve the quality of life, attention must be given to the welfare of the family and the proper care of children. One member stressed that very often the approach to family planning was purely technical, statistical or economic, with persons being treated merely as objects to be brought into accord with demographic policy; each individual should become the master of his destiny and the attainment of healthy and happy motherhood was an integral part of a true emancipation of woman. Another member disagreed with this point of view and with the statement concerning research on fertility. Another member stressed the importance to the individual person of having his legal identity and personal rights established by legal registration of his birth. More scientific research on demographic and family problems and on the implications of population growth was urged.

19. Several members commented on the disequilibrium between the masses and the wealthy minority and between urban and rural dwellers. Concern was expressed that the gap in income between rich and poor countries and between rich and poor sectors within countries was tending to widen and that the situation was dangerous to peace and prosperity. Some members observed that in some countries economic growth had brought benefits to only a few, and the unequal distribution of wealth in many countries indicated that the majority of the population, who were the real producers, received less than a privileged minority. It was pointed out that many economic and social problems were deeply rooted in the social structure; consequently social development and improvement in the quality of life required

changes in the social structure and not temporary solutions. Lack of social progress resulted not simply from ignorance and poor administration but from failure to reform anachronistic social structures. Some members gave high priority to consideration of the problem of human freedoms as one of the components of the levels of living. With reference to social security, one member drew attention to the changes in the structure of the extended family and its effect on social security; another member felt that the scope and methods of financing social security schemes should have been discussed in greater detail in the Report and proposed that this matter should be given greater attention in future reports.

20. General approval was given to the emphasis placed on planning in the Report. Some members described in more detail the methods used and the results obtained in their own countries. It was agreed that planning could play a most effective role in social development and in raising the levels of living, and some members were particularly pleased that the United Nations and the less developed countries were giving increasing attention to comprehensive development planning. It was observed, however, that a lack of reliable data had often delayed planning and effective development measures by Governments. Consequently, there was an urgent need for a great deal more research.

21. It was proposed that, in the field of economic and social development, high priority should be given to education and training to produce more skilled manpower, more productive cadres and more enlightened leadership, as well as to enrich the quality of life. The importance to development of the education of women and girls and the need to raise the status of teachers were stressed. Some members underlined the need for a more technologically oriented education and the use not only of conventional but also of new types of educational methods and techniques for the dissemination of this knowledge, especially in the less developed countries. One member proposed the establishment of an international programme of solidarity in the scientific, technical and financial spheres to assist less developed countries.

22. Several members referred to the high expenditure in money, as well as in scientific and technical skill, being devoted to armaments and space projects, which could be better used for human welfare. The opinion was expressed that the study of the group of experts on the economic and social consequences of disarmament did not give sufficient emphasis to the social aspects of the problem; comprehensive studies of these aspects of disarmament should therefore be undertaken.

23. In connexion with future research of the United Nations in the social field, the members of the Commission expressed appreciation to the Government of the Netherlands for the generous gift to establish the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development. It was felt that the Institute would be a valuable ally to the Bureau of Social Affairs, and of great importance to the work of the Social Commission. One member stressed that the Institute should work in close collaboration with the specialized agencies and the regional commissions, and particularly with the International Institute for Labour Studies.

24. There was general agreement in the Commission that the theme, "Motivation for Development," which was proposed for the 1965 Report on the World Social

Situation was challenging and timely, and deserved the highest priority. The need was stressed for further and deeper understanding of the methods and techniques of inducing planned change and of developing appropriate incentives for change. Some members supported the decision not to include the consideration of change as a spontaneous process in the Report, but one member pointed out that it would be useful to pay some attention to the work of voluntary organizations. Another member pointed out, that, although it was likely that the qualitative rather than the quantitative aspects would be stressed in the Report, he would hope that quantitative data would be included where measurement was possible. It was suggested that the study of motivation should include surveys and analysis of the social forces and cultural factors that are conducive or resistant to development. In this connexion, one member proposed that attention be paid to changes in the position of women in the family and in economic and political life. The Report should include available research data on the subject derived from different regions and social systems; the collaboration of the regional economic commissions should be sought. A number of additional items were suggested for the Report. On the other hand, several members were concerned that the scope of the Report might already be too wide for the resources of the Secretariat. It was agreed that the Social Commission would report to the Economic and Social Council that it approved in principle the theme suggested for the 1965 Report and that the Secretariat would review the scope of the study, as outlined, in terms of the resources that could be made available to complete it and would provide the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-sixth session with such conclusions as it had reached as a result of this consideration.

25. Members of the Commission expressed general agreement with the interim report on methods of determining social allocations and administrative arrangements for social planning. Several members commented on various points in the draft outline of the report and a number of suggestions were made. General agreement was expressed that an introduction to the report would be desirable, and several members suggested that a discussion of the proportional allocation of resources between the social and economic fields should be included. Some members expressed the hope that experts from countries with centrally-planned economies who had had considerable experience in this field would be asked to participate in the study and that research data from these countries would also be used in the report.

26. During the discussion of this item of the agenda some members referred to proposals for the 1963-1965 programme of work relating to social survey, research and development. It was considered that higher priority should be given to studies of income distribution and incentives to industrial growth, subjects that were closely linked to the theme of the 1965 Report on the World Social Situation. The continuation of country case studies of balanced social and economic development was welcomed. One member suggested that the United Nations and the specialized agencies should compile data on the activities and expenditures of the entire United Nations system in the economic and social fields; this would provide the Social Commission with a clear picture of where efforts were being directed.

27. The representative of WHO summarized the contents of the chapter of the 1963 Report on health conditions which had been contributed by her organization. The representative of UNESCO drew attention to the progress made in education

during the decade. Statements were made by the representatives of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the World Federation of Trade Unions and the Catholic International Union for Social Service.

28. At its 357th and 362nd meetings, the Commission considered a draft resolution submitted by the representatives of Ecuador, the Sudan and the United States of America (E/CN.5/L.272), urging the regional economic commissions to pay special attention to arranging for simultaneous participation of both social and economic experts in development project planning and execution; recommending that the commissions develop priorities in preparing their work programmes, so as to encourage in their respective regions the inclusion of social and economic projects that contribute to economic development, immediate social objectives, and fundamental social institutional changes; and also recommending that the commissions draw conclusions with regard to the respective regional chapters in the 1963 Report on the World Social Situation. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, while indicating her support of the draft resolution, raised a question concerning its possible personnel and financial implications. The representatives of France, the Sudan and the United States of America were of the opinion that the adoption of the draft resolution should not involve staff expansion and additional expenditure. The representative of the Secretary-General stated that any additional costs resulting from the simultaneous participation of social and economic technical assistance experts in development project planning in the regions would be met from technical assistance funds, but it should be realized that, as regards the activities of the regular staffs of the regional economic commissions, the present ratios of social staff to economic staff would not in fact permit simultaneous participation in all projects under discussion.

29. The Commission, at its 362nd meeting, unanimously adopted the draft resolution. The text of the resolution reads as follows:

1 (XV). Social development in the Regional Economic Commissions

The Social Commission,

Having considered the chapters in the 1963 Report on the World Social Situation (E/CN.5/375 and Add.1 and 2) on social development in the various regions,

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

/For the text of the draft resolution, see chapter VII, draft resolution II./

30. At its 357th and 363rd meetings, the Commission considered a draft resolution submitted by the representatives of Brazil, France, Uruguay and Yugoslavia (E/CN.5/L.274 and Corr.1) recommending that the Economic and Social Council should request the Secretary-General to arrange for the contents of the Report on the World Social Situation to be circulated as widely as possible, and recommending a number of measures to be taken by the United Nations, other international organizations and the Governments of both the developed and the developing countries, with a view to promoting social and economic progress in the latter countries. With the agreement of the original sponsors, the

representatives of Ecuador, the Federation of Malaya, Gabon, Iraq, Tunisia and the United Arab Republic became co-sponsors of the draft resolution. The sponsors accepted an oral amendment proposed by the representative of the United Kingdom. An oral amendment proposed by the representative of the Sudan was, after some debate and a statement by the representative of the Secretary-General regarding its financial implications, accepted by the sponsors as reformulated by the representative of Yugoslavia.

31. The Commission, at its 363rd meeting, unanimously adopted the draft resolution as amended. The text of the resolution reads as follows:

2 (XV). 1963 Report on the world social situation

The Social Commission,

Having examined the Report on the World Social Situation
(E/CN.5/375 and Add.1 and 2),

Recognizing the value of the work done by its authors and the importance of the information it contains,

Noting with deep regret that despite the social progress made during the last ten years, particularly in the fields of health and education, the economic and social gap between the industrially developed countries and the developing countries, far from diminishing is, on the contrary, still growing,

1. Draws the attention of the Economic and Social Council to the urgent necessity of dealing with this situation;

2. Recommends that the Economic and Social Council should, inter alia:

(a) Request the Secretary-General to arrange for the contents of the 1963 Report on the World Social Situation to be circulated as widely as possible, among other means by the issuance of a booklet summarizing the main observations and conclusions contained in the Report, as well as the relevant chapter of the report of the fifteenth session of the Social Commission and excerpts from the debates of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly;

(b) Consider any measures which would help to raise the export receipts and the terms of trade of the developing countries to a satisfactory level, particularly those which would stabilize primary commodity prices at equitable and remunerative levels, and any measures designed to achieve and maintain full employment while expanding production and raising levels of living;

(c) Increase its efforts in the field of assistance to the developing countries and to help them, when they so request, to determine what degree of priority to give to their programmes in the social field and how to co-ordinate these programmes with their general development;

(d) Appeal to the industrially developed States to increase, within the framework of the aid which they give on request to the developing countries, the volume of assistance provided in order to encourage the industrial and agricultural development essential for social progress and in order to make it possible to train industrial and agricultural cadres, skilled workers and, above all, teachers, instructors and trainers who can help with such training in the countries concerned;

(e) Appeal to the developing countries to ensure that the resources placed at their disposal are used efficiently and rationally so as to increase the prosperity of the greatest possible number;

(f) Urge the developing countries once more to ensure that efforts to promote economic progress and efforts to promote social progress are co-ordinated by efficient planning;

(g) Invite all the international organizations which take part in technical assistance to take account, in carrying out their programmes, of the importance of developing human resources by means of appropriate programmes in the fields of education and vocational training, nutrition, public health, public administration, housing and urban and rural development.

32. At the 357th meeting, the representatives of Austria, the United States of America and Uruguay introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.5/L.271) requesting the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the specialized agencies, to compile data annually, by category of activity in the economic and social field, on commitments and current expenditures for programmes of financial assistance and services being provided to developing countries by all agencies of the United Nations system; for this purpose, he was to establish a classification system based on the tentative outline for a functional classification, ^{1/} seeking the co-operation of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development and of Member States with major bilateral programmes in this endeavour. The draft resolution also requested the Secretary-General to seek the co-operation of Member States with major bilateral programmes, and of multinational aid-giving agencies outside the United Nations system, in preparing and making available to the United Nations comparable data for such aid programmes. The Commission considered the draft resolution, as amended by the sponsors subsequent to its introduction, at its 363rd meeting. The representative of the Secretary-General made a statement indicating that, because of the amount of work involved, the compilations contemplated in the draft resolution might have to be made biennially rather than annually. She also pointed out that two organs of the United Nations, namely the General Assembly's Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the Special Committee on Co-ordination of activities relating to the United Nations Development Decade, established by the Economic and Social Council, as well as the executive heads of the specialized agencies, were interested in establishing a classification system applicable to expenditures of the United Nations and the specialized agencies on assistance and services to developing countries.

^{1/} See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 17, document E/3702.

33. The Commission, at its 363rd meeting, unanimously adopted the draft resolution. The text of the resolution reads as follows:

3 (XV). Planning for balanced economic and social development

The Social Commission,

Having considered the 1963 Report on the World Social Situation (E/CN.5/375 and Add.1 and 2),

Believing that data on current expenditures for programmes of financial assistance and services to developing countries carried on by the United Nations family of agencies are essential for planning for balanced economic and social development,

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

/For the text of the draft resolution, see chapter VII, draft resolution III./

34. At the 358th meeting, the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and of the United States of America introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.5/L.277) requesting the Secretary-General, in his continuing review of the economic and social consequences of disarmament, to assure that adequate attention is given to important social aspects of the question, and, in co-operation with the regional economic commissions and the specialized agencies concerned, to present to the Economic and Social Council, at its thirty-sixth session, his suggestions as to what further studies on the impact of disarmament in the social field might be useful.

35. The Commission, at its 363rd meeting, unanimously adopted the draft resolution. The text of the resolution reads as follows:

4 (XV). Social consequences of disarmament

The Social Commission

Having considered the 1963 Report on the World Social Situation (E/CN.5/375 and Add.1 and 2) submitted to the Commission at its fifteenth session,

Noting with concern the continued arms race which absorbs tremendous means and resources which could be devoted to the satisfaction of pressing needs of mankind,

Recalling the declaration in resolution 1837 (XVII) of the General Assembly on the conversion to peaceful uses of the resources released by disarmament,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 1710 (XVI) on the United Nations Development Decade,

Bearing in mind resolution 891 (XXXIV) of the Economic and Social Council which invited the Secretary-General to continue to keep under review, in co-operation with the regional economic commissions and with the related agencies concerned, the basic aspects of economic and social consequences of disarmament and the problems arising therefrom on the national and international plane,

Convinced that the conversion to peaceful uses of resources currently in military use would be of benefit to all countries and improve social conditions in such fields as education and science, public health, social insurance and social welfare, housing and urban development,

Noting the need for active co-operation by Member States, the specialized agencies and the regional economic commissions with the Secretary-General in his further elaboration of studies on the question of the social and economic consequences of disarmament,

Considering that further study will have to be given to the action to be taken at the national and international levels to make use of material and human resources released as a consequence of disarmament for the social and economic advancement of mankind,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to assure that, in his continuing review of the economic and social consequences of disarmament, adequate attention is given to important social aspects of the question, notably the potential advancement of education, the improvement of health and nutrition and the raising of levels of living;

2. Further requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the regional economic commissions and the specialized agencies concerned, to present to the Council at its thirty-sixth session suggestions as to what further studies on the impact of disarmament in the social field might be useful;

3. Requests the executive heads of the specialized agencies concerned to co-operate with the Secretary-General, at his request, in his studies in this field.

III. RURAL AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

36. The Social Commission considered item 4 of its agenda at its 356th to 362nd meetings and at its 367th meeting. It had before it a note by the Secretary-General on the contribution of land reform to social development (E/CN.5/372), prepared in connexion with the report on progress in land reform,^{2/} the report of the ad hoc group of experts on community development (E/CN.5/379 and Corr.1) and a report by the Secretary-General on evaluation of United Nations technical assistance activities in the field of rural community development (E/CN.5/373).

Contribution of land reform to social development

37. In introducing the subject of the contribution of land reform to social development (item 4 (a)), the representative of the Secretary-General referred to the major role of FAO in land reform as well as the contribution of ILO, UNESCO and WHO, and drew the Commission's attention to the fact that, while the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council had on a number of occasions considered the problem of land reform in the context of economic development, and had adopted a series of resolutions in this connexion, land reform was now for the first time on the Social Commission's agenda; this was a suitable time for the Commission to take up this subject. Land reform had entered a phase in which social planning was of particular importance and special attention was being paid to land reform within the framework of the United Nations Development Decade. She emphasized that land reform in its broadest sense, as one of the means of bringing to rural areas structural changes, both social and economic, which were essential to the country's over-all development, offered a wide scope for social planning. Moreover, since the political and economic success of land reform programmes depended to a considerable extent on the social measures taken, social planners must co-operate with economic planners in working out, within the framework of land reform plans, an integrated rural development programme based on the principle of balanced economic and social development.

38. The report of the Secretary-General called attention to the contrast between the progress achieved in terms of national policies, including the enactment of legal provisions, and the relatively meagre practical results to date in terms of implementation of land reform measures. This was mainly due to shortcomings in the planning of programmes and carried special implications for technical assistance in the planning, evaluation and execution of land reform programmes. In this respect, FAO's plan to establish regional agrarian research and training institutes was of particular importance as was also, though on a more general level, the establishment of United Nations regional development planning institutes

^{2/} Progress in land reform: third report, prepared jointly by the secretariats of the United Nations, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the International Labour Organisation (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 63.IV.2).

in connexion with the regional economic commissions. The latter would have a central role in linking land reform measures with over-all national development plans. In particular, the relationship of land reform to industrial development measures needed to be taken into account by planners.

39. Members of the Commission were unanimous in emphasizing the importance of land reform for social development generally, and community development in particular. The problem of land tenure was particularly acute in many developing countries where agriculture was the livelihood of some 70 per cent or more of the population and generally accounted for 50 per cent or more of the national income, but where a few land holders still controlled the major portion of cultivable lands. In such cases, without major structural transformation, general economic and social progress was not possible. Land reform provided important incentives to development since it affected not only the productivity and income but also the status, well-being and civic attitudes of the individual and his willingness to join with others in community development projects and other co-operative endeavours. Land reform could in fact be a pre-condition of a successful community development programme, where existing land tenure arrangements virtually destroyed hope and incentives for the majority of the people. It was also in many countries an important consideration in any policy designed to stem the flood of population to urban centres in search of livelihood. On the other hand, the success of land reform programmes themselves often depended on the extent to which the people felt involved in the planning and administration of the programme, and in the development of community services. Furthermore, land reform was not merely a question of dividing land among the farmers, of consolidating fragmented holdings or effecting other tenancy reforms; the Government must also help farmers through credit facilities, co-operatives, sanitation and health centres, advice on methods of agriculture and modern techniques of food processing and other services, with an adequate staff of technical experts to administer those services. Land reform thus required a comprehensive approach, including the use of community development.

40. The Commission noted from the reports presented to it that land reform had not made equal progress everywhere. Ideas of what constituted land reform varied greatly from one country to another. The very diversity of ideas dictated extreme caution in advocating specific solutions and underscored the importance of research and evaluation. Some representatives of the Commission pointed out that the reports did not pay sufficient attention to the valuable experience of socialist countries in the field of land reform and community development. The Economic and Social Council had already taken steps to promote research and training in the field (resolution 887 (XXXIV)) but the Commission considered that it was now necessary to give greater attention to the social aspects of land reform. The Commission noted with satisfaction that the programme of work for 1963-1965 included plans to promote projects designed to demonstrate the importance of implementing land reform in conjunction with adequate measures of community development. The hope was expressed that the next report on this subject would constitute a practical compendium of experience gained and that it would include data essential for planning in the developing countries. One member was of the opinion that the report on progress in land reform did not contain sufficient statistical data and did not devote sufficient attention to the means of achieving democratic land reform, and in particular to co-operatives; he believed that the role of the State in land reform had also not come out sufficiently clearly.

41. The Commission heard statements by the representatives of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and of the World Veterans Federation.

42. Several members spoke on the importance of technical assistance in the field of land reform from the United Nations, the specialized agencies concerned and other competent bodies, taking full account of the need for flexibility in approach and co-ordination, including joint action by the organizations concerned, wherever feasible. Some members proposed that an international technical meeting be organized with participants from Asia, Africa and Latin America, under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council, to discuss problems and exchange information connected with land reform.

43. At its 367th meeting, the Commission considered a draft resolution on land reform submitted by the representatives of Finland, Iraq and the United Arab Republic (E/CN.5/L.281). On behalf of the sponsors, the representative of Finland revised operative paragraph 2 of the draft resolution, so that the words following "the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations" read as follows: "including the agrarian research and training institutes". Following explanations by the sponsors, the representative of the United States of America withdrew an informal suggestion to add the words "where the need exists" after the phrase "land reform programmes" in operative paragraph 1 (a). The Commission then unanimously adopted the draft resolution as amended. The text of the resolution reads as follows:

5 (XV). Land reform

The Social Commission,

Having considered the third progress report on land reform 3/ and the 1963 Report on the World Social Situation (E/CN.5/375 and Add.1 and 2),

Believing that land reform constitutes in many countries a paramount factor in economic and social development,

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

For the text of the draft resolution, see chapter VII, draft resolution IV.]

Report of the ad hoc Group of Experts on Community Development and evaluation of the technical co-operation programme in the field of community development

44. The representative of the Secretary-General introduced the general discussion of sub-items 4 (b) and 4 (c) with a brief review of the growth of the concept of community development since the time the Social Commission had first used the term in the early 1950's. She pointed out that the idea of community development had spread tremendously in the intervening period and that substantial national experience had been accumulated, particularly in Asia, Africa and Latin

3/ Ibid.

America. Although there had been no major revision of the definition formulated by common agreement among the United Nations agencies in 1956, there had been a very considerable change in general United Nations policies and priorities, as illustrated in the growth of interest in national development planning. This led to the decision taken by the Commission to convene an expert group to reappraise the significance of the idea of community development, and to reassess United Nations activities in this field.

45. The Commission expressed its appreciation of the report of the ad hoc Group of Experts on Community Development and commended it to Governments for their serious study. The Commission also noted with interest the findings of the evaluation report on technical assistance in this field prepared by the Secretary-General.

46. It was considered that the two reports complemented each other and presented a general picture of the achievement, potentialities and problems of community development. While the conclusions reached by the ad hoc Group of Experts were general in nature, as they had to be under the group's terms of reference and in view of the time at its disposal, the report included certain basic criteria for the establishment of successful community development programmes. Some of the elements in those criteria were familiar, while others had been isolated for the first time, and an attempt had been made to correlate them in a manner which would provide a viable working programme. Nevertheless, some members of the Commission expressed disappointment that the report of the group and the evaluation report did not contain more hard facts and lessons learned, to help guide the United Nations Development Decade. In this connexion, one member suggested that an outside consultant be appointed to evaluate the successes and failures of United Nations technical assistance programmes in community development, including analysis of the technical preparation and experience of United Nations advisers serving in the field.

47. The Commission welcomed the view expressed in the report of the group that community development is an important part of national planning. Thus it is neither concerned exclusively with the small community nor is it a mere instrument of centrally inspired economic development.

48. Members were convinced that community development had a major role to play in national planning and in fact that, without the application of community development methods and techniques which aimed actively at involving the people in schemes designed for their own betterment, planning whether in the short or long-term could produce no real progress in human happiness and betterment.

49. The Commission endorsed in particular the observation made in the report that it was important to enlist the support of the people, regardless of the level of economic and social development the country concerned might have achieved, and also endorsed the statement that community development should facilitate a creative merging of locally expressed needs with national goals.

50. Some members cautioned against the very real danger in too close an association between community development and national plans which were required to conform to a schedule. By its very nature, community development must

advance at its own pace, according to the capabilities and potentialities of the people themselves. Community development cannot be made to happen at a given moment, neither can it observe the rigid limits of a development programme based on budgetary provisions and time schedules. Some Governments had in the past tended to look upon community development as the main avenue to increased agricultural production and subsequent rural betterment. This use of the term was misleading and confused community development with over-all rural development or, in other words, the means with the ends. Another danger inherent in the national planning role was the political use that could be made of community development. Community development was, indeed, of great political value but lost both its value and its purpose if exploited for purely political ends.

51. Some members, while endorsing community development as a valuable instrument of economic and social development, pointed out that success depended on the right balance between governmental and popular effort. The process of development was too slow and wasteful of human energies when reliance was placed primarily on people's voluntary efforts. The rapid changes taking place in the world of today left no time for long drawn-out processes of adaptation. At the same time, it was pointed out that haste in any long range planning was not advisable. Community development was therefore faced with the difficult task of accomplishing in a relatively short period the changes necessary for a responsible role of people and government in a joint effort in development.

52. Both the report of the ad hoc Group of Experts and the report by the Secretary-General referred to the need to consider whether some of the problems of urban areas could be dealt with through the application of community development measures. The Commission regarded this as an important and urgent question, which there had been a tendency to ignore because of the predominantly agricultural economy of most developing countries. The building of informed and self-reliant communities, whether rural or urban, was essentially a function of community development.

53. The need to provide facilities and amenities to enable the new townsman to adjust himself to a new set of values was one of the major problems of urbanization. While urban community development was still at the experimental stage, experience from the field demonstrated that it was possible to adapt methods and techniques used in rural areas to the changing conditions of the towns. If the attempt to build a sense of community in urban areas was to succeed, it was essential to use community development techniques.

54. The Commission strongly endorsed the recommendation in the report of the ad hoc Group of Experts and in the Secretary-General's report on the training of personnel for community development work at all levels. It was felt that, since community development was a new approach to rural development and was needed in some countries, new or modified administrative machinery and training were the keys to co-ordinated action in community development. Members were therefore of the opinion that the Commission should request the Economic and Social Council to increase the number of fellowships and strengthen other training programmes for community development.

55. The Commission noted with satisfaction that the United Nations had appointed a senior officer to the staff of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East

with responsibility for advising Governments in the region on training programmes. In addition to the organization of training programmes, it was pointed out that much more research was needed regarding the content of such training and on the question of how and by whom it should be given.

56. There was also need for follow-through on training, including the training of volunteer and community leaders and study-tours for counterparts and other senior host country personnel responsible for carrying forward the programme after the experts left. Unless such provision was made, there would be serious reservations regarding the long-term value of technical assistance in community development.

57. One member made special reference to the valuable help given by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to the extension of university-type training courses in social studies, including community development in some parts of Africa. These courses would enable Governments to obtain basic training for their middle and higher grade workers and would also be of great value to voluntary organizations.

58. Several members of the Commission spoke on the importance of the role of women in community development. It was pointed out that women were often the initiators of social action. The attention given by the expert group to this question was therefore welcomed. Reference was made to the importance of the role of local leaders and youth in helping to bring about necessary changes in attitudes and community life.

59. The Commission considered that an important suggestion emerging from the expert group's report was that community development should increasingly become the responsibility of local government. It recognized, however, the need for caution in countries where institutionalized local government was of comparatively recent origin and where the machinery required to perform a number of services was still being developed. Community development had an important part to play in helping to build the machinery which should ultimately be operated by local authorities. It would, however, be difficult, if not impossible, to make community development the primary responsibility of local government where local government was in its initial stages. At the same time, community development by its very nature must work in close co-operation both with the traditional social structure and with more modern forms of local government. It could help to ease the transition between traditional law and customs and the introduction of the more complex organization required to meet changing social and political situations.

60. The Secretary-General's report, which gave an analysis of the community development work being done by the United Nations, rightly pointed out that social programmes affecting individuals and communities did not lend themselves readily to statistical evaluation. Among the most important points brought out in the report were those relating to the use of experts on community development assignments. Members fully endorsed the statement that, wherever assistance had been continuing and comprehensive, its contribution had been more positive, and that shorter missions did not seem to produce lasting results (see E/CN.5/373, para. 28). It was felt that one-year assignments for technical assistance experts were far too short for effective work. There

was also general agreement that future assistance should concentrate on fewer projects and that the inter-disciplinary team approach should be emphasized. The Commission recognized that, while there could be no fixed pattern for community development applicable to all countries, there were common elements in policy and organization, and it would, therefore, be of interest if a series of case studies in the organization and administration of community development could be made for purposes of comparison. One member suggested that, since the level of development of the under-developed countries was not uniform, it might be useful in the future to study the experience of certain developing countries having relatively advanced technical services, local government institutions or general levels of education.

61. Several members emphasized the importance of national counterparts to technical assistance experts, since the success of technical assistance advisory services lay in having put into motion programmes which can be sustained and carried forward by national officials themselves.

62. Some members expressed disappointment that the evaluation report did not bring out sufficiently the practical results achieved at the people's level and the degree of effectiveness of the approaches utilized. Concern was also expressed over some instances of lack of co-operation, and sometimes even of communication, between experts of the various international agencies. It was urged that steps be taken by the United Nations and the agencies concerned to improve such situations.

63. At its 367th meeting, the Commission considered a draft resolution (E/CN.5/L.282) submitted by the representatives of Canada, the Federation of Malaya, France, Tunisia and Uruguay. The sponsors of the draft resolution accepted an oral amendment made by the representative of the United Kingdom to add the words "within the totals at their disposal" to operative paragraph 3, following the phrase "the possibility of appropriating additional resources". The representative of the United Arab Republic, in a statement made in explanation of vote, expressed regret that resources for programmes in this field were so limited and felt that higher priority could in future be given to such projects. The Commission then unanimously adopted the draft resolution, as amended. The text of the resolution reads as follows:

6 (XV). Community development in the United Nations
development decade

The Social Commission,

Having considered the report (E/CN.5/379 and Corr.1) of the ad hoc Group of Experts on Community Development, established under Economic and Social Council resolution 830 F (XXXII) at the recommendation of the Social Commission,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the evaluation of United Nations technical assistance activities in the field of rural community development, (E/CN.5/373)

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

/For the text of the draft resolution, see chapter VII, draft resolution V./

IV. HOUSING, BUILDING AND PLANNING

64. The Social Commission considered item 5 of its agenda at its 353rd to 356th and 360th to 362nd meetings. It had before it the report of the first session of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning (E/3719/Rev.1), which had been established pursuant to resolution 903 C (XXXIV) of the Economic and Social Council and resolution 1772 (XVII) of the General Assembly to deal with housing and related community facilities and physical planning and to provide stronger and more specialized leadership in this area. The Commission also had before it a note by the Secretary-General (E/CN.5/376) which summarized the Committee's recommendations and invited the Commission to review them in the light of its general lines of policy.

65. The representative of the Secretary-General stated that the Committee's proceedings had revealed unanimous appreciation of, and a positive approach to, the manifold and serious problems of housing, building and physical planning and had led to a number of significant recommendations to the Economic and Social Council. In an outline of the scope and trends of the Committee's discussions and of the main issues which had emerged, she referred to the role and contribution of housing, building and physical planning within the framework of the United Nations Development Decade; to research, exchange of experience, transmission of knowledge, training and education, including proposals for establishing national, regional and international centres devoted to these activities; to financing of housing and community improvement from domestic as well as external sources; to the United Nations programme of pilot projects in housing, building and environmental planning; and to co-ordination and more effective organization of international assistance in this area to the developing countries.

66. Noting that the Committee had considered, inter alia, the possible need for establishing under the auspices of the United Nations an international documentation centre for housing, building and physical planning and had recommended that the Secretary-General explore the necessity, feasibility and alternative possibilities of establishing such a centre, she recalled that the former United Nations Reference Centre for Housing and Town and Country Planning had been discontinued in 1955 following a secretariat reorganization survey and the higher priority then given to operational tasks. She expressed the view, therefore, that the recommendation of the Committee needed to be examined with great care.

67. The representative of the Secretary-General emphasized the following three aspects which would require thoughtful consideration by the Commission: (a) the extent to which the new Committee had carried forward the Commission's basic policies pertaining to the extension of housing for low-income groups; (b) the extent to which the social factors of housing had been taken into account by the Committee; and (c) the manner in which the social welfare aspects of housing should be dealt with in the future. She believed that the work programmes of the Commission and of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning ought to give increasing attention to social problems observed not only in existing housing but

inherent equally in the implementation of housing programmes. Investigations along these lines had been included among the recommendations of a group of experts on housing management and tenant education which had met recently in New Zealand under the auspices of the United Nations. In her opinion, the group's topics for discussion represented an important but hitherto neglected subject of international activity which deserved greater attention by the Commission.

68. In the ensuing debate, the Commission noted that the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning had dramatically highlighted the enormous extent of the housing problem in estimating that the world must build as much in the next forty years as it had built in the past 6,000 years. During the United Nations Development Decade alone there appeared to be a need for the construction of some 20 million dwellings in the developing areas alone. One member expressed some reservations about the immensity of these projections and questioned the minimum standards on which the Committee had based its "terrifying and depressing" assumptions. As far as he was aware, while several attempts had been made in the past to define minimum housing standards on a broader than national scale, no acceptable definition had yet been found since such standards varied from one country or region to another. The Secretariat responded that work thus far done by the Bureau of Social Affairs, regional economic commissions and the WHO indicated that global standards were not feasible except in the area of public health, particularly in water supply and sewerage. The estimates made of existing housing deficiencies were, in fact, based on national estimates of substandard housing. The full study on which these estimates were based is being circulated shortly to all Member States, so that Governments will have an opportunity to review the figures.

69. The Commission agreed that the current housing situation had not only continued to deteriorate in many countries, particularly in the developing countries, but had become graver than ever before and its solution represented a task of "Himalayan" proportions. The shanty towns, the slums and other blighted areas in many cities throughout the world were an affront to the conscience of mankind. Yet they were, as a rule, the only available accommodation for untold numbers of people, and it was evident that they would spread more rapidly because of the steadily accelerating rate of urbanization and population growth. In the opinion of one member, this situation called for the strongest recommendations from the Social Commission in view of the economic resources that would be required to provide everyone with at least a minimum of adequate shelter. Another member pointed out that determined current efforts to alleviate urban housing shortages had, in a number of cases, produced the paradoxical effect of creating even worse deficits than before, because the improvements made had attracted additional immigrants to the cities with the consequent demand for a still greater number of dwelling units.

70. In their comments on the worsening urban situation, several members referred to figures cited in the Committee's report which indicated that the expected total population increase during the present decade alone might amount to 30 per cent in Asia and Africa and to over 30 per cent in Latin America. This underlined the timeliness of the Commission's proposal at its fourteenth session

to establish a Committee to deal with existing as well as new challenges in this field. ^{4/}

71. The Commission expressed its general appreciation of the report on the Committee's first session and commended the Committee for its authoritative grasp of a most complex range of subjects. It was agreed that the report represented a competent initial guide to the future work of the Committee in that it had made a serious effort to focus attention on the most pressing problems before it. The Commission welcomed the emphasis that had been placed on the provision of low-cost housing to meet the needs of low-income families and expressed the hope that this principle would be pursued as vigorously in practice as it had been in theory. One member stressed in this connexion that the importance of good and pleasing design should not be forgotten.

72. The Commission was also encouraged by the importance which the Committee had attached to self-help methods in house building. In the experience of some members, there could be no doubt about the existence in developing countries of resources which, with appropriate institutional and administrative arrangements, could be channelled effectively into these countries' housing efforts. It was, therefore, suggested that the type and scope of such arrangements deserved further exploration.

73. In considering the Committee's over-all approach to the solution of housing, building and planning problems, some members observed that certain weaknesses existed in the report as a whole and in some of the conclusions reached in it. For instance, some conclusions were subject to generalizations and did not take sufficient account of different levels of development or of the different social and economic systems of the present-day world with regard to their effect on the problems under consideration. There was a need for a clearer distinction between conditions of climate and tradition and for a stronger recognition of the fact that, even with growing urbanization in progress everywhere, the majority of the people continued to live in the rural areas. Moreover, any attempt to find commonly applicable or unilateral solutions was bound to lead to the eventual creation of unsurmountable problems, since conditions in no one country were alike. Similarly, great care had to be taken in applying highly advanced criteria and habits, which had been evolved under entirely different systems of economic and industrial conditions, to the developing countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

74. Some members felt that a more complex approach was called for. In their opinion, any attempt at finding a solution should start out with the formulation of more systematic national housing, building and planning policies based on each country's technical, social, economic, health, cultural and other requirements. The implementation of such policies should be the concern of national agencies equipped with the necessary inter-disciplinary grasp of all the component elements involved. Furthermore, national housing, building and planning policies needed to be determined within the setting not only of over-all national economic development plans but also of integrated plans for industrialization and agrarian reform as a means to counteract urbanization trends. But the Commission noted at the same time

^{4/} See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 12, chapter X, draft resolution III.

that the realization of efforts in these directions at the national level depended in large measure on the international problem represented by the declining prices of the commodities exported by the developing countries.

75. Some members, while agreeing that house building should form an integral part of a country's over-all economic planning policy, pointed out that housing deficits could be overcome only if they were the sole responsibility of the State. In their opinion, house building represented such an enormous drain on a country's resources that it could not be handled successfully otherwise. Moreover, it needed the support of a highly developed and fully mechanized building industry to accelerate the production of dwelling units and thus catch up with demand. In the view of one member, there was the additional need for connecting the solution of housing and urban development problems with the development of employment policies.

76. Many members commented upon the Committee's approach to the social implications of its field of competence. It was observed that the Committee's report, while it disclosed awareness of the interrelation of social and economic problems and did not lose sight of the human factor in its concern with technical and financial aspects, could have given greater emphasis to the utilization of social techniques available for the improvement of housing conditions. Such techniques included, for instance, the contributions which social workers, community development personnel and others trained in human motivation could make to bring about a greater participation by people in self-help and mutual aid efforts applied to house building. In the opinion of one member, the ILO recommendation on workers' housing ^{5/} could serve as a useful guide to the Committee in its future consideration of social factors. Others believed that the solution of housing and urbanization problems, while essential for effective economic progress in the developing countries, was essentially a human problem, as was demonstrated by the misery, poverty and overcrowding of so many urban areas. Some members also stressed the importance of community facilities within this context and noted that a more strategic location of such facilities would not only benefit local residents but might also serve to counteract undesirable urbanization trends.

77. It was the consensus of the Commission that social scientists be included among the members of the Committee in order that the social implications of housing, building and physical planning might be dealt with more fully and in the sense in which they were understood by the Commission. The opinion was also expressed that the Commission should not abdicate its right and duty to review housing problems. It should, moreover, endeavour to give the Committee as much guidance as possible and to set the Committee's findings within a broader social context. In view of the fact that the Committee's responsibilities covered the total range of housing, building and planning problems, it was the more important that the Commission in its consideration of the Committee's reports should make certain that proper regard was given to the social element.

78. The Commission expressed general satisfaction with the long-term approach which the Committee had applied to its initial examination of the problems before it. It was, however, necessary to realize that the subject range was so broad

^{5/} International Labour Organisation, Official Bulletin, Vol. XLIV, 1961, No. 1, recommendation 115.

that the most urgent needs might not be met at the proper time and that very substantial results could not be achieved during the United Nations Development Decade if all aspects were treated simultaneously. In the opinion of some members, it was important to reconcile long-term planning with urgent needs because a good plan could often be rendered obsolete by an emergency situation. It was, therefore, suggested that it might be useful if the Secretariat would draw up, before the second session of the Committee, a simple scale of priorities which would define concisely how United Nations resources might best be applied to meet the most urgent housing, building and planning needs of countries during the United Nations Development Decade. It would also be desirable if the Secretariat would prepare, as soon as possible, an equally concise statement of basic long-term planning principles in these fields to serve all Member States as a guide for action. Lastly, it would be useful if the Secretariat would develop a realistic plan for securing the best available information on low-cost housing and its use in different countries. In this connexion, attention should be given to the role of the regional economic commissions in providing assistance to Governments by means of consultation and documentation.

79. The Commission expressed general agreement with the draft resolutions approved by the Committee. One member observed in this connexion that the Committee had perhaps laid too much stress on housing to the detriment of building and physical planning and too little on the problems of rural areas. With regard to draft resolution I, for action in housing, building and planning during the United Nations Development Decade, the Commission gave strong support to the proposals for the development of the building and building materials industry; the formulation of policies for land tenure and land use; the mobilization of savings for house construction and the encouragement and organization of private contributions to house building in the form of labour. In regard to international financing, which was dealt with in draft resolutions I and V of the Committee, the Commission observed that this complex subject called for detailed exploration. But there was general agreement with the Committee's view that Governments should allot adequate funds in their budgets to meet housing requirements and that external resources be used primarily as a supplementary means to stimulate house building and as part of national housing programmes which should be so planned as to be beneficial to the masses of the people. The financing of housing was mainly a domestic concern and should rely on a country's own material and human resources. Within this context, some members referred to the possible social and economic consequences of eventual disarmament and suggested that funds that became available as a result of disarmament should be channelled with priority to meet housing and urban development requirements and to finance the development of building materials industries. There was a need to prepare for the advent of such consequences at this stage. The hope was also expressed that the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund would consider including housing in their loan policies as a means to decrease deficits in this area.

80. Draft resolution II concerning the promotion of regional centres for research and training and the exchange and dissemination of experience and information received strong support from the Commission and some members felt that this was a subject to which high priority should be given. The representative of the United Arab Republic informed the Commission that his Government would be prepared to provide host facilities for establishing a

regional urbanization centre in Cairo to serve Arab countries. One member stressed the need to guard against duplication of work in regional centres which were dealing with similar technical and other matters and recommended that particular attention be given to proper co-ordination among different centres. Another member suggested that consideration be given to apply other than merely regional criteria in the establishment of such centres. There was a case, in his opinion, to take similarity of means of production into account also; this might lead to the creation of "trans-national" or "trans-continental" centres in addition to regional ones.

81. The Commission's views on the Committee's draft resolution III concerning the establishment of an international centre for documentation in housing, building and physical planning were divided. Some members believed that the proposal should be more fully explored, because the establishment of such a centre implied the creation of elaborate machinery that was costly both in staff and money. Other members supported the proposal as a valuable source and channel for information on a world-wide basis which could draw upon and draw together similar national and regional institutions. One member suggested that the creation of the centre should first be studied in the light of the usefulness and experience of the former United Nations Reference Centre for Housing and Town and Country Planning. All members, however, were agreed that this was a valuable proposal, the priority of which should be subjected to further study.

82. The Commission fully agreed with the Committee's draft resolution IV on the planning and implementation of pilot projects in housing, building and planning. In the opinion of the Commission such projects represented very useful devices to test the feasibility of new techniques. It was, however, stressed that care should be taken to adapt pilot projects as far as possible to local conditions and traditions and not to introduce methods which might for a long time be unattainable in the country concerned. Moreover, it was important that pilot projects be so designed that they could serve local authorities as a guide or model to their own work and also as an incentive.

83. In the opinion of all members, the Committee's draft resolutions VI and VII on training and education in housing, building and planning deserved special emphasis. One member pointed out, however, that care had to be taken to avoid assumptions with respect to training at all levels of proficiency. In many developing countries there was such a backlog in basic and higher education that it was necessary to take the retarding effect of this situation fully into consideration. Another member underlined the great need for training physical planners. It was also pointed out that in countries where manpower was largely unskilled, special emphasis should be given to train skilled workers.

84. In considering the Committee's draft resolution VIII on the co-ordination and organization of existing and increased international assistance to housing, building and planning, the Commission gave its full support to the need for strengthening the staff working in these fields at United Nations Headquarters and at the secretariats of the regional economic commissions. It was observed that this would bring about a more rapid development of United Nations activities in this area, which represented such a broad and specialized field of social policy that it needed the addition of specially trained personnel. The Commission was also in favour of the increasing role of the regional economic commissions as an important means to further efforts directed towards more effective

organization and co-ordination of all international programmes in housing, building and physical planning.

85. The representative of the ILO observed that his organization's contribution to housing, building and planning was perhaps not adequately reflected in the report of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning. He pointed out in this connexion that more than 50 per cent of ILO's technical assistance activities undertaken within its regular budget as well as under the auspices of the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance were concerned with vocational training and the organization of employment. Much of that work related to the house building industry. He wished to assure both the Commission and the representative of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions that ILO would continue to give the highest possible priority to housing questions despite its limited financial resources, because the organization recognized the great needs in this area.

86. The representative of the FAO stated that his organization, which was charged under its constitution with improving the level of living of rural people, recognized the important role of adequate housing within this context. He wished, however, to point out that FAO could not assume a major responsibility in the housing field, nor was the organization of the opinion that higher levels of living should be attained by rural people only. But there were two specific areas of FAO activity which could contribute to improve housing conditions, namely, its work connected with the development of forest industries and that dealing with home economics. The first included such aspects as processing of wood into products suitable for the building industry and the treatment of bamboo and of secondary species of timber for more durable application in house building. With regard to home economics, FAO believed that this discipline could have a significant effect on the design and furnishing of dwellings. Home economists, in the course of their work with families, became aware of existing housing problems and of their influence on general well-being. They could thus be of great assistance in advising on the planning of new homes, the improvement of existing ones and on proper care and maintenance of different types of housing. In addition, home economists could bring about a better understanding of as yet unfamiliar types of design and construction. FAO felt that the needs of families, and especially of home makers, should be taken fully into account in the planning and design of dwellings and that that could best be done by associating such planning and design with the discipline of home economics.

87. The Commission heard a statement by the representative of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

88. At its 361st meeting, the Commission considered a revised draft resolution (E/CN.5/L.276/Rev.1) sponsored by the representatives of Finland and of the United Kingdom. Following oral amendments proposed by the representatives of Tunisia and of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the sponsors introduced a second revision of the joint draft resolution (E/CN.5/L.276/Rev.2).

89. At its 362nd meeting, the Commission unanimously adopted the second revision of the joint draft resolution. The text of the resolution reads as follows:

7 (XV). Housing, building and planning

The Social Commission,

Having considered the report of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning (E/3719/Rev.1),

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

For the text of the draft resolution, see chapter VII, draft resolution VI.

V. PROGRESS MADE BY THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE SOCIAL FIELD
DURING THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY 1961-31 DECEMBER 1962, AND
PROPOSALS FOR THE PROGRAMME OF WORK FOR 1963-1965

90. The Social Commission considered item 6 of its agenda at its 363rd to 369th meetings. The Commission had before it a report by the Secretary-General on the progress made by the United Nations in the social field during the period 1 January 1961-31 December 1962 and proposals for the programme of work 1963-1965 (E/CN.5/377), an analysis of the comments received from Governments on the report on the organization and administration of social services (E/CN.5/374), notes by the Secretary-General on the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (E/CN.5/381 and E/CN.5/L.279 and Corr.1), a note by the Secretary-General on the publications programme of the Bureau of Social Affairs (E/CN.5/370), and a statement submitted by a group of non-governmental organizations (E/CN.5/NGO/81).

91. The representative of the Secretary-General, speaking on item 6 of the agenda, recalled that the Social Commission had covered United Nations activities relating to these items in its earlier discussions of items 3, 4 and 5. She wished at this point to review with the Commission the basic direction of United Nations activities in the social field, emphasizing work in the field of balanced economic and social development, development planning and the mobilization of human resources. There remained to be considered, however, other aspects of the work programme which were of special significance and which had not been covered in connexion with the Commission's consideration of the agenda items already discussed.

92. It was necessary to consider the proposals of the Economic and Social Council for an integrated programme and budget. Resolution 936 (XXXV) resulted from the Council's review of the number and timing of meetings and the need to eliminate or reduce their number; it had recommended, in this connexion, that the Social Commission should not meet in 1964. Thus the Commission would have to express itself on this point. She asked the Commission to consider the work programme in the light of priorities and available resources and the suitability of the programme for United Nations action. Wherever necessary any new proposals for action should either be combined with existing ones or should replace them. The Secretariat would be unable to accept additional projects without some adjustment in available resources or revision of priorities.

93. The representative of the Secretary-General drew the attention of the Commission to the efforts made by the Bureau of Social Affairs in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 1272 (XIII) on limitation of documentation. The publications programme of the Bureau of Social Affairs was also before the Commission. A proposal had been made to merge three recurring publications into a single International Social Development Review. The United Nations Publications Board had reviewed the proposal and had given it its complete approval. The Committee on Housing, Building and Planning had not disapproved of the suggestion and the Population Commission had approved the merger. No proposal regarding the merger of the International Review of Criminal Policy had been made since it was authorized by a special resolution of the General Assembly and there would soon be

an evaluation of the special arrangements made in 1961 for carrying forward the social defence programme. Any new proposals would accordingly be made following the Commission's consideration of this evaluation. There was a proposal to issue this review on an experimental basis in separate language editions. Any savings resulting from the first suggestion would be practically offset by the cost of the latter.

94. As regards decentralization of activities, the representative of the Secretary-General indicated that steady progress had been made in this area and the establishment of social affairs units at the regional economic commissions had been effective in influencing social action in the field. The regional economic commissions had been given responsibility for planning and implementing operational projects under the programmes of technical co-operation and as their staffs acquired greater experience and covered a wider range of technical fields they could assume even greater responsibilities for this aspect of the United Nations activities.

95. The representative of the Secretary-General noted that there were no specific items on social services and social defence on the agenda of the Commission for the fifteenth session. However, the report on the progress of work and the proposals for the work programme for 1963-1965 indicated what had been accomplished and what was planned for the two years immediately ahead.

96. In the field of social services, strong emphasis had been placed on the administration and training of social welfare personnel, on family and child welfare, and on the rehabilitation of the handicapped as well as on the integration of these services with broader programmes in urban and rural development. These aspects had grown because of the added resources being made available by UNICEF for operational programmes for which the Bureau of Social Affairs provided technical support. The Commission had before it a separate paper on the subject of the organization and administration of social services indicating the comments of Governments on earlier proposals on this subject; the forthcoming report on allocations and social planning would have a special chapter on the planning of social services.

97. As regards social defence, there was a growing emphasis on the prevention of juvenile delinquency in the programme. Current work was being directed towards preparation for the Third Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders which would be held in Stockholm in 1965. There would also be a series of regional meetings where emphasis would be on the prevention of juvenile delinquency. The Commission's attention was also drawn to the Asia and Far East Institute on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders which had been organized with the co-operation of the Government of Japan and which was providing excellent training facilities for the countries of the region. It was hoped that additional regional training institutes would be established.

98. As regards technical assistance and other operational activities, the representative of the Secretary-General indicated that these were occupying a larger part of staff resources and were providing the link between research work and the practical application of the Social Commission's work programme. She provided the Commission with current figures concerning the extent of the programme under both the regular and Expanded Programmes of technical assistance and indicated that in all likelihood the programmes would be maintained at the

same level in 1964 as in 1963. She also called attention to that part of the progress report which dealt with proposals for the merging of the regular programme with the Expanded Programme and invited the members of the Commission to comment on this subject.

99. The representative of the Secretary-General reviewed the developments which had led to the generous offer of funds by the Government of the Netherlands to permit the establishment of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development. She also outlined the arrangements for the organization and composition of the board of the Institute. In describing the relationship between the Institute and the United Nations Secretariat, she indicated that it would not be an agency duplicating the work of the Bureau of Social Affairs; it would have a close relationship with the regional institutes for economic and social planning which were being established in Africa, Asia and Latin America, as well as with the specialized agencies and their research institutes. The United Nations Research Institute for Social Development was planned for three to five years only. It would take on forms of research which the United Nations could not assume, such as, for example, a world-wide survey of the effectiveness of various agents for social change. Also, its reports would not be the subject of debates in the Social Commission but its work on methodological problems would serve as a basis for analytical reports to be prepared by the Bureau of Social Affairs for the Commission. It would not become involved in policy matters but would concentrate on research.

100. The representative of UNICEF reviewed for the Commission recent developments in that agency's programme and indicated its plans for women and children in achieving the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade. UNICEF was prepared to provide, for each of the regional economic and social planning institutes, a staff member competent to instruct in social planning and to provide fellowships for participants from the social sector. She mentioned the increasing number of approved projects within fields of interest to the Bureau of Social Affairs, all of which had been developed with the assistance and approval of the Bureau. Of particular interest were increased aid to training and projects to assist youth groups not in school.

101. In the course of the general discussion of item 6 of the agenda, there were expressions of appreciation to the Government of the Netherlands for providing the financial resources permitting the establishment of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development. There were, however, some references to the problem created by the limited existence of the Institute and the possibility that some of its work might be left unfinished. An inquiry was made as to the reasons which had prompted the establishment of the Institute in Geneva. The representative of the Secretary-General indicated that Geneva had been chosen for practical reasons, namely the availability of facilities and its proximity to the specialized agencies and institutes.

102. Several representatives stressed the importance of the interdependence and interrelationship of the economic and social aspects of individual projects in the Commission's work programme and expressed the view that the work was being carried out along the lines which the Commission had laid down at earlier sessions. The integration of individual projects from separate fields of action into the wider context of national planning was mentioned as a primary task for the regional economic and social development institutes to consider. The opinion

was expressed that the Commission should concentrate on the consideration of fundamental social problems, such as land reform, social security, and planning for balanced economic and social development. Several members felt that it was very important to eliminate from the programme of work those projects which had limited applicability for the less developed countries, thereby permitting the Secretariat to concentrate on the more important problems, especially since the staff resources of the Secretariat were so limited. Those projects which were of a juridical or legal nature, particularly those falling within the field of social defence, were mentioned by two members, who felt that those might be referred to the Commission on Human Rights, which was composed of members with the specialized knowledge necessary for dealing with such questions. On the other hand, in response to a suggestion that the existing work-load might be reduced by limiting the number of seminars and meetings which were being organized, the point was made that they should not be reduced but that there should be a follow-up of the results of such meetings in order to determine whether the suggestions and recommendations were being carried out.

103. Several representatives stressed the importance of the contribution which the programmes of technical co-operation were making toward the social advancement of the developing countries, and support was given to the technical assistance programme as a whole. One member felt that the system of recruitment of advisers was unsatisfactory, indicating that a large number was selected from certain countries and very few from others. There was general support, also, for the maintenance of the programme of social welfare advisory services as a separate entity, due note being taken of the flexibility of funds appropriated for this programme [known was the regular programme (General Assembly resolution 418 (V))], as well as of the fact that there was no limitation on the amount of these funds which could be used for financing regional projects; under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, on the other hand, there were specific country target allocations and a 15 per cent limitation on the funds which might be used for financing regional projects. The representative of the Secretary-General, in drawing attention to the limited resources available for technical assistance activities, noted that some additional resources were available to Governments under the temporary World Food Programme, and that efforts would be made to establish additional projects to be financed by the Special Fund.

104. Special reference was made to the need for the Commission to establish priorities not only in the individual sectors of the programme of work for the next biennium but also for the programme as a whole. This would be in conformity with the wishes of the Economic and Social Council and it was the Commission's responsibility to develop some general criteria for the guidance of the Secretary-General in carrying forward the work programme. It was pointed out that the projects within the work programme should contribute to balanced economic and social development and to the mobilization of human resources. The Commission should consider which areas were particularly suitable for effective United Nations action. Frequently, a small investment of funds in a project in the social field could have important long-range results in the establishment of permanent services or institutions and be a lasting part of a country's development programme.

105. It was also pointed out that work in the social services field was being oriented toward national planning and urbanization and it was expected that the reappraisal of United Nations activities in this field would provide a

useful background to the Commission and to the Secretary-General in developing the future programme. It was felt that, in preparing the reappraisal, experts and fellowship holders should be requested to comment on their field experience in implementing the programme.

106. One member expressed regret that there had been no progress on several projects in the field of social services, for example, on the project of grants-in-aid for the promotion of social services programmes, and the hope was expressed that the decision to drop this project, as well as that to merge the International Social Service Review with the International Social Development Review might be deferred until the Commission's sixteenth session. It was felt desirable, also, to defer any changes in the social defence programme until the evaluation of the Commission's 1961 decisions concerning the organization of the Social Defence Unit were submitted to the Commission in 1964.

107. While regarding the theme of the 1965 Report on the World Social Situation as highly important and requiring the support of all available resources, one representative felt that it was very difficult to point out specific projects which could be removed from the work programme. It was suggested, however, that the highest priority should be given to the study of the relationship of community development to the economic aspects of development planning and land reform. Several members called attention to the new project on land-use control measures, noting that it would be undertaken in 1965 and was intended to assist the Governments of developing countries. It was hoped that the starting date of this project could be advanced and that it could be directed towards assisting developed countries as well since the problem had importance for them also.

108. One member considered that the work programme did not devote sufficient attention to population growth and its relation to other social problems, including the question of improvement of mother and child welfare through assistance to parents to enable them to determine the number and timing of births. Fundamental changes were taking place in the lives of women, setting up new requirements, such as for institutions for the day-care of children. There were acute social and health problems related to abortion. In view of the preventive health aspects and the role of maternal and child health centres, one member proposed that, at the next session of the Social Commission, consideration be given to the preparation of a report on this subject by the Bureau of Social Affairs and the WHO jointly.

109. Several members called attention to the need for the Social Commission to make a recommendation regarding its next session, particularly in view of the proposals made by the Secretary-General concerning meetings of functional commissions in 1964. It was pointed out that only two years ago the Commission had been authorized to hold annual sessions; and the arguments for yearly sessions were as cogent today as they were then. The work programme and the importance of the Social Commission's role in providing guidance in the social field required that it meet annually, and the hope was expressed that the Commission be authorized to meet in 1964 and that the session be held in Geneva, where it had not met since 1951.

110. In response to various points made during the discussion of the programme of work, the representative of the Secretary-General indicated that the United Nations was helping to train social planners through the organization of seminars

which were attended by individuals coming from ministries of planning as well as by some generalists. She also indicated that in the next Report on the World Social Situation having regional chapters, special chapters would be devoted to the social situation in the developed areas of North America and Europe. Preliminary findings from case studies on distribution of income now being carried out would be available for use in preparing the 1965 Report, dealing with "Motivation for Development", although research on this subject would not be completed by that time. On land-use control measures, the representative of the Secretary-General indicated that the Secretariat would try to find a project of lesser priority which might be deferred in order to undertake the land-use control measures study before 1965. As regards the suggestion to delay the elimination of certain projects and proposals in the social services field, she pointed out that, while a decision might be delayed, work would have to be deferred unless other projects could be assigned lower priority. She also felt that the proposal of two representatives, that those parts of the programme in the field of social defence which might be regarded as having legal or juridical aspects, should be transferred to the Commission on Human Rights, might be considered by the Secretary-General in connexion with the study now under way on the organization of the social defence programme. The Commission would have before it the results of this study at its next session.

111. The Social Commission, at its 368th meeting, considered the draft resolution on social welfare and the United Nations Development Decade (E/CN.5/L.273) which had been submitted by the representatives of Canada, the United States and Yugoslavia. A statement on the financial implications of the draft resolution (E/CN.5/L.273/Add.1) was also before the Commission. Originally submitted in connexion with the Commission's consideration of item 3 of its agenda, the Commission decided that this draft resolution be discussed in connexion with item 6 of its agenda. The representative of Canada introduced the draft resolution and made an oral revision on behalf of the sponsors. Oral amendments were proposed by the representatives of France and Israel and suggestions were also made by the representative of the ILO.

112. Following a proposal made at the 368th meeting, the co-sponsors of the draft resolution met and reconsidered its provisions in the light of the comments made by various members of the Commission. The representative of the United States of America reported to the 369th meeting that the co-sponsors had met and that they had accepted all of the changes which the representative of the ILO had suggested in order to make the draft resolution acceptable to his agency; they had redrafted the section dealing with members in order to clarify the procedure for designating the members of the ad hoc working group. They could not, however, accept the idea of having the group meet at the same time as the Social Commission itself. The representative of the United States then presented the amendments to the text orally.

113. A revised draft resolution on social welfare and the United Nations Development Decade (E/CN.5/L.273/Rev.1) was submitted to the Commission at its 370th meeting. The representative of the United Kingdom proposed an amendment to the first operative paragraph so that it would read as follows:

1. Invites States Members, current and newly elected, of the Social Commission to add, if necessary, and in consultation with the Secretary-General, by 1 November 1963, to their representatives to

the Social Commission, experts in international and national social welfare programmes to serve on an ad hoc working group on social welfare to meet immediately prior to the sixteenth session of the Social Commission;".

114. The co-sponsors accepted the amendment and after one delegation had explained its reasons for not being able to vote for the draft resolution, the latter, as amended, was adopted by 17 votes to none, with 2 abstentions. The text of the resolution reads as follows:

8 (XV). Social welfare and the United Nations Development Decade

The Social Commission,

Having reviewed the 1963 Report on the World Social Situation (E/CN.5/375 and Add.1 and 2) and noting the significant role of social service and social security in economic and social development,

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

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

115. At its 368th meeting, the Commission considered a draft resolution on advisory social welfare services (E/CN.5/L.278) which was submitted by the representatives of Ecuador and Uruguay. In introducing the draft resolution, the representative of Ecuador noted that it was intended to indicate the desire of less developed countries to receive technical assistance and to reaffirm the Commission's view that social welfare services will assist in achieving social and economic progress; he made several oral revisions on behalf of the sponsors. The sponsors accepted several oral amendments made by the representatives of the United Kingdom, the United States and Yugoslavia. The Commission unanimously adopted the draft resolution, as amended. The text of the resolution reads as follows:

9 (XV). Advisory social welfare services

The Social Commission,

Bearing in mind the fact that it is called upon to report to the Economic and Social Council on the question whether the advisory social welfare services are adequate to meet the requests of Member States wishing to obtain assistance in the social field,

Having examined the report by the Secretary-General on progress made by the United Nations in the social field during the period 1 January 1961-31 December 1962, and proposals for the programme of work for 1963-1965 (E/CN.5/377), concerning recent developments in technical assistance, and the report of the ad hoc group of experts on community development,

Reaffirms its view that the advisory social welfare services are an instrument for putting its social policy into effect and achieving its social objectives by providing the essential services which the Governments of Member States need in order to plan and prepare their social programmes and to encourage balanced economic and social development.

Notes with approval the growing co-operation between the advisory services and UNICEF in order to meet the requests of Governments wishing to strengthen their social programmes,

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

/For the text of the draft resolution, see chapter VII, draft resolution VIII./

116. At its 368th meeting, the Commission considered a draft resolution (E/CN.5/L.280/Rev.1) submitted by the representatives of France and Uruguay dealing with the place of meeting of the Commission's sixteenth session. There was general support for the proposal that the Commission should continue to hold annual sessions and should hold its sixteenth session in Geneva. It was indicated that, should this not be possible, efforts should be made to explore the possibility of alternative sites. The representatives of Brazil and of the United Kingdom, while appreciating the interest of the sponsors, indicated that they would abstain in the vote, primarily because of the continuing heavy pressure of work resulting from the increasing number and frequency of meetings. It was also felt that the advice and recommendations of the Economic and Social Council were important considerations. In no instance, however, was their vote to be considered as lack of support for the Commission and its important work.

117. In response to a request made by the representative of Brazil for separate votes on the operative paragraphs of the draft resolution, the Commission voted separately on each of the operative paragraphs. Paragraph 1 was adopted by 18 votes to none, with 2 abstentions; paragraph 2 was adopted by 17 votes to 1, with 2 abstentions; and paragraph 3 was adopted by 17 votes to none, with 3 abstentions. The Commission then adopted the draft resolution as a whole by 17 votes to none, with 3 abstentions. The text of the resolution reads as follows:

10 (XV). Place of meeting of the sixteenth session of the Social Commission

The Social Commission,

Having taken note of Economic and Social Council resolution 936 (XXXV) on integrated programme and budget policy and of the proposals of the Secretary-General concerning the frequency of meetings of the Council and the functional commissions, contained in his report, 6/

Being fully aware of the considerations which prompted the Council to adopt resolution 936 (XXXV),

Having reviewed its work programme for the biennium 1963-1965,

1. Reaffirms to the Economic and Social Council its desire to continue to hold annual sessions;

6/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 17, document E/3741.

2. Recommends to the Economic and Social Council that it should be authorized to hold its sixteenth session at Geneva;

3. Proposes, should it not be possible for the Commission to meet at Geneva in 1964, that the Secretary-General should explore the possibility of alternative sites, in particular by approaching Governments which might be willing to extend host facilities to the Social Commission for its sixteenth session.

United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

118. The Social Commission undertook, at its 368th and 369th meetings, the nomination and election of five members of the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development. In a note on the Institute (E/CN.5/381), the Secretary-General had suggested that the Institute be under the supervision of a Board, which would report to the Social Commission and have the following functions: (a) to lay down general rules governing the action of the Institute in matters entrusted to it; (b) to review and approve work programmes and the relevant budgets; and (c) to submit to the Social Commission, each year, a progress report on the work of the Institute. The Secretary-General had also suggested that the Board's membership include five members nominated by the Social Commission, and confirmed by the Economic and Social Council, and that two of these members might be members or past members of the Social Commission, while the other three would be distinguished scholars chosen from outside the international organizations.

119. At the request of the Commission, the Secretariat submitted a list of names of possible candidates (E/CN.5/L.279 and Corr.1); this request had been interpreted as being for a list of persons outside the Social Commission, since the qualifications of members were already available to all members of the Commission.

120. Having accepted the list of candidates, the Commission first proceeded to elect the three members from outside the Commission. Following a vote by secret ballot, Mr. Hamid Amar (United Arab Republic) and Mr. Jerzy Wiszniewski (Poland) were elected to the Board by 16 and 13 votes respectively. Votes were also cast for Mr. Widjojo Nitisastra (Indonesia)(7 votes), Mr. Hla Myint (Burma)(7 votes), Mr. Gonzalo Aguirre Beltrán (Mexico)(6 votes), Mr. Kamal Kurdas (Turkey)(6 votes), and Mr. W. Arthur Lewis (West Indies)(5 votes). A restricted ballot between Messrs. Nitisastra and Myint resulted in a tie; as the result of a second restricted ballot, Mr. Widjojo Nitisastra (Indonesia) was elected as the third member.

121. The Social Commission then proceeded to the nomination of present or past members of the Commission to fill the remaining two seats on the Board. The representatives of Uruguay, the United Arab Republic and the Sudan nominated Mr. C. Vianna Moog (Brazil), Mr. Heikki Waris (Finland) and Mr. Joseph Willard (Canada), respectively. The representative of the United Kingdom seconded the nomination of Mr. Waris and the representative of Ecuador seconded the nominations of Mr. Willard and Mr. Moog. Following a vote by secret ballot, Mr. Moog and Mr. Waris were elected to the Board, each having received 13 votes. Twelve votes were cast for Mr. Willard and three votes for Mr. Henry Hauck who had indicated that he was not continuing his candidacy.

VI. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

122. At its 369th meeting, the Social Commission unanimously adopted the text of the report of its fifteenth session to the Economic and Social Council (E/CN.5/L.275 and Add.1-5 as amended).

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

I

Report of the Social Commission

The Economic and Social Council,

Takes note of the report of the Social Commission (fifteenth session),^{7/} and endorses the work programme and priorities contained therein.

II

Social development in the regional economic commissions^{8/}

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 830 H (XXXII) of 2 August 1961 concerning balanced and co-ordinated economic and social development, and General Assembly resolution 1518 (XV) of 15 December 1960 on decentralization of the United Nations economic and social activities and strengthening of the regional economic commissions,

Noting with satisfaction that the Economic Commission for Africa, the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, and the Economic Commission for Latin America continue to give attention to the interrelationships between social and economic development,

Believing that there is a need for further improvement in these interrelationships between the social and economic programmes of the regional economic commissions,

1. Urges these commissions to pay special attention to arranging for simultaneous participation of both social and economic experts in development project planning and execution;

2. Recommends that these commissions develop priorities in preparing their work programmes, so as to encourage in their respective regions the inclusion of social and economic projects that contribute to economic development, immediate social objectives, and fundamental social institutional changes;

^{7/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 12.

^{8/} See para. 29 above.

3. Recommends further that these commissions draw conclusions with regard to their respective regional chapters in the 1963 Report on the World Social Situation (E/CN.5/375 and Add.1 and 2) and make all necessary provision for effectively discharging their responsibilities in the social field together with their economic priorities.

III

Planning for balanced economic and social development^{9/}

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 903 B (XXXIV) on planning for balanced economic and social development,

Recalling also its resolution 936 (XXXV) and General Assembly resolution 1797 (XVII) on integrated programme and budget policy,

Noting the recommendation of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning that the Economic and Social Council request information on resources being devoted by United Nations agencies to housing as a prerequisite for developing policies and plans,

Noting also that there is not now available any compilation of data on current expenditures made by all agencies in the United Nations system, including the specialized agencies, by category of economic and social programme,

Believing that such information is essential as a tool for analysis of the allocation of resources to the social sectors, for the determination of priorities and for assistance in country planning for balanced economic and social development,

Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the executive heads of the specialized agencies,

(a) To compile data, on an annual basis, of commitments and current expenditures for programmes of financial assistance and services being provided to developing countries made by all agencies in the United Nations system, by category of activity in the economic and social field;

(b) To establish a classification system for this purpose, using as a basis the tentative outline for a functional classification for the various agencies given in the Secretary-General's report,^{10/} seeking the co-operation of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, and of Member States with major programmes as appropriate, and taking into account the discussion on that report and the action taken thereon at the thirty-fifth session of the Economic and Social Council;

(c) When categories of activity have been established, to seek the co-operation of Member States with major programmes, and of multi-national

^{9/} See para. 33 above.

^{10/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 17, document E/3702.

aid-giving agencies outside the United Nations system, in preparing and making available to the United Nations comparable data for such aid programmes.

IV

Land Reform^{11/}

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 1828 (XV) and Economic and Social Council resolution 887 (XXXIV),

Noting the integral relationship between land reform and social development in general and, accordingly, the need for a comprehensive approach which takes into account the various economic, social and administrative measures necessary to support land reform,

Recognizing the great achievements of some developing countries as a result of the measures adopted in the field of land reform and their impact on the economic and social development of their peoples as well as the wide experience gained from the adoption and application of such measures,

1. Calls the attention of the Governments of Member States to:

(a) The importance of carrying out comprehensive land reform programmes in conjunction with adequate measures for community development and, where appropriate, speeding up the implementation of such programmes;

(b) The need for systematic planning and evaluation of the effectiveness of such programmes in relation to the economic and social conditions in the respective countries;

(c) The value of exchange of information in the field of land reform, drawing particularly on the experience of countries which have obtained positive results through the application of comprehensive measures in that field and their impact on economic and social development;

2. Further calls the attention of the Governments of Member States to the availability of international resources, particularly through the United Nations, including the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, including the agrarian research and training institutes, the International Labour Organisation and the joint United Nations/Food and Agriculture Organization World Food Programme for assistance in the planning and implementation of land reform programmes and the evaluation of their impact on social economic development;

3. Recommends the use, whenever feasible and at the request of the Governments concerned, of joint field missions and joint seminars and the joint arrangement of other field activities by the United Nations, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and other agencies concerned;

^{11/} See para. 43 above.

4. Further recommends that due priority in the work programme of the United Nations, including the regional economic commissions and the regional development planning institutes, be given to studies in the field of land reform with particular reference to:

(a) Over-all development planning and the impact of land reform on social development;

(b) Fiscal and financial questions;

(c) Community development;

5. Suggests to the specialized agencies concerned, especially the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the International Labour Organisation, that efforts be made to accelerate research in their respective technical fields of land reform, including problems of employment in rural areas;

6. Requests the Secretary-General, in preparing the fourth report on progress in land reform, to devote particular attention to the role of land reform measures in national development plans and to the implementation of such measures.

V

Community Development in the United Nations
Development Decade 12/

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 916 (XXXIV) calling upon Governments to give particular consideration during the United Nations Development Decade to the development of human resources, including community development and land reform,

Noting the rapid growth of community development programmes in Asia, Africa and Latin America,

Having considered the comments of the Social Commission on the report of the ad hoc Group of Experts on Community Development (E/CN.5/379 and Corr.1) and the report of the Secretary-General on the evaluation of United Nations technical assistance activities in the field of rural community development (E/CN.5/373),

1. Draws the attention of Governments of Member States to the report of the ad hoc Group of Experts on Community Development and in particular to the analyses and recommendations contained in that report concerning:

(a) The relationships between community development and national planning and land reform, co-operatives and rural credit,

12/ See para. 63 above.

(b) The role of local government and other local organizations in community development programmes and of the financial and technical support given to those programmes by governmental authorities, at the regional and central levels,

(c) Appropriate measures for research and the training of technicians and of the staff required for community development at all levels in order to strengthen the economic and social impact of community development;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to consult with the specialized agencies and Governments asking for United Nations assistance in community development in order to increase the effectiveness of technical assistance in that field in the light of the evaluation made during 1962;

3. Requests the Secretary-General in consultation with the Managing Director of the Special Fund, the Technical Assistance Board, the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Food Programme, to examine the possibility of appropriating additional resources, within the totals at their disposal, to meet the increased demand for training and practical research, and for all other kinds of assistance in organizing community development and land reform programmes adapted to national development plans.

VI

Housing, Building and planning^{13/}

The Economic and Social Council,

Bearing in mind the urgency of the housing, building and planning needs in the developing countries and the unprecedented rates of increase in the population of many of these countries,

Considering the grave effects which ill-considered attempts to deal with large-scale immediate housing needs might have on the continued application of long-term plans for well-ordered development in all the related important physical and social sectors,

Taking note of the recommendations contained in the report and the work programme of its Committee on Housing, Building and Planning (E/3719/Rev.1),

Recognizing that the effective meeting of housing needs requires the establishment in each country of long-range over-all plans for the co-ordination of the many services involved in a comprehensive programme of action,

1. Affirms that within the general framework of such plans urgent attention should be devoted to the preparation of specific plans designed to deal with the immediate pressing situations in housing and building, which will take into account the available financial and industrial resources as well as the need for their expansion, the best methods of providing low-cost housing and the recruitment and training of essential personnel;

^{13/} See para. 89 above.

2. Requests the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning to consider, at its second session, as a matter of urgency, in what ways the resources available to the United Nations can be directed so as to have the maximum practical impact on present housing situations, and for this purpose to prepare:

(a) A concise statement of experience and findings which may serve as a guide on housing, building and planning policies, taking into account especially the problems of developing countries, to be made available to all Member States;

(b) A short list of priorities, specific in character, designed to direct attention and action by United Nations organs to the most urgent needs in housing, building and planning to be met in the United Nations Development Decade, taking into account the paramount importance of the social implications of short-term housing programmes to meet pressing needs and bearing in mind the recommendations of the Committee at its first session on such questions as:

- (i) Housing for lower-income groups,
- (ii) The planning of short-term housing programmes, including essential community facilities, in rapidly growing urban areas and in rural areas,
- (iii) The initiation and execution of pilot projects,
- (iv) The dissemination of information on essential matters,
- (v) The training of personnel required for emergency action,
- (vi) The necessary research into and evaluation of such action programmes.

VII

Social welfare and the United Nations Development Decade 14/

The Economic and Social Council,

Having studied the analysis of ten years of social service and social security contained in the 1963 Report on the World Social Situation (E/CN.5/375 and Add.1 and 2) and the comments of the Social Commission thereon,

Considering that the Report furnishes a new perspective for the United Nations in its work with Member Governments in strengthening their social welfare programmes to meet urgent social conditions associated with rapid urbanization and industrial development,

Recognizing that these new insights not only set clear social objectives for Member States, but place increasing responsibility on the Secretary-General and the Social Commission to co-operate with Member States in achieving these goals,

14/ See para. 114 above.

1. Invites States members, current and newly elected, of the Social Commission to add, if necessary, and in consultation with the Secretary-General, by 1 November 1963, to their representatives to the Social Commission, experts in international and national social welfare programmes to serve on an ad hoc working group on social welfare to meet immediately prior to the sixteenth session of the Social Commission;

2. Decides to elect at its resumed thirty-sixth session ten States members of the Commission to serve on the group, with a view to achieving as far as possible adequate geographic representation and balanced coverage of required expertise in social welfare, planning, training and social services in urban development;

3. Authorizes representatives of other interested current and newly elected members of the Commission to take part in the meetings of the group;

4. Requests the International Labour Organisation to assist the group by providing the required expertise in social security;

5. Decides that, having in mind the role of social service in meeting problems faced by countries engaged in rapid industrialization and urbanization, the working group will:

(a) Review the findings of the interrelated United Nations reports on social services being prepared for the consideration of the sixteenth session of the Social Commission, specifically the reappraisal of the United Nations social services, the Fourth International Survey on Training for Social Work, and the studies on family, youth and child welfare, and the relationship between social security and social services;

(b) Review the social service research and publications programme of the United Nations;

(c) Give special consideration to the training needed in the expansion of social services and to recommend the scope of the next international training survey;

(d) Report to the Social Commission at its sixteenth session its findings as to specific ways in which the United Nations social service programme should be organized and strengthened to make a maximum contribution to the mobilization of human resources during the United Nations Development Decade.

VIII

Advisory social welfare services^{15/}

The Economic and Social Council,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 418 (V), which authorizes the provision of advisory social welfare services and requests the Social Commission to formulate recommendations concerning the continued action required to carry on the programme,

^{15/} See para. 115 above.

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General and the opinion expressed by the Social Commission at its fifteenth session concerning the essential role of this technical assistance programme in the work of the United Nations,

1. Supports the Social Commission's view that the advisory social welfare services are the United Nations principal instrument for putting its social policy into effect and achieving its social objectives;

2. Takes note with satisfaction of the use which has been made of these services, particularly in order to train basic personnel for development programmes and to establish training centres in Member States;

3. Reaffirms its approval of the current programme evaluation plan, under which the Social Commission studies the policy and operation of the advisory social welfare services sector by sector every two years;

4. Urges the General Assembly, when it considers what funds should be allocated under the regular budget for the advisory social welfare services and reviews all the priorities in the 1964 programme, to give due consideration to the urgent needs created by the existence of a greater number of countries entitled to such advisory services, the expansion of regional activities and requests for assistance by Governments for social development plans at the national level, the training of personnel and the establishment of community services.

ANNEXES

Annex I

PROGRAMME OF WORK FOR 1963-1965 ADOPTED BY THE SOCIAL COMMISSION
AT ITS FIFTEENTH SESSION

<u>Priority</u> ^{a/}	<u>Project number</u>	<u>Summary of proposals for 1963-1965</u>
	A.	<u>Social survey, research and development</u>
	1.	Co-ordination of policy and action the field
C	1.1	The question of co-ordination of the social development programmes of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the regional economic commissions will be kept under continuous review through meetings of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and its working groups, through co-operation in studies and seminars and through consultations on field projects. Emphasis will be given to carrying out the projects included in the long-range programmes of concerted international action in the fields of community development, low-cost housing and urbanization in 1963-1965. It is expected that projects designed to assist Governments of Member States in the definition and implementation of planning policies in the social field (3.5, 6.3 and 21.3) may require increased co-ordination with regard to this particular subject.
	2.	Report on the World Social Situation
C	2.1	Intensive work will be carried out on the <u>Report</u> to be issued in 1965 which will be devoted to the special subject recommended by the Social Commission and requested by the Economic and Social Council.

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

3. Balanced social and economic development

- I 3.1 The programme of country case studies of balanced economic and social development will be continued, in order to get as representative a sample as possible. It is expected that the country case studies dealing with the Sudan and the United Arab Republic, as well as additional studies dealing with India, Japan and Senegal, will be issued in 1963. The series of country case studies will be continued in 1963 and completed in 1964.
- I 3.2 The Bureau of Social Affairs will assist ECAFE in the follow-up of the meeting of experts held in Bangkok in April 1963 on planning in individual social sectors in relation to economic development.
- II 3.3 A report will be prepared for submission to the Social Commission as requested by Council resolution 903 B (XXXIV).
- II 3.4 In co-operation with the Statistical Office, interested specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations, further attention will be given to studies of the distribution of income in relation to economic growth in selected countries. Current studies will be completed and, according to the interests of Governments, additional studies of this type will be undertaken.
- I 3.5 Assistance will be provided to Governments upon request in social development planning, in organizing demographic and social surveys, in carrying out national conferences or workshops on social development planning, setting up training courses on a national or sub-regional basis for officials concerned with social policy, in setting up or improving machinery for relating social planning to economic planning.

4. Urbanization

- I 4.1 A study will be prepared in 1963 on decentralization as a policy for dealing with social, physical and economic problems of urbanization, based on the case studies and comparative analysis of experience in decentralization which were commenced in 1962, and on other material.

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I 4.2 Information will be compiled and analysed on urbanization policies within the framework of national economic and social development planning. A study will be made on the elements of a national policy on urbanization for the guidance of developing countries. This study is included as a Bureau of Social Affairs project for 1963-1965, in connexion with the United Nations Development Decade, and will form the basic paper for the proposed meeting of the expert group on national policies for dealing with urbanization problems (see project 4.3).

II 4.3 Group of experts on national policies for dealing with urbanization problems. If resources permit, a meeting of a group of experts on national policies for dealing with urbanization problems will be organized in 1964 on an inter-regional basis. This workshop will be convened in pursuance of Council resolution 830 B (XXXII) on urbanization. Preparatory work for the meeting will be undertaken in 1964.

5. Definition and measurement of levels of living

I 5.1 It is expected that additional country studies of levels of living will be undertaken in selected countries, in co-operation with regional economic commissions.

6. Social aspects of industrialization

I 6.1 Studies of social factors in industrial development plans will be undertaken, in order to analyse the ways in which these plans deal with social problems.

I 6.2 Case studies will be undertaken of cities and localities that have gone through or are undergoing rapid industrialization. These studies will cover the social problems that have been encountered and the various ways in which they have been dealt with in different types of cities. Existing cities with industrial traditions, new cities deriving from the location of modern industries, and satellite industrial towns in the vicinity of big cities will be selected for study, with attention to the selection of both single-industry and varied-industry localities (see also project 21.3).

<u>Priority</u> ^{a/}	<u>Project number</u>	<u>Summary of proposals for 1963-1965</u>
I	6.3	Studies of incentives to industrial growth will be initiated. They will be oriented towards the analysis of income differentials as an incentive to industrial growth and of income maldistribution as an obstacle to it. This project is related to project 3.4 concerning country case studies of income distribution in relation to economic growth.
I	6.4	An inter-regional seminar on the social aspects of industrialization will be organized at Minsk (Byelorussian SSR) in co-operation with the ILO.
	7.	Social aspects of river basin development
II	7.1	If resources permit, a group of experts on the social aspects of river basin development will be convened under the technical assistance programme for the purpose of analysing experience already acquired in this subject in the course of implementing river development schemes. The experts will be selected from among persons with practical experience in advising on, or assisting in, the implementation of such projects.
	B.	<u>Rural and community development</u>
	8.	Concerted international action
C	8.1	Concerted international action in the field of community development will proceed through consultations with the specialized agencies within the framework of ACC and with the regional economic commissions, as well as through staff meetings at the regional level. Inter-agency consultations will continue on measures for effective co-ordination of activities in the field of rural development, as requested in Council resolution 840 (XXXII). Special attention will be given to preparing and carrying out suitable projects under the World Food Program. Close collaboration will be maintained with UNICEF. Major emphasis will continue to be given to the joint carrying out of country and regional technical assistance projects undertaken at the request of Governments.

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9. Principles and concepts of community development

C

9.1

The recommendations of the experts and the views expressed on the subject by the Social Commission and the Economic and Social Council will be systematically studied at Headquarters, regional and country levels in terms of their practical implications for future work in this field. The material thus gathered and analysed will be utilized in the orientation of research work, in regional seminars and courses and in technical support to community development projects. As part of this work, monographs on individual country experience will be prepared. The report of the ad hoc group will be published as requested by the Commission at its fourteenth session (E/3636/Rev.1, para. 67).

10. Planning, organization and administration

I

10.1

A Latin American seminar on the planning and administration of national community development programmes is planned.

I

10.2

At the request of the Governments concerned, a UN/FAO rural development mission will visit Jamaica, Trinidad-Tobago and British Guiana to make recommendations to the respective Governments regarding future rural development policies and programmes.

I

10.3

A report on the place of community development in over-all development plans will be prepared. This will be an analysis of the extent to which community development is incorporated into development plans in selected countries at different stages of development and of the way this has been done in the process of planning and implementation at the national, regional and local levels.

I

10.4

At the request of Governments, efforts will be made to establish pilot projects in rural and community development as part of regional development programmes and river basin schemes such as the Antalya region, Mekong, Euphrates and Senegal. A preliminary study will be prepared on the basis of field experience of experts and visits by regional or headquarters staff (to be co-ordinated with project 7.1).

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11. Urban community development

- I 11.1 A case study of the relationship between urban community development and town planning will be prepared in Asia and the Far East with the co-operation of ECAFE and town planning consultants in the region.
- I 11.2 A workshop on urban community development will be arranged for a small group of countries in Latin America where such programmes have been sufficiently established.
- I 11.3 Further efforts will be made to study the application of community development in urban areas through pilot projects, e.g. Nigeria (Lagos), Ethiopia (Addis Ababa), Saudi Arabia and Chile.

12. Economic aspects of community development

- I 12.1 Co-operation will be extended to the Economic Commission for Africa in convening a working group of experts in economic and community development in 1963.
- I 12.2 A field study on the role of co-operatives in community development will be undertaken in selected countries in the Latin American region in co-operation with ECLA, the specialized agencies concerned and research institutes in the region.
- I 12.3 Action research, primarily in connexion with current technical assistance projects, will be initiated in selected countries to give greater emphasis to the economic aspects of community development.
- I 12.4 A seminar on the role of co-operatives in community development will be held for countries in the Far East with the co-operation of ECAFE and the Danish Government.

13. Land reform

- I 13.1 As a further step in the implementation of United Nations resolutions on land reform, efforts will be made to promote, in co-operation with FAO and other specialized agencies, projects designed to demonstrate the importance of implementing land reform in conjunction with adequate measures of community development. Further studies in depth will be

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undertaken in selected countries on the community development aspects essential to an effective land reform movement.

I 13.2 In co-operation with FAO and the regional economic commissions, efforts will be made in countries recently undertaking land reform to establish evaluation procedures to determine the economic and social impact of these reforms.

I 13.3 Co-operation will be extended to the FAO in the preparation of the fourth progress report on land reform to be submitted to the fortieth session of the Economic and Social Council in 1965.

I 13.4 On the basis of technical assistance reports and other available documentation, a preliminary study on the application of the community development approach to resettlement projects will be prepared.

14. Popular participation in community development

I 14.1 A seminar on the training of local leaders will be organized in Asia and the Far East in 1963 in co-operation with ECAFE.

15. Training

C 15.1 Support of the two UNESCO regional training centres for education for community development in Mexico and in the United Arab Republic will be continued.

I 15.2 A second study on social training of community development personnel (orientation of professional staff) will be completed with the active collaboration of the regional offices and specialized agencies.

I 15.3 A seminar in training for community development will be organized for the Arab countries in 1964.

I 15.4 In 1964 and 1965, co-operation will be extended to the regional economic commissions in organizing training seminars and courses in community development. There will be regional training advisers in Africa and Asia and the Far East.

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number

Summary of proposals for 1963-1965

I 15.5 Special attention will be given in 1964-1965 to strengthening national programmes for training and research in community development. This will include assistance to existing institutes in Asia and Africa and the establishment of an institute for training and research at the national level in a Latin American country.

C. Housing, building and planning^{b/}

16. Concerted international action: long-range programme

C 16.1 International action in the fields of housing, building and physical planning will continue to be carried out under the leadership of the United Nations in co-operation with the regional economic commissions, the specialized agencies and the inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations concerned. Within this framework the highest priority will be given to the long-range programmes of concerted international action in the fields of low-cost housing and related community facilities, and urbanization. The programme will be continuous in 1963-1965 as explained below in regard to individual items. The Committee on Housing, Building and Planning at its first session endorsed this programme.

17. Housing

C 17.1 It is proposed to circulate the preliminary estimate of world housing needs to Member States for comment and review and to issue it after revision in the light of any comments received.

I 17.2 Seminars on statistics as an aid to the programming of housing, building and planning services, for participants from the ECAFE region, will be held in Copenhagen in 1963 and, for participants from Africa, in 1964. These seminars will be held under the joint sponsorship of the Bureau of Social Affairs, the Statistical Office and the regional economic commissions concerned, in co-operation with the Government of Denmark.

^{b/} As noted in E/CN.5/376, para. 3, in the future the Commission will take note of the United Nations programme in these fields as part of the report of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning to the Economic and Social Council.

<u>Priority</u> ^{a/}	<u>Project number</u>	<u>Summary of proposals for 1963-1965</u>
I	17.3	Subject to the availability of funds, it is hoped to organize group fellowships on housing programming and administration for suitable candidates from various regions in the period 1963-1965.
II	17.4	It is proposed to develop aided self-help methods in South East Asia on the basis of the recommendations of the 1961 expert mission in South East Asia. A seminar on the subject may be organized in 1964 or 1965.
I	17.5	As part of the long-range programme, it is hoped during 1964 and 1965 to organize regional seminars on the various problems connected with public housing management and tenant education.
I	17.6	It is hoped to organize seminars on community facilities in relation to housing in Africa and Latin America in 1964 or 1965.
C	17.7	A report will be prepared for the second session of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning on the establishment of an international clearing house of information and experience on basic and operational research in low-cost methods of ensuring adequate and healthful housing.
C	17.8	Subject to requests from Government and the availability of funds, pilot and demonstration projects to develop the application of self-help techniques in low-cost housing in the less developed countries will be undertaken in close co-operation with the regional economic commissions and specialized agencies concerned and the regional housing centres.
I	17.9	The Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, at its first session, requested that studies be prepared for its second and third sessions on the development of international and national financing of housing, with national development priorities. A seminar for Arab States on the financing of housing will be held in December 1963; it is hoped to hold similar seminars in other regions in 1964 and 1965.
18. Building		
C	18.1	The Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, at its first session, requested that a report be prepared for its second session on the establishment of national and regional building, research and training institutes with international aid.

Priority ^{a/}	<u>Project number</u>	<u>Summary of proposals for 1963-1965</u>
I	18.2	It is proposed to organize a regional seminar for Africa in 1964, and for other regions in subsequent years, on the contribution of building research to housing programmes in developing countries.
I	18.3	The Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, at its first session, approved a programme of pilot projects in building for which Member States will be invited to provide resources under General Assembly resolution 1508 (XV).
I	18.4	It is hoped to extend activities in connexion with modular co-ordination in house design and on standardization in building to other regions in addition to Latin America in 1965 and later years. It is hoped to undertake a pilot programme in modular construction during 1963 in Central America.
II	18.5	Subject to the availability of funds, a seminar on earthquake-resistant construction with special reference to low-cost housing will be held in 1965.
19. Planning		
C	19.1	City and regional planning trends will be kept under review with special reference to problems of urbanization and industrialization and to training for city and regional planning. Subject to the availability of funds, regional and national seminars, workshops or study tours and pilot projects on urban and regional planning and development will be organized.
I	19.2	A seminar on city and regional planning with special reference to the problems of urbanization in Africa will be organized by ECA in 1964 in collaboration with the Bureau of Social Affairs and with the specialized agencies concerned. The seminar will also discuss the application in Africa of the recommendations of the expert group meeting on satellite and new towns.
I	19.3	In relation to a pilot project in regional planning initiated in Argentina in 1962-1963, a workshop will be organized in 1964, if funds are available for the purpose.
I	19.4	A fact-finding survey will be undertaken in 1963 to determine the measures taken by Governments and assistance given to disaster areas in restoring housing and community facilities.

<u>Priority</u> ^{a/}	<u>Project number</u>	<u>Summary of proposals for 1963-1965</u>
I	19.5	Manual on physical planning. Preparation of a manual on physical planning for the guidance of developing countries will be undertaken in 1963. This project was requested by the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning.
I	19.6	Group of experts on the planning and development of satellite and new towns. A meeting of a group of experts on the planning and development of satellite and new towns will be convened on an inter-regional basis in 1964 under the technical assistance programme, in collaboration with the specialized agencies concerned. The preparatory work will commence in 1963.
I	19.7	Seminars on satellite and new towns will be organized in 1965 by the regional economic commissions in collaboration with the Bureau of Social Affairs and the specialized agencies concerned, to discuss the application of the recommendations of the expert group on this subject to countries in the respective regions.
I	19.8	Land-use control measures. A study will be undertaken on the effectiveness of land-use control measures with a view to assisting Governments of developing countries to formulate suitable policies for dealing with land speculation. This study was recommended by the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning.
II	19.9	Social and physical planning aspects of industrial complexes. resources permit, a study will be undertaken in 1965 of the social and physical planning aspects of industrial complexes.
II	19.10	Location of workers' housing and other residential areas. If resources permit, a study will be undertaken in 1965 on the location of workers' housing and other residential areas. This study was recommended by the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning.
		20. Training and education
C	20.1	Current developments in training personnel for the organization, administration and execution of housing, building and planning programmes will be kept under review, in co-operation with the regional economic commissions, the specialized agencies and inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations, and assistance will be given in the establishment of training centres.

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C 20.2 At the request of Governments, assistance will be given to central and local authorities in educational, information and promotional campaigns to awaken public interest and participation in housing and planning programmes.

C 20.3 It is proposed to expand existing facilities for training in self-help and mutual aid methods in housing and community improvement programmes and to introduce them in the regional centres in other regions. If resources permit, a world-wide survey will be undertaken in 1965 of the training institutions in town and regional planning. This survey will form the basis of the comprehensive programme for the establishment of training centres envisaged in the resolution on training adopted by the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning (see E/3719/Rev.1, chap. XI, draft resolution II).

21. Urbanization: physical planning aspects

C 21.1 Individual assistance will be offered to Governments, at their request, in the field of urbanization, including, inter alia, surveys and pilot projects required for urban development programmes.

C 21.2 Assistance will be offered to Governments, at their request, for the establishment of national centres to deal with urbanization problems (in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 830 B (XXXII) and General Assembly resolution 1676 (XVI)).

I 21.3 The strategy of urban size and industrial location. Studies of the strategy of urban-size and industrial location (a study on this theme was recommended by the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning. This study will be prepared in collaboration with the Survey, Research and Development Branch and with the Community Development and Social Welfare Branch of the Bureau of Social Affairs. X

I 21.4 Standards for the resettlement of squatters. A study will be undertaken on standards for resettlement of squatters. This study was requested by the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning.

<u>Priority</u> ^{a/}	<u>Project number</u>	<u>Summary of proposals for 1963-1965</u>
II	21.5	<p>Workshop on the physical planning aspects of urbanization. If resources permit, a workshop on the physical planning aspects of urbanization in Latin American countries will be organized in 1964 in collaboration with the Government of Venezuela and with ECLA. The project follows on the project on urbanization being developed in Venezuela.</p>
		22. <u>Publication Housing, Building and Planning</u>
C	22.1	<p>Issue no. 14 of <u>Housing, Building and Planning</u> will be published in 1963; it will deal with building research and will be based on the United Nations seminar on the contribution of building research to housing programmes held in 1961. It is proposed to discontinue the publication <u>Housing, Building and Planning</u> after the issue of no. 14 and to replace it and other Bureau periodicals with an annual issue of an <u>International Social Development Review</u> which would include, <u>inter alia</u>, articles on housing, building, physical planning and urbanization (see E/CN.5/370-E/CN.9/180). In addition, studies on special subjects will be published. In 1963 a study on self-help methods and practices in housing will be issued.</p>
		D. <u>Social services</u>
		23. Co-ordinated international action
C.	23.1	<p>The co-ordination of the work of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies will be continued through meetings of the ACC and its working groups as well as through co-operation in studies, meetings and consultations in the field on projects of common concern. Technical co-operation with UNICEF will continue to receive high priority in order to give effective assistance in the preparation and implementation of UNICEF-aided projects in the fields of family and child welfare, planning for children and youth and other projects which have important social welfare aspects. UNICEF programme forecasts for 1963-1964 indicate possibilities of significant increases in the allocations for projects in fields of primary interest to the Social Commission. Co-operation with the regional economic commissions will be further extended.</p>

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I 23.2

Ad hoc working group on social welfare, to meet immediately prior to the sixteenth session of the Social Commission. It will review the findings of interrelated United Nations reports on social services being prepared for that session and the social service research and publications programme of the United Nations, giving special consideration to the training needed in the expansion of social services and will recommend the scope of the next international survey on training for social work (see chapter VII, resolution VII above).

24. Planning, organization and administration

C 24.1

As a continuing activity, relevant information on planning, organization and administration of social services will be assembled and analysed for use in connexion with various research and technical assistance projects, consultations with Governments, programme planning and technical co-operation with UNICEF.

I 24.2

The study of the relationship between social security and social services will be carried forward to completion in 1963 primarily in co-operation with the International Social Security Association (ISSA), ILO and the Office of Social Affairs in Geneva. A report on this subject will be submitted to the Social Commission at its sixteenth session in 1964, summarizing the conclusions of the ISSA inquiry and giving an account of the findings of related studies undertaken on a more limited basis by certain other inter-governmental organizations, and also of the relevant meetings organized within the framework of the European social welfare programme.

I 24.3

The study on the role of industrial social services in relation to integrated national social services will be undertaken in co-operation with the ILO if resources permit, with completion scheduled for 1964.

I 24.4

The study on the types of social services needed and most effective methods to assist rural migrants to cities will be undertaken, if resources permit, in 1963 and completed in 1964. Particular attention will be given in this study to families, children and youth, and to relevant projects under the long-range programme of concerted international action in the field of urbanization.

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I	24.5	A study of the patterns of organization and administration of social services will be carried forward in 1963-1964 in co-operation with the Division of Public Administration; it will be based <u>inter alia</u> upon case studies in selected countries as recommended by the group of experts on the organization and administration of social services.
I	24.6	A study of the planning of social services in the context of economic development, with particular attention to the needs of the younger generation, and to the relationship of such planning and methods of implementation to national development planning will be undertaken in 1963 and 1964. The study is intended as a follow-up, with respect to social services, of the study on methods of determining social allocations (see project 3.3). It will involve a review of national experiences through field studies in co-operation with the regional staff, and a comparative analysis of available information. If such sufficient consultant funds are not available, it is proposed to combine these case studies with those requested in Council resolution 903 D (XXXIV), para. 3 (b) (see project 25.4).
I	24.7	Reappraisal of the United Nations social service programme was initiated in 1962 in accordance with Council resolution 903 D (XXXIV), para. 3 (a), and will be completed in 1963. A report based on the reappraisal and including recommendations for strengthening the social service programme of the United Nations will be submitted to the Social Commission at its sixteenth session.
I	24.8	A study tour on social welfare for Africa, for senior social welfare officials from African countries, is scheduled to take place in 1963. It will be organized by the Economic Commission for Africa with advice from the Bureau of Social Affairs.
II	24.9	Subject to availability of funds, regional seminars on the planning, organization and administration of social services and the establishment of priorities within the social services sector will be organized for the countries of Latin America in 1964 and for the countries of Africa and Asia and the Far East in 1965, in co-operation with the required economic commissions.
25. Family and child welfare		
I	25.1	The seminar on urbanization and family and child welfare for the Arab countries is planned for either 1963 or 1964.

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- I 25.2 The biennial questionnaire on new developments in family, youth and child welfare and in the planning, organization and administration of social services for the period 1962-1963 will be sent to Governments early in 1964. The information and data to be requested through this questionnaire will have immediate relevance for the research projects and operational activities in the work programme of the Social Commission in the social welfare field, for planning and implementation of the technical assistance programme and for technical co-operation with UNICEF.
- I 25.3 An ad hoc inter-agency meeting on youth will be convened in accordance with the request of the ACC at its meeting in October 1962.
- II 25.4 As requested by Council resolution 903 D (XXXIV), suggestions for the use of Governments interested, inter alia, in establishing and extending family, child and youth welfare services will be formulated for consideration by the Social Commission in 1964. This project will incorporate guidelines for use in developing national child welfare programmes previously requested by the Social Commission, and will be based, inter alia, on findings of case studies (see project 24.6).
26. Training for social work
- I 26.1 On the basis of the findings of the fourth International Survey of Training for Social Work and results of other relevant projects, a report summarizing significant trends and new developments, and including suggestions for the further promotion of the training of social welfare personnel will be prepared for the sixteenth session of the Social Commission. This report will include recommendations as requested by Council resolution 830 G (XXXII).
- I 26.2 The study on training for senior social welfare personnel will focus on the content and methods of training social welfare personnel for key positions at policy and administrative levels and will be carried out in 1963-1964. It will be based, inter alia, on results of seminars convened under the European social welfare programme, and projects listed below (see projects 26.5 and 26.6).
- C 26.3 Development of social welfare training materials adapted to local needs will be undertaken as a continuing activity designed to encourage and assist in the development and adaptation of training materials suited to local circumstances and the nature of the training required. It will be carried out in part on a national basis through the technical assistance advisers, through regional projects activities of the regional economic commissions, and in co-operation with international professional organizations concerned (see also projects 26.4 and 26.7).

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I	26.4	A training kit for family and child welfare personnel will be designed particularly for use in connexion with short courses, in-service and other training programmes for family and child welfare personnel undertaken through UNICEF-aided projects and for other persons concerned with such programmes. This project involved preparation of guidelines for planning and conducting training programmes, lists of relevant publications and other available training materials and selection of materials developed for such purposes in different countries and suitable for adaptation to varying local circumstances. Subject to agreement with UNICEF and to availability of resources, this project will be carried out in 1963-1964 and related to projects 26.3, 26.7 and 26.8
I	26.5	An inter-regional workshop on training for administration of social services will be held, subject to availability of funds, in co-operation with the European Office and will be scheduled in connexion with the International Congress of Schools of Social Work and the International Conference of Social Work convening in 1964 (see also projects 26.2 and 26.6).
I	26.6	Two training courses for social welfare personnel for African countries will be organized, one in 1963 and one in 1964, by the Economic Commission for Africa with the co-operation of the Bureau of Social Affairs (see also projects 26.2 and 26.5).
I	26.7	An expert committee on local training materials, for Asia and the Far East will be convened in 1964 by ECAFE in co-operation with the International Association of Schools of Social Work and with the advice of the Bureau of Social Affairs. The preparations for this meeting will begin in 1963.
II	26.8	Subject to availability of funds, regional training centres for youth welfare workers and social welfare trainers will be established in Africa (1964) and Asia (1965). These centres will carry out multipurpose training programmes for youth welfare workers and trainers relating to social services, community development and the participation of youth in low-cost housing, and will be planned in co-operation with UNICEF (see project 26.4).
		27. Rehabilitation of the handicapped
C	27.1	One issue of the summary of information on rehabilitation projects of the United Nations, specialized agencies and interested non-governmental organizations will continue to be compiled on an annual basis.
I	27.2	An additional part of the monograph on basic equipment for rehabilitation centres will be issued. Part III will deal with occupational therapy and is being prepared with the World Federation of Occupational Therapists. It is also planned to issue parts dealing with basic equipment for rehabilitation of the deaf and the blind.

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I	27.3	Activities connected with the training of rehabilitation personnel will include a survey of training facilities in the various regions; and inter-regional course in prosthetics; a study tour for participants from Asia and the Middle East and a seminar for European countries on rehabilitation and social security.
I	27.4	A study on the use of community participation methods for the integration and expansion of rehabilitation services is planned as a pilot study to explore the applicability of the community participation approach to action designed to advance basic rehabilitation services from the pilot stage to community-wide programmes. This is connected with the following projects.
I	27.5	An inter-regional expert meeting will be organized in 1963 or 1964 on the application of community participation methods in the prevention and rehabilitation of certain types of the chronically disabled.
		28. Social aspects of migration
C	28.1	The Bureau of Social Affairs will participate in the ACC Technical Working Group on Migration in the event that a meeting is convened during 1963-1965.
I	28.2	A meeting of the International Council of Voluntary Agencies will be convened in 1963 in Geneva. This organization replaces the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations Interested in Migration previously sponsored by the United Nations and the ILO every two years.
		E. <u>Social defence</u>
		29. Co-ordinated international action
C	29.1	A second <u>ad hoc</u> Inter-Agency Meeting on Juvenile Delinquency, its Prevention and Related Youth Policy, called for within the machinery of the ACC, will take place early in 1963. Non-governmental organizations will participate in the meeting of the Advisory Committee of Experts, January 1963. In both of these meetings, major attention will be given to collaboration in planning and document

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preparation for the Third United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders which will take place in Stockholm in 1965. An important undertaking in 1963-1965 in collaboration with UNESCO, the Council of Europe and certain non-governmental organizations, will be the realization of a European clearing-house service for research in the social defence field, especially as concerns juvenile delinquency.

30. Ad hoc Advisory Committee of Experts

C 30.1 The eighth session of the ad hoc Advisory Committee will be held just prior to the Third Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders in Stockholm in August 1965, primarily in preparation for the Congress.

31. United Nations Consultative Group

C 31.1 The second meeting of the United Nations Consultative Group will be convened midway between the 1965 and 1970 Congresses.

32. National correspondents

C 32.1 The network of national correspondents will continue to serve as a primary link with the Secretariat in carrying out the United Nations programme of work in the social defence field. Major attention during 1963-1965 will be directed toward Congress planning and data gathering, through the correspondents, for the Congress reports. Close contact will be maintained through the continuation of the system of special informal reports to correspondents initiated in 1962. The 1965 Congress will be utilized to provide the occasion of a special meeting of national correspondents.

33. Prevention of crime

I 33.1 Revised editions of the Asian and of the Middle East regional surveys on juvenile delinquency will be prepared.

I 33.2 It is expected that five comparable national reports will be completed during the period 1963-1965 on the real extent of the increase of juvenile

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delinquency as well as the extent to which such increases may be due to economic, social and/or psychological causes. Progress on these reports will be accelerated in connexion with Congress preparations.

I 33.3 The European regional meeting on the prevention of juvenile delinquency which took place in Italy in October 1962 will be followed in 1963-1965 by meetings in Latin America, the Middle East and Asia, and possibly Africa. They will be organized so as to culminate in the 1965 Third United Nations Congress which will have prevention as its principal theme.

I 33.4 Limited case studies of social changes in relation to trends in criminality will be undertaken with the collaboration of the Asian Institute. Depending upon developments concerning the Latin American Institute, action on this item will also be undertaken in Latin America (see project 36.1).

I 33.5 A report on programmes for the prevention and treatment of crime by young adult offenders will be completed in 1964 and published for consideration by the Third Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (1965).

34. Treatment of offenders

I 34.1 Personnel training methods and programmes. Progress in both the adult and juvenile fields is hampered in many countries, and especially in newly emerging countries, by the dearth of qualified personnel. National pre-service and in-service training programmes are handicapped by the lack of dynamic training methods and by the largely inappropriate training materials. The Secretariat will undertake, with the collaboration of appropriate specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations, the preparation and dissemination of useful materials in this field in line with the recommendation made by the ad hoc Advisory Committee (see E/CN.5/371, para. 81).

C 34.2 Survey of the Implementation of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners. Member Governments will be requested, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 663 C (XXIV),

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to report to the United Nations every five years on progress made with regard to the application of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners. Thus far, an analysis of progress achieved and of impediments preventing the full application of the rules, has not been made. During the period 1963-1965 the Secretariat will undertake this project on the basis of suggestions made by the ad hoc Advisory Committee of Experts (see E/CN.5/371, para 79).

35. Capital punishment

I 35.1

The report Capital Punishment (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 62.IV.2) was considered by the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-fifth session, at which time the recommendations of the ad hoc Advisory Committee of Experts on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders were discussed. These recommendations included suggestions that the Report as well as the Committee's own comments on the question be brought to the attention of Governments for study and that Governments be requested to inform the Secretary-General, after an appropriate interval, of any new developments with respect to the law and practice in their countries concerning the death penalty. The Committee further proposed that the Economic and Social Council request the United Nations Consultative Group to study these new developments at a future session of the Group.

36. Regional institutes

C 36.1

Plans have been made to have three international courses a year at the Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Fuchu, Japan. The programme is designed to provide training at different levels for persons working in the social defence field in the Asia and Far East region. It is intended to carry out research with respect to social change in relation to trends in criminality (see item 33.4) in the 1963-1965 period. It is also expected that the Institute will initiate in 1963 a project on the role of the open institution in programmes of rural development in countries of the region. Furthermore, it is intended that the Institute will be concerned with collecting basic information on trends, practices,

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policies and programmes, in countries of the region and elsewhere, and classifying and disseminating such information. In addition, plans have been made to publish monographs from time to time. It is hoped that an institute for Latin America, carrying out similar functions to the above Institute, will begin to function during the period 1963-1965.

37. International Review of Criminal Policy

C

37.1

On the recommendation of the ad hoc Advisory Committee, the biannual trilingual edition of the Review will be replaced, on a trial basis, in 1965, and pending the review of the results of the 1960 reorganization of the Social Defence Section (see E/CN.9/180-E/CN.5/370, para. 9) by a single annual publication in three separate language editions. Issues will be utilized to provide background material on the 1965 Congress agenda items. In keeping with the request of the ad hoc Committee, the possibility will be explored of issuing the Review in Russian at least for those issues that would provide documentation for the Congress. Also at the suggestion of the ad hoc Committee, the Secretariat will pursue the question of obtaining outside assistance in the compilation of the annual bibliography as well as the feasibility of publishing it separately from, and in addition to, the Review (see E/CN.5/371, para. 85).

38. Third Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

C

38.1

This Congress, called for by General Assembly resolution 415 (V) and scheduled to take place in Stockholm in August 1965, is of central importance to the United Nations social defence programme and will require a large part of the Secretariat's attention during the 1963-1965 period. This involved administrative arrangements, exhibitions, document preparation and the co-ordination of non-governmental organizations' participation in the Congress and its preparation. While the primary theme of the Congress will be prevention, it will be possible to give attention to questions involving the handling of adult offenders as well as juveniles. The Secretary-General intends to organize the Congress on the basis of the suggestions made by the ad hoc

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Advisory Committee of Experts (see E/CN.5/371,
paras. 35-69).

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

I

39.1

This assessment, requested by the Second United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and agreed upon at the thirteenth session of the Social Commission, will take place in 1963 utilizing, inter alia, the services of a consultant. The assessment will evaluate the arrangements made as of 1 September 1960, when the social defence activities were reorganized in accordance with Council resolution 731 F (XXVIII). At that time the Social Defence Section was established in Geneva and a Headquarters Social Defence Unit was established in New York. The organization of work between the Bureau of Social Affairs and the Division of Human Rights on certain projects of a legal or juridical character will also be examined. A report on this project will be submitted to the sixteenth session of the Social Commission.

Annex II

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

1. In accordance with rule 28 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, information was provided to the Social Commission on the financial implications relating to the resolutions which it adopted and the programme of work for 1963-1965 which it approved at its fifteenth session (24 April - 10 May 1963).

Resolution 2 (XV). Report on the World Social Situation

2. This resolution recommends that the Economic and Social Council should, *inter alia*, "request the Secretary-General to arrange for the contents of the 1963 Report on the World Social Situation to be circulated as widely as possible, among other means by the issuance of a booklet summarizing the main observations and conclusions contained in the Report, as well as the relevant chapters of the report of the fifteenth session of the Social Commission and excerpts from the debates of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly." The Commission was informed at its 363rd meeting that the booklet would be prepared by the Secretariat. Its translation into two languages and its printing would entail expenditures, unbudgeted-for, amounting to \$7,300, as follows: \$1,000 for translation by outside contract at \$500 per language version; and \$6,300 for printing a forty-page English text with 25,000 copies in English, 15,000 copies in French and 10,000 copies in Spanish.

3. Should the Council endorse the resolution and accord it priority in the context of resolution 936 (XXXV), the Secretary-General would endeavour to provide for the contractual translation and printing from the appropriations for 1963 or 1964.

4. In order to provide for a wide distribution of the revised version of the pamphlet, arrangements could be made through the network of the United Nations Public Information Centres now in existence to publicize the pamphlet, as well as to seek the co-operation of non-governmental organizations associated with the Economic and Social Council. Member Governments may wish to consider appropriate steps to have the pamphlet translated and reproduced in their national languages as a further means of securing the wide dissemination called for in the resolution.

Resolution 8 (XV). Social Welfare and the United Nations Development Decade

5. The Social Commission had before it document E/CN.5/L.273/Add.1 containing the financial implications of this draft resolution. In view of the fact that members or the *ad hoc* working group on social welfare, established by this resolution, would be representatives designated by States members of the Commission, under the terms of General Assembly resolution 1798 (XVII) the

costs of their travel to attend the meetings and their subsistence would not be subject to reimbursement by the Organization. Assuming, also, that the group would meet just ten days prior to the Commission's sixteenth session, the Secretary-General would hope that the preparatory work for the group, including documentation, could be undertaken from within available resources.

Report of the Commission, chapter V (Progress made by the United Nations in the social field during the period 1 January 1961-31 December 1962, and proposals for the programme of work for 1963-1965)

6. The International Review of Criminal Policy is being issued annually, in response to General Assembly resolution 415 (V), annex, in a single publication which contains articles in either English, French or Spanish with summaries in the other two languages. Project 37.1 of the work programme, approved by the fifteenth session of the Commission, calls for this trilingual document to be replaced, on a trial basis, by three separate language editions. The project also requests that the possibility be explored of issuing a fourth edition in Russian.
7. The cost of issuing the Review in three separate language versions of 140 pages each would be \$7,000. The budget estimates for 1964 provide \$2,300 for printing the Review in a single trilingual edition.
8. In the light of General Assembly resolution 1449 (XIV), which requests organs of the United Nations to consider ways whereby new projects might be deferred until suitable provision can be made by the Secretary-General in the main budget estimates, it would be the Secretary-General's intention to provide for project 37.1 concerning the Review in the initial estimates for 1965.

Annex III

LIST OF DOCUMENTS BEFORE THE SOCIAL COMMISSION AT ITS
FIFTEENTH SESSION

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Agenda item</u>	<u>Title of document</u>
E/3719/Rev.1	5	Committee on Housing, Building and Planning - report of the first session (<u>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 13</u>)
E/CN.5/369	2	Provisional annotated agenda of the fifteenth session
E/CN.5/369/Rev.1	2	Agenda of the fifteenth session as adopted
E/CN.5/370	6 (a)	Publications programme of the Bureau of Social Affairs: note by the Secretary-General
E/CN.5/372	4 (a)	Contribution of land reform to social development: note by the Secretary-General
E/CN.5/373	4 (c)	Evaluation of United Nations technical assistance activities in the field of rural community development: report by the Secretary-General
E/CN.5/374	6 (a)	Analysis of comments from Governments and specialized agencies on the report on the organization and administration of social services: report by the Secretary-General
E/CN.5/375	3 (a)	<u>Report on the World Social Situation</u> , preface and chapter I
E/CN.5/375/Add.1	3 (a)	<u>Report on the World Social Situation</u> , chapter II to chapter X
E/CN.5/375/Add.2	3 (a)	<u>Report on the World Social Situation</u> , chapter XI to chapter XIV
E/CN.5/376	5	Housing, building and planning: note by the Secretary-General
E/CN.5/377	6 (a)	Progress made by the United Nations in the social field during the period 1 January 1961-31 December 1962, and proposals for the programme of work 1963-1965: report by the Secretary-General

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Agenda item</u>	<u>Title of document</u>
E/CN.5/378	3 (b)	Proposed subject for the 1965 <u>Report on the World Social Situation</u> : note by the Secretary-General
E/CN.5/379 and Corr.1	4 (b)	Report of the <u>ad hoc</u> Group of Experts on Community Development
E/CN.5/380 and Corr.1	3 (b)	Methods of determining social allocations and organizational arrangements for social planning: an interim report - note by the Secretary-General
E/CN.5/381	6 (a)	United Nations Research Institute for Social Development: note by the Secretary-General
E/CN.5/L.271	3	Austria, United States of America and Uruguay: draft resolution
E/CN.5/L.272	3	Ecuador, Sudan and United States of America: draft resolution
E/CN.5/L.273	6	Canada, United States of America and Yugoslavia: draft resolution
E/CN.5/L.273/Rev.1	6	Canada, United States of America and Yugoslavia: revised draft resolution
E/CN.5/L.273/Add.1	6	Statement of financial implications of draft resolution E/CN.5/L.273
E/CN.5/L.274 and Corr.1	3	Brazil, Ecuador, Federation of Malaya, France, Gabon, Iraq, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic, Uruguay and Yugoslavia: draft resolution
E/CN.5/L.275 and Add.1-5	7	Draft report of the Social Commission
E/CN.5/L.276	5	Finland and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution
E/CN.5/L.276/Rev.1	5	Finland and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: revised draft resolution
E/CN.5/L.276/Rev.2	5	Finland and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: revised draft resolution
E/CN.5/L.277	3	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and United States of America: draft resolution
E/CN.5/L.278	6 (a)	Ecuador and Uruguay: draft resolution
E/CN.5/L.279 and Corr.1	6	United Nations Research Institute for Social Development: note by the Secretariat

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Agenda item</u>	<u>Title of document</u>
E/CN.5/L.280/Rev.1	6	France and Uruguay: draft resolution
E/CN.5/L.281	4 (<u>a</u>)	Finland, Iraq and the United Arab Republic: draft resolution
E/CN.5/L.282	4 (<u>b</u>)	Canada, Federation of Malaya, France, Tunisia and Uruguay: draft resolution
E/CN.5/NGO/81	6 (<u>a</u>)	Statement submitted by a group of international non-governmental organizations in Category B consultative status and on the Register

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