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SOCIAL COMMISSION
REPORT OF THE TWELFTH SESSION

(27 April - 15 May 1959)

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SOCIAL COMMISSION

Report to the Economic and Social Council on the twelfth session of the Commission held at United Nations Headquarters from 27 April to 15 May 1959 inclusive

I. INTRODUCTION

Opening of the session

1. The twelfth session of the Social Commission opened at United Nations Headquarters in New York at 10.30 a.m. on Monday, 27 April 1959. The Commission held its 277th to 301st meetings and finished its work on 15 May 1959.

Attendance

2. The following members of the Commission attended:

Australia: Mr. Max Wryell.

Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic: Mr. Anatoly E. Gurinovich.

China: Mr. P. Y. Tsao.*

Colombia: Mr. Alfonso Araujo; Msgr. José Joaquín Salcedo.*

Czechoslovakia: Mr. Zdeněk Černík, Mr. Dušan Spáčil,* Mr. Zdeněk Vrána.**

Dominican Republic: Miss Minerva Bernardino, Mr. Ramón Bergès.*

Ecuador: Mr. José A. Correa.

France: Mr. Henry Hauck, Mr. Jean M. Bouquin.*

Indonesia: Mr. S. S. Pelenkahu, Mr. Sutanto.*

Italy: Mr. Guido Colucci, Mr. Pietro Didonna,* Mr. Luciano Giretti,* Mr. Giulio Garaguso.**

Netherlands: Mr. J. F. de Jongh.

New Zealand: Mr. L. G. Anderson.

Spain: Mr. José Félix de Lequerica, Mr. José Villar Balasi,* Mr. García de Sáez,* Mr. Mariano U. Repollés.**

Sweden: Mr. Ernest M. Michanek, Mrs. Agda Rössel,* Mr. Folke Persson,** Mr. Marc Giron.**

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: Mr. Boris S. Ivanov, Mr. N. M. Talanov,* Mr. Lev A. Melnikov,** Mr. Vladimir G. Krasovsky.***

United Arab Republic: Mr. Abdel Hamid Abdel-Ghani, Mr. Ahmed Sidki.*

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: Sir Oswald Allen, Mr. A. A. Dudley,* Mr. P. W. J. Buxton.*

United States of America: Mrs. Althea K. Hottel, Mr. William L. Mitchell,**** Mr. John S. Barry,** Mr. Seymour M. Finger,** Miss Dorothy Lally,** Mr. Chauncey Parker III,** Mr. Frank Loveland.*****

Sir Oswald Allen died on 4 May 1959. At its 286th meeting the Commission paid a tribute to his long and distinguished service to the work of the United Nations in the social field.

3. Hungary, Israel, Japan, Romania, Tunisia and Yugoslavia were represented by observers.

4. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) was represented by Mrs. Adelaide Sinclair. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees was represented by Miss Aline Cohn.

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

International Labour Organisation (ILO): Mr. R. A. Métall, Mr. P. Blamont.**

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO): Mr. Joseph L. Orr.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO): Mr. Arthur F. Gagliotti.

World Health Organization (WHO): Dr. Michael R. Sacks.

*** Expert.

**** Principal adviser.

***** *Ad hoc* adviser.

* Alternate.

** Adviser.

6. The International Penal and Penitentiary Foundation was represented by Mr. Charles Germain as observer.

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

CATEGORY A

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions: Miss Janet Seigel.

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

International Federation of Christian Trade Unions: Mr. Gerard C. Thormann.

World Federation of Trade Unions: Miss Elinor Kahn.

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

World Veterans Federation: Mr. Jacques Katel, Mrs. Claire Rogger, Miss Emily Nichols.

CATEGORY B

All India Women's Conference: Mrs. A. K. Mitra.

All Pakistan Women's Association: Begum Ran Mirza Khan.

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

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

Consultative Council of Jewish Organizations: Mrs. Helene B. Kadane.

Friends World Committee for Consultation: Mr. Elton Atwater.

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

International Bureau for the Suppression of Traffic in Persons: Mrs. Wanda Grabinska.

International Catholic Child Bureau: Miss Margaret M. Bedard.

International Conference of Catholic Charities: Mr. Louis Longarzo, Msgr. John O'Grady.

International Conference of Social Work: Miss Ruth Williams, Mr. Joe R. Hoffer.

International Council of Women: Mrs. Frances Freeman.

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

International Federation of Settlements: Miss Mary Scandrett, Miss Fern M. Colborn, Mrs. George W. Bacon.

International Federation of University Women: Miss Elmina R. Lucke.

International Federation of Women Lawyers: Mrs. Rose K. Hirschman, Lady Gladys M. Chatterjee; Mme. Marthe Carcui-Aaverson, Ranee Nansakumari Devi-Burman, Mrs. Rebecca Kronhart.

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

International Movement for Fraternal Union among Races and Peoples: Miss Elizabeth Reid.

International Social Service: Miss Eleanor S. Towns, Mrs. Charlotte B. Mahon.

International Society of Criminology: Mrs. Melitta Schmideberg, Mr. Paul Tappan.

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

International Union of Family Organizations: Mrs. P. Lawton Collins.

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

League of Red Cross Societies: Mrs. Posy Sheppard.

Pan Pacific South-East Asia Women's Association: Mrs. Henry G. Fowler, Mrs. Etta Carera-Enriquez, Mrs. Davenport Bryan.

The Salvation Army: Colonel Chester R. Brown.

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom: Miss Brenda Bailey, Miss Caroline B. Malin, Mrs. Adelaide N. Baker.

World Federation of Catholic Young Women and Girls: Mrs. Rosemary H. Cass, Mrs. Frank Berberich.

World Federation for Mental Health: Miss Marie Goselin.

World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations: Miss Alba Zizzamia, Miss Bertha Meyran, Miss Catherine Schaefer.

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

Young Christian Workers: Miss Caroline Pezzullo.

REGISTER

International Union against Venereal Diseases and the Treponematoses: Mrs. Jo Tuller, Mr. Conrad Van Hying.

St. Joan's International Social and Political Alliance: Mrs. Wanda Grabinska.

8. 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 (E/CN.5/L.223). Miss Julia Henderson, Director of the Bureau of Social Affairs, represented the Secretary-General for the remainder of the session. Mr. Bernard W. Kofsky acted as Secretary of the Commission.

Election of officers

9. The following officers were elected for the twelfth session of the Social Commission:

Mr. José A. Correa (Ecuador), *Chairman*;

Mr. Anatoly E. Gurinovich (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic), *First Vice-Chairman*;

Mr. J. F. de Jongh (the Netherlands), *Second Vice-Chairman*;

Mr. L. G. Anderson (New Zealand), *Rapporteur*.

Adoption of the agenda

10. At its 277th meeting, the Commission decided to take up all the items on the provisional agenda (E/CN.5/

330/Rev.1), but to change the order in which the items were listed. This revised agenda (annex I) was adopted unanimously.

II. LONG-RANGE PROGRAMME OF CONCERTED INTERNATIONAL ACTION IN THE FIELD OF HOUSING

(Agenda item 3) ¹

11. The Social Commission had before it a report by the Secretary-General entitled "Long-Range Programme of Concerted International Action in the Field of Low-Cost Housing and related Community Facilities" (E/CN.5/339), prepared in pursuance of Economic and Social Council resolutions 663 A (XXIV), 664 (XXIV) annex A I, and 694 C II (XXVI). The report contained proposals for projects to be undertaken jointly during 1961-1965 by the United Nations, the regional economic commissions, the specialized agencies concerned and the interested inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations. In addition, the Commission considered relevant chapters of the Secretary-General's report on the progress made by the United Nations in the social field during the period 1 January 1957 to 31 December 1958 and proposals for the programme of work 1959-1961 (E/CN.5/334 and addenda) and of the *International Survey of Programmes of Social Development* (E/CN.5/332).

12. The Commission, in considering the long-range programme of concerted international action, was aware of the need to increase international efforts in the field of housing. While there had been progress in health, education and nutrition, no comparable advance could be reported in the housing sector in most countries. Surveys of world housing conditions undertaken by the United Nations in recent years had shown that with few exceptions the supply of low-cost housing had not only remained inadequate, but had in fact deteriorated, especially in the less-developed countries. This negative trend could be traced largely to the growing concentration of people in urban and industrial areas, to the general lack of resources for housing and to rising building costs. As a consequence, it had become increasingly difficult for low-income families to obtain adequate shelter without jeopardizing other essential needs. By the same token, housing had continued to be an important public issue throughout the world.

13. The Commission noted that the programme before it and the proposed methods for its implementation had been the result of consultations between the United Nations, the ILO, FAO, UNESCO, and WHO. The organizations had agreed to focus attention on the need to assist Governments in the less-developed countries in the planning and execution of programmes for

extending low-cost housing and related community facilities by the mobilization to the fullest extent available of public and private resources, including resources outside the building industry and in particular the efforts of the people themselves.

14. The Commission recognized that international activities in housing, building and planning during the past decade had resulted in a great wealth of knowledge and experience, but that there was need for an accelerated effort to break through the vicious circle which led to a situation where there were at present too few dwellings for low-income population groups. It was felt that although Governments had a responsibility for housing, they could not alone carry the whole responsibility, and that, therefore, a wider participation of the average citizen in determining the pace of housing development at the local level was necessary. A closer partnership between government and people could very well speed up considerably programmes for extending housing and related community facilities for the lower income groups. It was also to be expected that the effectiveness of such programmes would be increased significantly if there was a diminishing reliance on exceptional people and exceptional circumstances and if there was more reliance on the active and continuing participation of the people in general in carrying out self-help and similar low-cost housing projects. Projects in this category should become an accepted and integral part of national low-cost housing programmes.

15. The Commission noted that this approach was reflected in the proposed long-range programme in many ways. Within its five broad areas of work, recognition had been given to the need to assist Governments in the organization and execution of low-cost housing programmes; to the urgency of reducing housing costs; and to increasing the output of dwelling units for low-income families through higher productivity and a larger capacity of the house building industry. Another area of concerted action underlined the importance of providing adequate community facilities as integral parts of national housing programmes and of developing methods and techniques for reducing their cost. Finally, considerable emphasis has been placed on promoting the education and training of technical and administrative personnel by means of pilot and demonstration projects in urban and rural areas respectively and through exhibitions, national and regional seminars, workshops, refresher and other courses. In this connexion it was hoped that the existing national and regional housing

¹ Documents E/CN.5/332, E/CN.5/334 and Add.1 and 3, E/CN.5/339, E/CN.5/L.224 and Rev. 1 and 2, E/CN.5/L.225 and Rev.1, E/CN.5/L.226, E/CN.5/NGO/70, E/CN.5/SR.277 to 280, 284 and 300.

centres would play an increasingly important role in undertaking operational research, training and the dissemination of information.

16. The Commission also noted that joint action by the participating organizations, undertaken within their regular programmes and competence, would in the first place concentrate on field studies and surveys with a view to ascertaining demand for low-cost housing and community facilities and the actual and potential availability of funds, building materials and manpower. At the same time, these activities would furnish the substantive framework for applying the knowledge thus gained to technical assistance including, where appropriate, the United Nations Special Fund. While the primary responsibility for projects within the long-range programme of concerted international action rested with the organization designated first in each case (see E/CN.5/339, annex) the United Nations would continue to exercise leadership in guiding and co-ordinating the activities of all the organizations participating in the international programme in housing, building and planning.

17. The Commission noted that although preparatory work would begin during 1959-1961, the proposed long-range programme was designed to cover the period 1961-1965. This would enable the policy-making bodies of the organizations concerned to make the necessary administrative and budgetary arrangements for joint projects to start as soon as feasible. The envisaged programme was not a substitute for the continuing programmes of these organizations in housing, building and planning, but rather a supplement to activities in this field with the emphasis placed on accelerating the provision of low-cost housing and community facilities. The regular programmes of the participating organizations were far wider in scope — for example, productivity in the building industry (ILO), forestry (FAO) or environmental sanitation (WHO). Also the Social Commission's programme of work included other projects such as, for instance, those relating to town and country and regional planning, which were a significant development in United Nations activities. Furthermore, the work of the regional economic commissions concerning building materials and the development of the house building industry was far broader than that which had been included in the concerted programme.

18. There were no immediate financial implications. However, if the results of the programme were satisfactory during the proposed five-year period, expanding housing activities by Governments might lead to an increase of requests for technical assistance, and it was to be expected that additional expenditures would arise, particularly at the regional level.

19. The Commission agreed in general on the useful contribution which self-help and similar measures could make to increasing or improving low-cost housing accommodation in both industrialized and less-developed countries. But it was essential to recognize from the start that even the cheapest self-help solutions called for some investment in land and building materials. The

Commission noted that there was a great deal of practical experience on the application of self-help in rural areas. This made it possible for international organizations to assist Governments in organizing rural demonstration projects of a repeatable nature as a guide for national housing programmes in conjunction with agricultural and community development. However, the application of self-help to improving central and peripheral urban slum areas needed further exploration. Assistance to Governments in this field could be carried out by means of pilot projects as a part of broader plans for slum clearance and for metropolitan and regional development. Several members of the Commission underlined the importance of linking self-help, mutual aid and co-operative housing to community development activities. The Commission noted that a combination of these methods had proved most successful in a country in Africa where a scheme involving loans for roofs, doors and windows was carried out as part of the community development programme.

20. Some members felt that a more significant impact on relieving the world housing shortage could be brought about only if Governments would assume the main responsibility for the financing of low-cost housing. They stated that the success of such an approach had been demonstrated in countries with centrally planned economies. On the other hand, one member suggested that since no one country could claim to have solved its low-cost housing problem in its entirety, the best solution might be found in a combination of measures taken respectively in free-enterprise countries and those with centrally planned economies. In the view of some members of the Commission it would be useful if Governments would use the profits of private enterprises and monopolies for the financing of housing construction. Several members felt that in addition to self-help measures much could be gained from channelling individual savings into the housing field, and that co-operatives and other non-profit organizations should encourage this trend. The Commission noted that this concept had been reflected in some of the proposals for the long-range programme.

21. Many members emphasized the need to find measures for narrowing the gap between the cost of building and maintaining adequate housing and the rent which low-income families could afford to pay. It was pointed out that it was not enough to reduce house building costs, since rents in many countries were artificially inflated by speculation. Appropriate legislative action on the part of Governments might arrest profiteering. Mainly because of a continued rise in rental levels, one member suggested that Governments should accord a higher priority to low-cost housing programmes. Other members felt that rents might be lowered if Governments themselves engaged in large-scale low-cost housing construction, encouraging private and individual initiative at the same time.

22. The Commission recognized three basic criteria in determining rents: there should be security of tenure; the rent should represent a realistic percentage of the family budget; and there should be provision for adequate

maintenance of dwellings (see E/CN.5/323).² Because of the significant bearing of rents on the cost of living of the family it was also necessary to review rent control measures periodically with a view to preventing further increases.

23. One member felt that special attention should be given to assisting the small contractor who played an important role in African and Asian countries. The Commission was informed that the long-range programme included a proposal to enable this sector of the industry to participate more widely in large-scale construction projects. It was also noted that questions concerned with stabilization of employment in the building industry were being pursued actively by the regional economic commissions and the ILO within their regular programmes.

24. Several members referred to the close relationship of housing to economic planning. It was this relationship which made it necessary, particularly in the developing countries, to consider housing within the framework of general development, preferably on a regional basis. In this way, it would be possible to utilize the limited resources available for housing in the best national interest. Industrialization programmes linked to regional planning measures might make it possible to direct migratory population groups to smaller towns and away from congested metropolitan areas and large industrial centres, thus assisting in the development of rural areas. Reference was made to similar views expressed at the United Nations Seminar on Regional Planning, held at Tokyo in 1958.³ It was also felt that the application of planning techniques to providing community facilities in low-cost housing developments was an important aspect of the long-range programme. Projects in this field would show the link between housing and social programmes and would yield useful information on the cost of such facilities.

25. The Commission welcomed generally the proposed measures for international co-operation which were incorporated in the long-range programme of concerted action. It was felt that such measures would contribute significantly to avoiding gaps and overlapping, and would foster the exchange of experience. At the same time it was necessary for Governments to promote close co-ordination at the national level of all groups and agencies which were active in the housing field.

26. Many members underlined the importance of technical assistance to the developing countries, in particular to countries in Africa which had recently become independent States. It was pointed out that since the provision of housing was of a non-self-liquidating nature, funds allocated to housing by Governments of under-developed countries had to be diverted from more directly productive undertakings. It was for that reason that international aid, both technical and financial, in the low-cost housing field was a major necessity. Expert advice, seminars, fellowships, pilot and demonstration

projects would all contribute to raising housing standards. In providing this type of assistance, special attention should be given to serving the interests of countries with similar conditions on a regional basis, and it was felt that the regional economic commissions and the regional housing centres had an important role to play in the connexion. Practical field experience acquired on the spot and international experience should form the basis for general conclusions and recommendations to Governments.

27. The Commission noted that the under-developed countries were the principal recipients of technical assistance furnished by the United Nations. On the average, thirty-two experts in the fields of housing, building and planning were sent each year to various countries in Asia, Latin America, the Middle East and Africa. It was expected that the latter territories would receive assistance on an increased scale in the future.

28. Special appreciation was expressed by the Indonesian delegation for United Nations technical assistance given to that country. The Regional Housing Centre in Bandung was now ready to serve the interests of countries with similar conditions in South-East Asia. A school for town and regional planning was being set up, also in Bandung, which would train qualified planners. The master plan for Djakarta was nearing completion.

29. Some members welcomed the fact that the long-range programme had given attention to educating and training technicians and administrative personnel needed for carrying out large-scale housing programmes in the developing countries. The small libraries on housing provided by the United Nations for training purposes some years ago had proved an asset. It was hoped that Member Governments would be kept informed of new publications by the United Nations and the specialized agencies in this field. The Commission agreed that it would be useful if cumulative bibliographies would be included periodically in the United Nations publication *Housing, Building and Planning*. The suggestion was also made that the experience of individual countries should be included in the publication.

30. The Commission heard a statement by the representative of the ILO. He pointed to his organization's great interest in solving workers' housing problems. For that reason, the Governing Body of ILO had recently decided to discuss this subject at the forty-fourth session of the International Labour Conference in 1960 with a view to the subsequent adoption of an international instrument. This instrument would be prepared in co-operation with the United Nations, which has already been consulted on the matter.

31. The representative of WHO drew attention to the role of health agencies in housing programmes and city planning. During the next few years, WHO hoped to prepare a study on a world-wide basis defining the fundamental relationships between housing and health. The Commission noted that the Executive Board of WHO had expressed its concurrence in principle with the inclusion of a long-range programme of housing among the programmes of concerted action and would participate in its activities to the greatest possible extent.

² *Financing of Housing and Community Improvement Programmes* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 1957.IV.1).

³ See the report on the proceedings of the seminar (ST/TAA/SER.C/35).

Concrete proposals for WHO action would be submitted to its Executive Board in 1960.

32. The Commission was informed that the proposals for the long-range programme of concerted international action in the field of housing and related community facilities had been circulated for comments to eight inter-governmental and twenty-nine non-governmental organizations. The replies received by the end of April 1959 had indicated unanimous support for the programme and willingness to co-operate fully in its implementation. In addition, the Commission heard supporting statements by the representatives of the Friends World Committee for Consultation, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the International Conference of Catholic Charities, the World Federation of Trade Unions and the World Veterans Federation. A joint statement circulated by the International Union of Local Authorities and the International Federation for Housing and Town Planning (E/CN.5/NGO/70) was also noted by the Commission. The representative of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions drew the Commission's attention to a statement made at its recent World Economic Conference which had appealed to international agencies active in the field of housing "to consider the desirability of setting up a new specialized agency for housing".

33. Some members felt that in many countries insufficient attention had been given to acquainting the general public with the various facets of the housing problem and with the possibilities open to individuals and groups of people to improve their own housing. This had led to inertia and incomplete mobilization of available resources. It was, therefore, important to awaken public interest in housing and planning through exhibitions, conferences, congresses and related activities enlisting the co-operation of the press and radio as well as of universities and colleges during a national "Housing Week". One member suggested that all housing programmes should, in fact, begin by educating the public, especially in rural areas where means of

communication were more limited than in the cities. In his own country, education by means of radio lectures and illustrative material were being used to induce rural householders to improve their dwellings and adopt more healthful living habits. This campaign had proved most successful.

34. In support of these considerations, the representatives of Colombia, the Dominican Republic and Ecuador submitted a draft resolution (E/CN.5/L.225) which called on the Economic and Social Council to recommend to Governments the carrying out of intensive educational, informational and promotional work on behalf of housing. It was suggested that events such as "Housing Weeks" would help to increase joint efforts by the Government and the public to solve the housing problem. The co-operation of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations was invited with a view to furthering educational and promotional programmes in the countries concerned.

35. The Commission agreed that these suggestions should be incorporated in its report to the Council. It also decided to include the recommendations concerning intensive educational, informational and promotional work in the field of housing in another draft resolution (E/CN.5/L.224/Rev.1) which had been sponsored by Indonesia and the United States.

RESOLUTION ON THE LONG-RANGE PROGRAMME OF CONCERTED INTERNATIONAL ACTION IN THE FIELD OF HOUSING

36. At its 284th meeting the Commission unanimously adopted a draft resolution (E/CN.5/L.224/Rev.2), which was submitted by Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Indonesia and the United States of America and which embodied the two previous draft resolutions.

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

III. INTERNATIONAL SURVEY OF PROGRAMMES OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

(Agenda item 4)⁴

37. The Social Commission had before it the second *International Survey of Programmes of Social Development* (E/CN.5/332) prepared by the United Nations Secretariat in co-operation with the ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO, in accordance with resolution 663 E (XXIV) of the Economic and Social Council, as well as the chapter on social survey, research and development in the Secretary-General's report on progress made by the United Nations in the social field during the period 1 January 1957 to 31 December 1958 and proposals for the programme of work 1959-1961 (E/CN.5/334 and addenda).

⁴ Documents E/CN.5/332, E/CN.5/334 and Add.1 and 3, E/CN.5/L.227 and Rev. 1, E/CN.5/L.228 and Corr.1, E/CN.5/SR.280 to 284, 291 and 300.

38. In introducing the report, the representative of the Secretary-General noted that the second *Survey* followed in broad essentials the form and structure of the first. She pointed out that the period of the second *Survey* did not witness the broad social action that had characterized the immediate post-war period, although there had in many instances been a widening in the scope and application of social programmes. The suggested some factors that may have caused a slackening in social activities, and urged members of the Commission to evaluate the *Survey* especially in terms of the obstacles to social development in the present-day world. Particular reference was made to the competition between social and economic programmes, and to the need for a better appreciation of balanced economic and social

development. The representative of the Secretary-General recalled General Assembly resolution 1258 (XIII), on the problem of raising family levels of living through various social measures, including those designed to avoid an inequitable distribution of national income. Other questions briefly touched upon in the introductory statement included concerted urbanization policies; the inadequacy of information on social conditions; suggestions to make Government replies more useful; and the main trends in the social policy programme.

39. Members of the Commission expressed their appreciation to the United Nations Secretariat and the specialized agencies concerned for the high quality and the impressive amount of information contained in the *Survey*. Despite a few shortcomings, it was generally felt that the *Survey* accomplished its major purpose, which was to familiarize Governments with developments in each other's social programmes and to provide a point of departure for the formulation of social policy both at the international and at the national level. Some members felt that the *Survey* would have been more satisfactory if it had shed more light on the social programmes of individual countries.

40. Various members of the Commission emphasized that social problems and programmes are inextricably interwoven with economic resources and needs, and that delay in one field might impede progress in the other. Several members stated their views regarding the nature of the relationship between social and economic development. It was generally agreed that economic development leading to increased production was not an end in itself, but only one of the means to improve levels of living. The Commission endorsed the view expressed in the *Survey* that programmes designed to improve living conditions should be developed hand in hand with those designed to preserve life. It was also noted that real progress in the development of many social programmes depends on the sympathetic understanding and active participation of the people in general.

41. It was pointed out further that developments in each of the various social fields are closely related to each other, but that not enough is known about their mutual interaction. Several members commented, in one form or another, on the generally illustrative, non-evaluating character of the *Survey*, its sector-by-sector presentation, and the lack of specific over-all conclusions or recommendations. A plea was therefore made for a broader and more analytical approach in future reports, in order to evolve co-ordinated social policies concerned with the total developmental process and not merely with each separate social field. One member stated that the United Nations, with its world-wide documentation and its over-all view of the scientific and policy problems involved, was perhaps better qualified than any other agency to take the lead in evolving such an integrated approach to social policy. It was generally recognized that the approach already taken in the chapters of the *Survey* that cut across different social fields, such as the chapters on rural development and urbanization, constituted a good example of what could be done in this respect.

42. Some members were concerned with the present system of arranging illustrative material in the *Survey* and suggested that examples be classified in terms of developed and under-developed countries. Another suggestion was that the introductory chapter should contain a section setting forth the main philosophies governing social development, and reflect the programmes in countries at different stages of economic development and with different social structures. It was felt also that the selection of examples tended to be oriented towards the more developed areas of the world. Several speakers emphasized that programmes which appear to be similar on the surface may actually have different meanings and different impacts on social conditions, depending upon the varying stages of social development achieved by particular countries.

43. Considering the immediate practical application, particularly in the economically under-developed countries, of the specific illustrations discussed in the *Survey*, several members laid stress on the need for a more elaborate treatment of the measures and programmes described, in order to enable Governments to acquaint themselves fully with the background and intent of such measures, the procedures adopted for their implementation (including legislative and administrative arrangements), their fiscal implications and general economic viability, the difficulties encountered in their execution, and the degree of success attained. Other members pointed out, however, that it would hardly be possible for the Secretary-General to provide this type of comprehensive account of each and every social programme which countries might regard as being worthy of mention. Even on the practice adopted by some speakers in the debate of giving details of progress and problems in individual countries, there were varying opinions.

44. Several members of the Commission addressed themselves to the general statements of trends during the period 1953-1957 contained in the introduction to the *Survey*. It was generally agreed that while there may have been some slowing down of social programmes in certain countries, due mainly to the recent economic recession and the demands on public funds of economic development and armament programmes, the period under discussion had not been one of stagnation, but could rather be characterized as presenting a checkered picture and not necessarily a uniformly dark one. Certain members would have liked the *Survey* to analyse in more detail the causes of the slow-down of social programmes in countries where that phenomenon did occur. Other speakers denied the reality of the phenomenon of stagnation in social programmes; they emphasized that it was the consolidation and expansion of social programmes which were noted in the *Survey*, rather than the declaratory statements in which the preceding period had abounded, that constituted actual progress.

45. Various speakers noted that the question of the financing of social programmes had been dismissed too briefly in the *Survey*. An analysis of expenditure on social programmes at all levels of administration would have been, in the opinion of these members, a valuable adjunct to the description of programmes. In the view

of one speaker, the statement regarding the "stagnation" of programmes of social development could properly be assessed only in the light of information about the percentage of national income and public expenditure devoted to such programmes, especially when compared to the percentages devoted to other groups of programmes, particularly those of economic development. Several members referred to the question of taxation, and in particular to the problem of alleviating the taxation burden for low-income groups, and felt it useful to study this question in order to prepare suitable recommendations.

46. Some members expressed a desire that the report on the world social situation and other United Nations documents should be prepared on a more universal basis and should be genuinely international in character. That could be achieved if staff members and experts from countries at different levels of development and with different social systems were associated in their preparation. In this connexion, reference was made to the desirability of taking the principle of geographical distribution into account in the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, and of having a sufficient number of staff members recruited from countries with different social systems in that Department.

47. The representative of the Secretary-General stated that the relationship between programmes of economic and social development, including the complex problem of resource allocation and financing, will be the subject of a study of balanced economic and social development which the Secretariat intends to submit to the Commission at its thirteenth session, as requested by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 663 E (XXIV). This study will form the second part of the next report on the world social situation. Since, however, many of the problems involved were outside its own competence, the Bureau of Social Affairs expects to benefit from the results of studies made by other units of the Secretariat and possibly also by the secretariats of the specialized agencies. The first part of the next report on the world social situation will concentrate on recent major trends in social development, and especially on their relation to economic trends, in accordance with the views expressed by the Commission.

48. In regard to other points raised during the debate, the representative of the Secretary-General brought several considerations to the attention of the Commission: the very small number of staff engaged in the preparation of the *Survey*; the fact that the Government replies, besides being delayed in many cases, had been either too voluminous or too brief and, in general, not analytical in character; the more detailed type of information was often provided by the developed countries; the programmes of the industrially advanced countries provided many excellent examples which did not depend on wealth for their execution, and were therefore easily applicable in the economically less developed countries; and, lastly, when examples of a programme were to be found in both a developed and an under-developed country, preference was usually given to the programme

in the latter, since such an example would be more likely to be followed in countries with similar economic and social conditions.

49. Various specific observations regarding programmes mentioned in the *Survey* were made by individual members. Thus, one member expressed the view that as much uniformity as possible should be maintained in consecutive surveys in the presentation of the various programmes and in terminology. In his view, this was necessary in order to make chronological comparisons and to avoid confusion between various types of programmes.

50. It was noted by one member that the *Survey* contained conflicting evaluations of certain programmes which act as "built-in stabilizers". On the one hand, the importance of such programmes in softening the impact of the economic recession was emphasized in the *Survey*, while on the other, the financial burden of such programmes was stressed in a manner which might be construed as being critical of these programmes. It was suggested that programmes of this type, for example, health insurance programmes, had, in addition to their purely human aspects, the primary purpose of serving as "built-in stabilizers"; it was therefore inconsistent to regard them as a financial burden.

51. Several members addressed themselves to the question of the main obstacles to social development. Mention was made of such factors as public administration; the lack of resources, which compels giving priority to economic programmes; lack of trained personnel; population growth; urbanization; the rising cost of living; low productivity; and a general lack of social awareness. Several representatives urged an increased emphasis in the next *Survey* on the training of personnel for social development.

52. Various members spoke on social programmes being implemented in their own countries, providing information supplementary to that contained in the *Survey*, and noted the problem of the inadequacy of information on social conditions and the steps that could be taken to remedy the situation. One member stated that research on family levels of living was basic to the work of the Commission; another stressed the role of the secretariats of the regional economic commissions in collecting information on social conditions. If the regional commissions' secretariats were to be used to get information on social conditions to the same extent that they provided information on economic conditions, this would make possible more frequent and complete reports on the world social situation, including special studies on different regions and subjects. Lastly, it was recommended that Governments should provide the Secretariat with more adequate information along the lines indicated in the statement of the representative of the Secretary-General.

53. Representatives of the ILO, UNESCO and WHO replied to some points that had come up in the course of the debate about matters in their respective fields. In the course of their comments, they brought to the

attention of members those of their organizations' programmes which bear upon the work of the Commission.

54. The representatives of the Catholic International Union of Social Service and the World Federation of Trade Unions made statements on this item of the agenda.

55. Some members reiterated that the Commission's main concern was the social development of the less developed countries, particularly those which have recently acquired independent status. In this connexion, they expressed the hope that the question of assistance to under-developed countries would form part of the agenda of the next session of the Commission.

RESOLUTION ON INTERNATIONAL SURVEY OF PROGRAMMES OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

56. The delegations of Indonesia and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.5/L.227/Rev.1) designed to explore new possibilities of assisting under-developed countries in developing their social services. Following comments by some members, the draft resolution, as amended, was adopted unanimously at the 291st meeting.

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

IV. SOCIAL SERVICES

(Agenda item 5) ⁵

57. The Social Commission had before it a report of the Secretary-General (E/CN.5/333/Add.1) transmitting, with his observations, a report on the development of national social service programmes (E/CN.5/333 and Corr.1) prepared by a group of experts convened pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 663 G (XXIV) "to advise on (a) the scope and contents of national social service programmes and the establishment of priorities in the implementation of such programmes, taking into account economic, cultural and other variations; (b) the specific contribution of social services, particularly family and child welfare services, to programmes relating to community development, urbanization and the improvement of family levels of living". The Commission also had before it a report of the Secretary-General (E/CN.5/335) on social work training and a report entitled *Training for Social Work: Third International Survey* (E/CN.3/331 and Corr.1) which had been prepared in accordance with Council resolution 390 B (XIII) and which requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Social Commission a quadrennial report on significant developments in training for social work. The progress made by the United Nations in the field of social services during the period 1957-1958 and the relevant proposals for the programme of work 1959-1961 (E/CN.5/334 and addenda) were examined by the Commission in connexion with the above-mentioned documents. Finally, the attention of the Commission was called to the report submitted by the Bureau of Social Affairs to the Executive Board of UNICEF ⁶ at its March 1959 session and to the action of the Board extending UNICEF aid to social services for children.

58. The consideration of the above-mentioned documents offered to the Commission for the first time an opportunity for a thorough review of current trends and

concepts in the whole field of social service and of the distinctive place of social service within the broader framework of social development. Whereas certain countries allow a large share to private initiative, others on the contrary are endowed, thanks to their social security systems, with a powerful social structure around which gravitate the various social services. It was noted that the findings of the group of experts confirmed the validity of the major trends observed in the relevant programmes of the Commission during the past years and in the proposed programme of work for 1959-1961.

59. The Commission expressed appreciation of the work accomplished by the group of experts on social services, and recognized the importance of the conclusions set forth in their report. Despite reservations expressed by several members regarding some of the terms used (for example, one member suggested that the report confused "social service", "social services", and "social work"), and disagreement with certain of the conclusions, the conciseness and clarity of the report were generally praised. The fact that experts with widely different backgrounds had reached unanimous agreement on the aims and methods of social service was viewed by many of the members as a significant achievement. At the same time, it was suggested by a few members that examples derived from national experience and reference to alternative approaches would have enhanced the value of the report.

60. It was noted that the mandate of the group of experts, as set forth in Economic and Social Council resolution 663 G (XXIV) (see para. 57 above) and the relevant discussions of the Council, did not define the term social service, but that the intent to delimit the scope of the subject matter to be considered was implicit in the specific exclusion of services in fields covered by the specialized agencies such as health and education. Accordingly, most members of the Commission generally approved the working definition of social service as suggested by the experts, and expressed the view that, although a specialized aspect of social policy, social service as thus defined had an essential contribution to

⁵ Documents E/CN.5/331 and Corr.1, E/CN.5/333 and Corr.1 and Add.1, E/CN.5/334 and Add.1 and 3, E/CN.5/335, E/CN.5/336, E/CN.5/L.229 and Rev.1, 2 and Rev.2/Add.1 and Rev.3, E/CN.5/L.230, E/CN.5/L.231, E/CN.5/NGO/63, 65, 69, 72 and 73, E/CN.5/SR.284 to 289, 291 to 293 and 301.

⁶ Document E/ICEF/377.

make to the development of such policy and to the improvement of levels of living and of social and economic conditions.

61. Several members were of the opinion that the scope of the report should have been as broad as that of the *Report on a Co-ordinated Policy regarding Family Levels of Living*⁷ prepared by a previous group of experts and that, in the more narrow sense applied by the group, the role of social service within a national policy had been overestimated. The members expressing this opinion emphasized that social services in this narrow sense could not be distinguishable in some socialist countries where they would be an inherent aspect of other specialized services such as health or education or of the activities of such bodies as the labour unions.

62. The reservations expressed by the Secretary-General on the classification and the universal validity of the list of elements of a national social service programme, as proposed by the experts, were shared by several members of the Commission. Likewise, several members were of the opinion that the importance of activities described in the experts' report by the term "social action" was not adequately stressed.

63. The Commission approved the emphasis given by the experts to the human aspects of development, and agreed that social objectives should be pursued in concert with economic objectives in a comprehensive development policy. Social service programmes should be given attention in the early planning stage of over-all country development. In this perspective, the Commission endorsed the view of the experts that it is the responsibility of Governments to ensure the availability of the social services needed by the population. Several members of the Commission agreed with the Secretary-General that this did not imply that the Government should control the activities of voluntary organizations and praised the group of experts for giving due recognition to the important role of these organizations in the social service field. The opinion was also expressed that social service programmes should reflect the philosophy underlying the way of life in individual countries.

64. Many members of the Commission agreed that social service programmes should be primarily based on the family, and that their main objectives should be the strengthening of the family as the basic social unit and the improvement of family levels of living. There was also general agreement with the suggestions of the experts in regard to the establishment of priorities in the development of a social service programme, namely that priority should be given to the general welfare of the community, to preventive services, to services available to the whole population, and, in so far as the care of special groups is concerned, to prevention and rehabilitation rather than to relief. Some members of the Commission were of the opinion that these principles were of too general a character and that a balanced development of social services would require appropriate

consideration at the same time of the specialized needs of the individual and of the importance of remedial action.

65. The Commission agreed in general with the views expressed by the experts regarding the contribution of social service to broad programmes of national development, and several members noted particularly the clarification of the role of social service in community development. The relationship of social service and social security programmes was considered a matter of special interest. Several members of the Commission noted that there should be a positive approach to the impact of urbanization and industrialization and they thought that the disruptive effects of social and economic change on community and family life were likely to be overstressed. Another member was of the opinion that, as pointed out by the Secretary-General, the views of the experts on the applicability of community development techniques to urban areas would need further analysis and clarification.

66. In considering the conclusions of the experts regarding governmental structure, the recommendation that the administration of social service should be centred in a separate department of government received considerable support but was not judged universally applicable by some members. The Commission agreed with the Secretary-General's comment that, while centralization of responsibility for co-ordination, training, standards of service and research should be encouraged, alternative organizational schemes might be usefully suggested in so far as the administration of social service was concerned. The Commission endorsed the opinion of the experts on the importance of co-ordination among social services and related fields. Several members stressed that, in a decentralized administrative pattern, the supervisory role of the central Government should be accompanied by the provision of technical and financial assistance to local authorities in establishing and improving social services.

67. The Commission understood that the recommendations of the experts for further study would be included in its programme of work for 1959-1961 (annex II). A number of members proposed that the Commission should encourage the exchange of experience and should draw up recommendations bearing not only on the narrow question of the training of "social workers" which is of interest only to a small number of countries, but on the over-all problem of training specialists in the fields of public health, education, social insurance and maternal and child welfare, i.e., specialists whose main function is to play a practical part in the solution of social problems and to contribute to improving social services for the population. In making the proposals, these members based themselves on the fact that the main need of many countries in which social services and social security are poorly developed is for physicians, teachers, and housing specialists, for expert medical advice for mothers and children and for health education. In the case of these countries, therefore, it is ill-advised to concentrate efforts and resources on the training and maintenance of social workers, to the detri-

⁷ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 1957.IV.7.

ment of the training of the specialists mentioned above. For these reasons, some members thought it would be possible for the Commission to give further consideration to the question of training specialists and that it should take the matter up at its next session. A number of representatives did not concur with these comments since in this way the work of the Bureau of Social Affairs would infringe on the competence of a number of the specialized agencies.

68. Several members of the Commission, in expressing their appreciation of the report entitled *Training for Social Work: Third International Survey*, endorsed the proposals for further action set forth in this document and in the report of the Secretary-General, and considered that because it would be of great value in training for social work, the *Survey* should be commended to Governments, training institutions, social agencies and interested professional organizations. Others, on the contrary, expressed reservations regarding the document; they were of the opinion that the *Survey* might have been presented in a more concise form, and it was pointed out that it did not have the international character which one might rightly expect from a United Nations document, but others observed that the dearth of professional literature on the subject with the exception of a very few countries was reflected in the *Survey*. One member voiced regret that the *Survey* did not follow the model of preceding surveys and that it appeared not as a survey but as a dogmatic statement of controversial points.

69. The Commission stressed, as it had repeatedly done in previous sessions and as confirmed by the group of experts on social services, that the training of social work personnel was a primary requirement for the development of social service programmes and for the effective contribution of such programmes to national policy. Some members of the Commission stressed the important role of social workers, particularly in economically under-developed countries, in the improvement of general welfare through methods of community organization and social action. Several members expressed the view that the concept of functions of the social worker as elaborated in the *Survey* should not be over-emphasized since it was not applicable in all countries and might lead Governments to give inadequate priority to the training of other categories of health, welfare and educational personnel.

70. It was agreed that, in view of the widening scope for social work activities which results in an increasing demand for personnel, training standards should not be set at an unrealistic level and should reflect a human approach. In many countries, volunteers and auxiliary personnel have played and will continue to play a major role for some time to come. One member considered that there was still room in social work for the person of good will and with common sense who had little knowledge of scientific techniques. Another member pointed out the need for further clarification of the tasks to be performed by auxiliary workers and of the content of training for such workers. He suggested that the next survey should concentrate on the training of personnel for social work positions at all levels, including

key posts in planning and administration as well as auxiliary work.

71. There was general agreement as to the desirability for each country to define further its training requirements according to its own conditions, cultural patterns, needs and available resources, and to develop corresponding training facilities. It was agreed that assistance to Governments in this field should continue to receive high priority and that this point should be taken into account in establishing the work programme of the Social Commission for 1959-1961. Several members of the Commission suggested ways of increasing the effectiveness of relevant technical assistance programmes, including the organization of regional seminars, expert assistance and the award of scholarships and fellowships. Some members expressed reservations on the proposed use of teams of experts to assist Governments in reviewing their training programmes and wondered whether more suitable methods might not be found.

72. The Commission recommended to the Economic and Social Council that it should request the Secretary-General to invite the comments of Member States, the specialized agencies concerned and appropriate non-governmental organizations on the report of the group of experts on social services, on the observations of the Secretary-General and on the publication entitled *Training for Social Work: Third International Survey*, taking into account the views of the members of the Commission. The Commission also recommended that the Council authorize the Secretary-General to convene a new expert group on the planning and organization of social services to analyse recent national experiences and to identify underlying principles and effective methods in administration and social service programmes (annex III, resolution C). The Commission felt that the experts should be selected from countries at varying stages of economic development and with varying social structures to assure consideration of all different systems and approaches to social services. It was understood that the project would be a follow-up of the group of experts on social services and would cover a similar field; members of the Commission who considered that that group had adopted a too narrow approach, expressed the view that while supporting the recommendation for another group, they would have preferred that the new group should have been requested to cover a broader field, including all aspects of social welfare and the training of health, educational and social service personnel.

73. The Commission welcomed the decision taken by the UNICEF Executive Board at its March 1959 session to extend UNICEF aid to social services for children, and recommended that the further technical services which would need to be given by the Bureau of Social Affairs to both UNICEF and the Governments concerned should receive high priority.

74. The Commission heard the representatives of several non-governmental organizations. The International Conference of Social Work, the International Social Service, the International Union for Child Welfare, the International Association of Schools of Social Work,

the Catholic International Union for Social Service and the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions welcomed the report of the group of experts on social services and commented favourably on their recommendations regarding priorities, the emphasis given to the family and the recognition of the role of voluntary organizations. They also welcomed the extension of UNICEF aid to social services for children. The International Association of Schools of Social Work and the Pan Pacific South-East Asia Women's Association expressed appreciation for *Training for Social Work: Third International Survey* and stressed the importance

of the measures proposed in the *Survey* for future national and international action.

RESOLUTION ON SOCIAL SERVICES

75. A draft resolution was submitted by Australia, the Dominican Republic, Sweden and the United States of America (E/CN.5/L.229/Rev.3). The Commission, at its 293rd meeting, adopted the draft resolution as a whole unanimously.

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

V. SOCIAL DEFENCE

Future of the United Nations social defence programme

(Agenda item 6 (a))⁸

76. The representative of the Secretary-General, in her introductory statement, commented on the document entitled "Future of the United Nations social defence programme" (E/CN.5/340) containing an analysis of the comments transmitted by Governments on the report of the *Ad Hoc* Advisory Committee of Experts on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders (E/CN.5/329 and Corr.1) which had studied the difficulties encountered by the Secretary-General in implementing resolution 415 (V) of the General Assembly and the Secretary-General's proposals for a practical solution of the problem. There were two basic points in the Secretary-General's proposals. The first was to concentrate more of the United Nations resources on practical action to help Governments improve their services for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders. Thus, the two regional institutes for Latin America and Asia and the Far East were expected to provide more technical assistance, and the proposed United Nations consultative group at the European Office of the United Nations in Geneva would strengthen the service given to the European countries and, owing to its broadened geographical scope, to countries outside Europe.

77. The second point was that all essential activities in the field of social defence should remain a responsibility of the United Nations, but that greater reliance should be placed on the co-operation of inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations active in this field, and that in order to facilitate such co-operation some of the present Headquarters staff should be moved to the European Office.

78. The Secretary-General had made every possible effort to meet the different points of view expressed by Governments and he hoped that the Social Commission in examining the question of the future of the social defence programme would find a mutually satisfactory solution.

79. The representative of the Secretary-General also gave a brief account of the work programme in the field of social defence for the next two-year period.

80. The discussions on the future of the social defence programme emphasized the importance attached by Governments to the problem of crime and delinquency as well as to the activity of the United Nations in this field. The majority of the members of the Commission stressed the urgency of maintaining active United Nations leadership and they sought reassurance from the Secretariat that nothing in the proposals for decentralization would weaken this particular role of the Organization. It was stated that the leadership of the United Nations in this field had evolved from the earliest days of the Social Commission and had been endorsed in 1948 by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 155 C (VII). The need for United Nations leadership in the field of social defence was greater today than in the past.

81. Several members of the Commission stressed the fact that additional responsibilities had been assumed by the United Nations upon the dissolution of the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission, as set forth in General Assembly resolution 415 (V) and that these responsibilities must be faithfully carried out. Some members pointed out, however, that the annex to this resolution should be interpreted in a flexible way and this interpretation was within the competence of the Secretary-General.

82. Concern was voiced by several members at the serious increase in crime and delinquency in many parts of the world, which did not warrant a reduction in the staff dealing with social defence matters, nor the amalgamation of this staff with other social welfare services. Some members indicated that, if necessary, the staff of the Social Defence Section should be reinforced.

83. The Commission welcomed the establishment of regional institutes as highly desirable. At their present state of development it was, however, premature to rely

⁸ Documents E/CN.5/329 and Corr.1, E/CN.5/334 and Add.1 and 3, E/CN.5/340 and Add.1-5, E/CN.5/L.233 and Rev.1, E/CN.5/NGO/67 and 71, E/CN.5/SR.289 to 292, 294, 297 and 301.

on them for functions which might devolve upon them under the decentralization plan. They would perhaps have to have several years' experience before all these functions could be assumed. Moreover, reassurance was sought by several members that such institutes would continue to form an integral part of the United Nations social defence programme once the initial five-year agreement with the Organization has elapsed.

84. The majority of the members of the Commission supported the intensification of technical assistance activities in the form of fellowships and experts as well as the holding of seminars. The organization of regional meetings should be continued for those regions not served by regional institutes. In addition to the regional institutes for Latin America and for Asia and the Far East, the establishment of similar institutes for African and Arab States was recommended for the future.

85. Several members sought clarification concerning the division of functions between Headquarters and the European Office under the Secretary-General's plan for decentralization, particularly with respect to central responsibility for the co-ordination of the programme of work, technical assistance activities, liaison with the institutes and the apportionment of staff. It was pointed out that the functions assigned to staff at Geneva under the Secretary-General's plan might over-emphasize social defence activities for the highly industrialized countries to the detriment of aid to the less developed countries, and a division of staff might lead to a sharp reduction in its effectiveness. In fact, several members felt that, whether at Headquarters or at Geneva, the unity of the staff had to be preserved. If the staff had to be divided, the direction and co-ordination of the social defence programme should, however, remain at Headquarters in New York.

86. Some members pointed out that, once the second United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders had taken place, the work programme of the Social Defence Section would not contain a sufficient number of projects. Questions were also raised concerning the periodicity of the meetings of the *Ad Hoc* Advisory Committee of Experts. It was generally felt that closer co-operation with the specialized agencies, the non-governmental organizations directly interested in social defence and especially with the International Penal and Penitentiary Foundation was desirable.

87. The representative of the International Penal and Penitentiary Foundation stated that his organization was in favour of a transfer of a large part of social defence activities to the European Office. The Foundation and three non-governmental organizations with consultative status particularly interested in social defence were eager to play an active part in the arrangements envisaged by the Secretary-General. As they had explained previously, they would, however, have to receive subsidies from the United Nations in order to take over some of the activities at present carried out by the Social Defence Section. He added that, if a financial arrangement between the International Penal and Penitentiary Foundation and the United Nations

could be made, the former could revise its constitution, dissolve itself and transfer its funds to a new international body which might take over the present activities of the United Nations in the field of social defence. The representative of the International Society of Criminology observed that much of the work done by the Social Defence Section and the strength of its programme so far had depended on the close co-operation of its limited staff. Because the Section was in New York, it had excellent opportunities for co-ordination and planning. If it remained there, it would be able to consolidate the gains already made and increase its contribution to social defence. It would therefore be a great mistake to decentralize the staff at present or to divide it and send part of it to Geneva.

88. In reply to the questions that had been raised, the representative of the Secretary-General stated that the United Nations would continue to discharge its responsibilities for leadership in the field of social defence. The functions of the Social Defence Section would be divided so that Headquarters would continue to direct and co-ordinate the programme as derived from the Social Commission and the Economic and Social Council. The other functions to be retained in New York were (a) all technical assistance activities relating to the regional institutes, experts and fellowships; (b) contributions in the field of social defence to the report on the world social situation and the international survey of programmes of social development and similar reports; advice to other units of the Bureau of Social Affairs on the prevention of juvenile delinquency; and (c) all budgetary and administrative matters. The European Office would be assigned responsibility for (a) a number of study projects; (b) relations with national correspondents; (c) co-operation with inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations and specialized agencies; (d) the preparation and follow-up of quinquennial congresses; (e) the *Ad Hoc* Advisory Committee of Experts; (f) the preparation and publication of the *International Review of Criminal Policy*; and (g) to act as the servicing body to the United Nations consultative group which will have a world-wide character. The apportionment of staff should be left to the Secretary-General's discretion.

89. The representative of the Secretary-General stated that the technical assistance agreement for the regional institutes was for a five-year period, but could be renewed in whole or in part if requested by the countries concerned. A bond between these bodies and the United Nations would continue to exist even without a further agreement for technical aid from the United Nations.

90. If necessary, the *Ad Hoc* Advisory Committee of Experts would be able to meet more often than once before every quinquennial congress. In addition to the assistance it might provide to the Secretariat in the co-ordination of regional activities, the Secretariat would welcome advice on questions of substance on the work projects.

91. The representative of the Secretary-General stressed that all countries were to be invited to participate in the United Nations consultative group.

92. The representative of the International Federation of Women Lawyers stressed the continuing increase in crime and delinquency and the need for greater activity rather than a reduction in the social defence programme of the United Nations at the present time.

RESOLUTION ON THE FUTURE OF THE UNITED NATIONS SOCIAL DEFENCE PROGRAMME

93. The Commission considered a draft resolution presented by Ecuador, France, Italy, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States of America

(E/CN.5/L.233/Rev.1). Several members pointed out that the draft resolution represented the only possible compromise. There had been marked differences among members of the Commission about the advisability of concentrating activity in the European Office, but on the question of maintaining United Nations leadership, and the intensification of technical assistance and the organization of the two regional institutes, there had been complete accord among the great majority of the members of the Commission. The draft resolution was adopted unanimously.

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

Report on the suppression of the traffic in persons and of the exploitation of the prostitution of others

(Agenda item 6 (b))⁹

94. The Social Commission considered the report on the suppression of the traffic in persons and of the exploitation of the prostitution of others (E/CN.5/338 and Corr.1) prepared by the Secretariat at its request. The Commission had also before it as a background document the thirteenth issue of the *International Review of Criminal Policy*¹⁰ which contained contributions and research studies prepared expressly as a supplement to the report by a number of non-governmental organizations and individual experts.

95. In introducing the report, the representative of the Secretary-General pointed out that the programme of action outlined therein was based on the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, approved by General Assembly resolution 317 (IV) of 2 December 1949. In reference to the conclusion arrived at in the report that only the abolitionist system can be considered a necessary prerequisite to an effective programme of action, he observed that the adoption of this system will not by itself be an adequate answer, but measures as proposed in the report will have to be simultaneously taken.

96. In the general discussion, several members commended the report and expressed appreciation to the Secretariat for the programme of action proposed therein. They also expressed agreement that persistent and continuing action at the international and national levels is necessary to check the activities of the traffickers, and that any programme of action to combat the traffic should necessarily include in its scope the problem of prostitution.

97. With reference to the campaign against commercialized prostitution and traffic in persons, several members described the measures taken in their respective countries for the prevention of prostitution, the sup-

pression of the activities of the third party profiteers, and the rehabilitation of the victims of prostitution.

98. Some members underlined that prostitution and the traffic in persons must first of all be considered as a social problem, the roots of which are in the unsatisfactory conditions of living. They stressed, therefore, the necessity of Governments taking all appropriate measures for the elimination of the causes leading to the traffic in persons and exploitation of the prostitution of others through constant improvement of the social and economic conditions of their people.

99. While prostitution is basically an economic and social problem, WHO would have liked to have seen more emphasis given to the role of psychological and psychiatric factors in the genesis of prostitution, and the utilization of mental health techniques in its prevention and in rehabilitation programmes.

100. The representatives of Czechoslovakia, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic noted that up to present only twenty-five countries have acceded to, or ratified, the United Nations Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, and expressed the view that the remaining Governments ought to become parties. Other members expressed agreement with the purposes and aim of the Convention but had some reservations regarding certain of its provisions which, because of conflicts with their constitutional or legislative practices, had prevented their Governments from becoming parties.

101. With regard to the preventive measures suggested in the programme of action, the view was expressed that these measures were practical and provided a useful guide in the campaign against prostitution and traffic in persons. Several members made specific references to the way in which some of these preventive measures should be implemented at the national level.

102. The Commission expressed agreement with the proposed preventive measures relating to venereal disease. The representative of WHO stated that the major com-

⁹ Documents E/CN.5/334 and Add.1 and 3, E/CN.5/338 and Corr.1, E/CN.5/L.232 and Rev.1 and 2, E/CN.5/NGO/64, 66 and 68, E/CN.5/SR.293 to 295, 297 and 301.

¹⁰ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 58.IV.4.

ments made by his organization during the preparation of the report had been taken into account by the Secretariat. He concurred with the conclusion that organized professional prostitution was not a highly important factor in the spread of venereal disease, and that the health of prostitutes in general should be studied in an integrated approach. The preventive and treatment programmes against venereal diseases should not be confined to persons engaged in commercialized prostitution. He also agreed with the report's emphasis on the desirability of increased attention by national authorities to the organization of anti-venereal disease programmes, but observed that, with the advent of antibiotics, it was no longer true that venereal disease could be treated only in special dispensaries and clinics and pointed to the need for an integrated as well as a specialized approach with emphasis on general dispensaries and services.

103. Concerning the rehabilitation of the victims of prostitution, some members expressed the view that Governments should enlist the help of voluntary organizations for this purpose and help them with subsidies.

104. In reply to a request for the publication of the report in printed form by the United Nations, the representative of the Secretariat stated that this request will be referred to the Publications Board for consideration.

105. The representatives of the International Bureau for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons, the International Union Against Venereal Diseases and the Treponematoses, the All India Women's Conference, the

International Federation of Women Lawyers, the International Society for Criminology and the World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations, addressed the Commission and, after referring to the activities of their respective organizations against commercialized prostitution and traffic in persons, expressed their agreement with the programme of action suggested by the Secretariat.

RESOLUTION ON THE SUPPRESSION OF THE TRAFFIC IN PERSONS AND OF THE EXPLOITATION OF THE PROSTITUTION OF OTHERS

106. The Commission then considered a draft resolution submitted by Czechoslovakia (E/CN.5/L.232/Rev.2). The representative of France observed that, for reasons he had already explained early in the debate, his Government was not in a position to accede to the Convention and thus he could not vote in favour of a draft resolution which expressed the hope that other Governments might become parties. He consequently proposed an amendment whereby the Commission would express the hope that Governments become parties to the Convention or attempt to implement its principal provisions. Several members pronounced themselves in favour of the amendment which, when put to vote, was adopted unanimously. At its 297th meeting, the Commission unanimously adopted the draft resolution as a whole, as amended.

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

VI. PROGRESS MADE BY THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE SOCIAL FIELD DURING THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY 1957 - 31 DECEMBER 1958 AND PROPOSALS FOR THE PROGRAMME OF WORK' 1959-1961

(Agenda item 7) ¹¹

107. Under this item of the agenda the Commission had before it the Secretary-General's report on progress made by the United Nations in the social field during the period 1 January 1957 - 31 December 1958 and proposals for the programme of work 1959-1961 (E/CN.5/334 and addenda); it had also before it the statement made at the opening of the session by the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs (E/CN.5/L.223).

108. In introducing the report, the representative of the Secretary-General called attention to the appraisal of the future scope and trend of the United Nations programme in the social field for the period 1959-1964, contained in its preliminary form in document E/CN.5/334/Add.1. She noted that this report, prepared for submission in its final form to the Economic and Social Council, enabled the Commission to consider the work programme in its broadest context, i.e., in the light of its past development, its present status and a five-year

projection with respect to its future scope and general direction. In commenting on the work programme for the immediate two-year period ahead, the representative of the Secretary-General referred to the major economic and social factors influencing the programme as a whole and stressed the particular emphasis given to broad programmes concerned with social policy related to economic development, urbanization, community development, planning, organization and administration of national social services programmes and the training of personnel at all levels. She recalled that the over-riding objective of the programme was to assist economically less developed countries in their efforts to raise the levels of living of the population as a whole and to improve their national social programmes. With respect to technical assistance, she emphasized its role as the most important instrument of the United Nations in translating into practical action policies and programmes designed to assist Governments to achieve their national development goals. She expressed concern over the shortage of funds for advisory social welfare services under General Assembly resolution 418 (V), and noted that the scope of the programme had remained at the

¹¹ Documents E/3250, E/CN.5/334 and Add.1 to 4, E/CN.5/336, E/CN.5/337, E/CN.5/341, E/CN.5/L.223, E/CN.5/L.235, E/CN.5/L.236 and Rev.1, E/CN.5/L.237, E/CN.5/NGO/61, 62 and 69, E/CN.5/SR.295 to 299 and 301.

1955 level while the number of participating countries had increased and requests for assistance had continued to expand. Particular reference was made to technical assistance requirements in Africa and to the fact that the recent policy decision of the UNICEF Executive Board concerning aid for social services for children was expected to increase the need for technical assistance services under resolution 418 (V).

109. Attention was also called to the relationship between the work of the regional economic commissions and the programmes in the social field. This was reviewed in detail in the document on this subject (E/3250) prepared for the twenty-eighth session of the Economic and Social Council, and mention was made in particular of the important work being done by the Divisions of Social Affairs of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East and the Economic Commission for Latin America, the Regional Social Affairs Office for the Middle East in Beirut, and the Office of Social Affairs at Geneva. As a general observation on the work load in relation to available staff, the representative of the Secretary-General stated that there were some variable factors, such as additional requirements arising from expanded co-operation with UNICEF and technical assistance work, which may increase the work load more than anticipated. She believed that some limited strengthening of field staff would be desirable to carry out the programme if the number of projects recommended for priorities I and II were accepted as proposed.

110. The Commission heard a statement by the representative of UNICEF welcoming the opportunities of increased co-operation with the Bureau of Social Affairs in developing social services for children. She stated that while in the initial stages aid to day-care centres, residential institutions or other methods of care of children outside their own homes will be the main concern, this is viewed as a first step looking towards further work in broader areas of social services for children.

111. The Commission noted with approval that there was no major change in the general orientation of the programme, and that emphasis continued to be on broad social questions and on selected major areas of work, which were of great importance in raising levels of living and in strengthening family and community life. Several members noted with approval the high priority given to activities in such fields as social policy in relation to economic development, urbanization, housing, community development and social services, as well as the training of personnel. One member, while agreeing with the concentration on these broad programmes, expressed concern lest those activities more limited in scope which did not fall within the main stream of work in major fields would be overlooked. He hoped that they would be adequately safeguarded in the work programme.

112. The Commission generally welcomed the proposals made by the Secretary-General in the work programme for 1959-1961. Several members reiterated the fundamental importance of direct assistance to Governments of less-developed countries. The Commission noted improvements in inter-agency co-ordination and

welcomed the increased co-operation with the specialized agencies, regional economic commissions and UNICEF.

113. With respect to the dissemination of information, the representative of the Secretary-General and members of the Commission noted that studies and reports published by the United Nations did not receive sufficiently wide circulation among the government departments, agencies and organizations concerned with the subjects dealt with. One member suggested that annotated lists of United Nations publications, by subjects, be circulated to Governments to facilitate the study and proper distribution of available material to specialized departments. It was also suggested by another member that further efforts might be made to distribute to technical journals and institutions press releases issued by the United Nations Office of Public Information covering technical reports.

114. The Commission noted that the technical assistance work done during 1957-1958 reflected the general orientation of the work programme in terms of emphasis on the major fields of activity referred to in paragraph 108.

115. The Commission discussed the shortage of funds available for technical assistance in the social field, and there was general agreement that ways should be found to remedy the situation which has prevented the Secretary-General from meeting many urgent and valid requests from Governments. Two members, while agreeing that there should be sufficient financial resources for the operation of the technical assistance programme, suggested that a greater degree of flexibility be observed in the use of existing funds, and that additional resources could be found for new requests by reducing expenditure on secondary projects of lower priority. The reduction in the number of fellowships which occurred in 1957 and 1958 as compared to earlier years was noted with regret. Members of the Commission emphasized the important role of fellowships for the training of personnel and for the stimulation of social development programmes.

116. Some members of the Commission suggested that preference is being given to certain countries in the recruitment of experts, which is contrary to the principle of universality in the recruitment of expert staff for the provision of technical assistance. It was pointed out in this connexion that, in the interests of a wider exchange of experience, it is essential that experts should be recruited in such a way as to secure a reasonably balanced representation of different countries and different social systems. The representative of the Secretary-General explained the recruitment procedure and assured the Commission that requests for recruitment of experts were sent on a completely non-discriminatory basis, to all countries co-operating in the recruitment programme. The Secretary-General would welcome the assistance of Governments in recruiting suitable candidates for technical assistance work. It was pointed out by some members that the recipient countries in the final analysis decide whether a candidate is acceptable.

117. The Commission noted that the project relating to the evaluation of selected aspects of technical assistance

in activities in the social field included in its work programme for 1957-1959 could not be carried out owing to limitation of staff and other resources. There was general agreement concerning the usefulness of a systematic evaluation of the technical assistance programme in the social field at this stage, and hope was expressed that such an evaluation could be undertaken by the Secretariat.

118. During the discussion on technical assistance mention was made of the provision of operational and executive personnel under General Assembly resolution 1256 (XIII), and it was noted that the present programme operated on a very modest level. In relation to the Special Fund, it was pointed out by several members of the Commission that the Fund was also concerned with the social aspects of economic development, in that it provided "systematic and sustained assistance in fields essential to the integrated technical, economic and social development of the less developed countries" (General Assembly resolution 1240 (XIII)).

119. Representatives of the following non-governmental organizations made statements on this item of the agenda: the World Federation of United Nations Associations, Friends World Committee for Consultation, Catholic International Union for Social Service, Pan Pacific South-East Asia Women's Association and International Federation of University Women. In these statements the programme of work was endorsed and certain specific aspects such as community development, social services, social aspects of migration and social defence were stressed.

RESOLUTIONS ON THE PROGRESS MADE BY THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE SOCIAL FIELD DURING THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY 1957 - 31 DECEMBER 1958 AND PROPOSALS FOR THE PROGRAMME OF WORK 1959-1961

Advisory social welfare services

120. The Commission unanimously adopted, at its 299th meeting, a draft resolution on advisory social welfare services (E/CN.5/L.235) introduced by Ecuador, Indonesia, Sweden and the United Arab Republic, and co-sponsored by the United States of America whose amendment was accepted by the original sponsors.

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

Family and child welfare

121. A draft resolution on family and child welfare was submitted by the Netherlands and the United States of America (E/CN.5/L.236/Rev.1). The request of France and Sweden to co-sponsor this draft resolution was agreed to by the original sponsors. The draft resolution was adopted unanimously at the 299th meeting.

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

Social survey, research and development

122. Simultaneously with the discussion of the *International Survey of Programmes of Social Development* under agenda item 4 (see paras. 37-55 above) the Commission examined the work programme in the social survey, research and development field. In endorsing the proposals made by the Secretary-General for the programme of work for 1959-1961, the Commission stressed its interest in the studies on balanced economic and social development and on problems and policies of urbanization, and recommended that further research be conducted on the question of the financing of social programmes in collaboration with the appropriate units of the United Nations and specialized agencies' secretariats. Several members noted that the recommendation of the General Assembly in resolution 1258 (XIII) would be taken into account in these studies.

123. The Commission reaffirmed the importance it attaches to the reports on the world social situation and the international surveys of programmes of social development, and, as already indicated, made a number of suggestions designed to increase the immediate practical value of these documents. As regards their periodicity, most members endorsed the opinion that the present frequency should be maintained, in view of the limited personnel resources of the Secretariat and of the necessity to present social programmes and conditions in a proper time perspective. Some members, however, suggested that the purpose of these surveys would be served more effectively if they could be produced at closer intervals.

124. In order to enable the Secretariat to carry out as soon and effectively as possible the recommendations contained in the proposed resolution concerning the social development of the less developed countries (annex III, resolution B), the Commission agreed to eliminate the projects previously listed under item 2.2 of the summary of proposals for the work programme for 1959-1961 (see E/CN.5/334, chap. III) and to substitute the following project:

"2.2 Work will be undertaken in implementation of the Commission's resolution requesting the Secretariat to submit a report on the experience of Governments of Member States relevant to the promotion of social development in the under-developed countries."

For the same reason, the Commission recommended that the projects appearing under item 4.2 of the summary of proposals should be given a lower priority than had been originally envisaged.

125. Some representatives expressed the view that priority should be given in the Social Commission's work programme to such questions as the study of experience in, and methods and possibilities of securing free medical care for the population, inexpensive or free education, the improvement or extension of social insurance systems, maternal and child welfare, particular attention being given to the training of doctors, teachers, agricultural experts and other specialists, who are of vital importance to the solution of the social service problems mentioned above. To that end, some delegations proposed that the inflated programmes relating to

the training of "social workers" should be curtailed and that the section on "social services" should be restricted to questions connected with "maternal and child welfare". A number of representatives disagreed with these concepts.

Community development

126. On the progress of significant measures in the field of community development, the Commission had before it the chapter on rural community development programmes in the *International Survey of Programmes of Social Development*, as well as the relevant chapter in the Secretary-General's report on the programme of work for 1959-1961 (E/CN.5/334), a special report on progress and prospects for concerted action in community development (E/CN.5/334/Add.2) and a report on public administration aspects of community development programmes (E/CN.5/334/Add.4).

127. The representative of the Secretary-General in her introductory statement recalled that there was no special item on community development on the agenda of the Commission's twelfth session, and added that the subject therefore deserved particular attention during consideration of the work programme. She stated that during the early years of systematic work in this field, major attention had been given to the definition of the problems involved and the development of an international concerted programme of action in co-operation with the specialized agencies concerned, in the light of fact-finding surveys and experience gained in rendering assistance to Governments. This early phase had culminated in the recommendations of the eleventh session of the Social Commission and in resolution 663 D (XXIV) of the Economic and Social Council commending the working definition of community development on which the United Nations and the specialized agencies had agreed and establishing a long-range programme of further practical measures to be taken by international organizations. The activities of the United Nations during the current reporting period had therefore represented in the main the practical application of the principles already recognized by the Commission and the Council. The last two years had seen a consolidation of inter-agency co-operation, including more effective co-ordination at the country level. More broadly conceived programmes had been put into operation in response to requests by Governments, and special attention had been given to the organization of national programmes and the training and supervision of personnel at all levels; and it was believed that these emphases should be continued.

128. Turning to the future, the representative of the Secretary-General submitted that, taking into account the growing interest in industrially under-developed — and indeed also in the more developed — countries, in the contribution that community development might make to both economic and social development, further work on the economic aspects of community development was called for. In particular, it was planned to devote greater attention than heretofore to gearing pro-

grammes for community development at the national level more closely to national and regional plans for increasing productivity and raising levels of living, and to determining the social prerequisites for such accelerated development, particularly in relation to rural areas.

129. The Commission expressed its continuing interest in and support for this important field of action, which should continue to receive high priority in the work programme. Emphasizing equally the roles of Governments and of people, members of the Commission hoped that high priority would be given to the contribution of technical services to community development so as to reach the population as a whole for the achievement of higher levels of health, nutrition, education and welfare. The role of co-operatives and the relationship between community development and land reform was further stressed. Members also hoped that further steps would be taken to explore the possibility of extending the application of community development principles and programmes to urban areas. Members of the Commission expressed their interest in seminars in various regions for the purpose of promoting better understanding of both general and technical aspects of community development as well as research and publication on particular aspects of community development, including a handbook for community development operations and studies in the administration of national community development programmes.

Housing, building and planning

130. In adopting unanimously its resolution on the long-range programme of concerted international action in the field of housing (annex III, resolution A), the Commission approved the principles and proposed methods of implementation of this programme designed to accelerate the provision of low-cost housing and related community facilities during 1961-1965 through projects to be undertaken jointly by the United Nations, the regional economic commissions, the regional housing centres, the specialized agencies, and inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations. These projects fall within the following broad areas of work: (i) planning, organization and administration of programmes for low-cost housing and community facilities; (ii) mobilization of individual and group efforts for extending low-cost housing; (iii) provision of community facilities; (iv) increasing the productivity and capacity of the building industry; and (v) education and training.

131. The Commission gave high priority to a number of projects within these areas by including them in its programme of work for 1959-1961. In this way it was possible to undertake preparatory work at both the substantive and the administrative levels which would enable the participating organizations to commence joint action for the extension of low-cost housing and community facilities by 1961.

132. In the general discussion of the international programme in housing, building and planning, some members stressed the importance of giving continuing attention to methods of financing programmes for low-

cost housing and community facilities. It was therefore agreed to include continuing review of such methods in the Commission's programme of work.

133. The Commission recognized the importance of awakening public interest in the world-wide problems of housing and planning as well as the need to train administrative and technical personnel required at different levels for the organization, execution and supervision of programmes for low-cost housing and community facilities. Consequently, a new group of continuing and *ad hoc* projects of high priority was included in the Commission's programme of work under the headings "Education and training".

Social services

134. The Commission generally agreed with the emphasis which the proposed work programme gave to the planning, organization and administration of social service programmes; to the role of social services, particularly family and child welfare services, within the broad framework of social policy; and to problems of training personnel to meet the staffing requirements of expanding social service programmes. One member of the Commission was in favour of a broad interpretation of the words "social services".

135. The Commission strongly supported the proposals for an increased co-operation of the Bureau of Social Affairs with UNICEF regarding the planning and implementation of UNICEF aid to social services for children and the social welfare aspects of other UNICEF aided programmes, and unanimously adopted a resolution to this effect (annex III, resolution G).

136. In reply to questions raised in this connexion, the representative of the Secretary-General stated that the criteria to be used by the Bureau in advising UNICEF had been discussed in the report submitted by the Bureau to the Executive Board of UNICEF¹² and would be further elaborated in a guide to be proposed for developing comprehensive national child welfare programmes. She also recalled that the financial implications to the United Nations budget in providing the technical advice and travel funds required from the Bureau to make this co-operation with UNICEF possible were submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its twenty-seventh session.¹³ The Secretary-General's statement also pointed out the implications in terms of the regular budget provisions for General Assembly resolution 418 (V) which had been taken into account by the Commission in adopting the resolution on this subject (annex III, resolution F).

137. In accordance with the discussions regarding social services and the resolution adopted on this subject (annex III, resolution C), the Commission agreed upon several revisions in the Secretary-General's proposals

for the programme of work for 1959-1961. These revisions, which are reflected in annex II of this report, strengthened the programme in regard to organization and administration of national social service programmes and the training for social work.

138. Several members of the Commission stressed the importance of improving the collection of information on social service programmes and expressed appreciation that the practice of sending biennial questionnaires regarding recent national developments in this field would be resumed.

Social defence

139. After a general reference to the programme of work in the field of social defence, and in response to the request of several members of the Commission, the representative of the Secretary-General proposed the inclusion in the programme of work of additional topics dealing with young adult offenders, the régime for persons detained prior to sentence and commitment and the dissemination of material on the training of personnel for the social defence field as well as information on the design and construction of prisons and other institutions. These items had all been proposed by the 1958 meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Advisory Committee of Experts. The first two items could not, however, be taken up at once since the staff would, for the next several months, be fully occupied by preparations for the second United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and other current work commitments. It was expected, however, that there would be opportunity for some attention to be given to them after the Congress. On the other hand, the items concerning the gathering and dissemination of information on training of personnel and prison architecture would be placed in priority I in connexion with the publication of the *International Review of Criminal Policy*.

140. General approval was expressed for this enlargement of the work programme although some Commission members voiced their regret at the low priority assigned to the two first projects. One member pointed out that, while crime and delinquency generally bore local and national characteristics, there were identifiable international cycles in criminality and this especially called for international study. He would welcome an international statistical inquiry on juvenile delinquency. Another member stressed the importance of the *International Review of Criminal Policy* and proposed that it be published quarterly, instead of twice a year. The representative of the Secretary-General replied that the production costs and staff time required for the *Review* rendered it impossible to publish it more frequently, without considerable additional resources.

141. It was stated by members of the Commission that the emphasis on technical assistance which had characterized earlier days of United Nations action in the social defence field should be revived, especially as regards fellowships. In reply to a query raised concerning the budgetary implications of the projects added to the

¹² E/ICEF/377.

¹³ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-seventh Session, Annexes*, agenda item 11, document E/3223/Add.1.

programme of work, the representative of the Secretary-General assured the Commission that these proposals would be financed within the existing budget.

142. The representative of WHO stressed the necessity of including medical, and particularly psychiatric, considerations in its programme in respect of juvenile delinquency and prevention and treatment of offenders,

and indicated his organization's readiness to continue to co-operate towards this end.

Adoption of the programme of work

143. The Social Commission approved the work programme for the period 1959-1961.

VII. CONTROL AND LIMITATION OF DOCUMENTATION

(GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 1272 (XIII))

144. The Chairman brought General Assembly resolution 1272 (XIII) to the attention of the Commission, which supported its objectives. It was agreed that the Commission's attitude should be transmitted to the Economic and Social Council by the Rapporteur in his report.

VIII. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

145. The draft report as a whole (E/CN.5/L.234 and Add.1 to 6), as amended, was adopted unanimously.

ANNEXES

Annex I

Agenda

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda.
3. Long-range programme of concerted international action in the field of housing.
4. International survey of programmes of social development.
5. Social services:
 - (a) Scope and development of national social service programmes;
 - (b) Social work training.
6. Social defence:
 - (a) Future of the United Nations social defence programme;
 - (b) Report on the suppression of the traffic in persons and of the prostitution of others.
7. Progress made by the United Nations in the social field during the period 1 January 1957 - 31 December 1958 and proposals for the programme of work 1959-1961.
8. Control and limitation of documentation (General Assembly resolution 1272 (XIII)).

Annex II

Programme of work for 1959-1961 adopted by the Social Commission at its twelfth session

<i>Project</i>	<i>Priority ^a</i>	<i>Summary of proposals for 1959-1961 ^b</i>
A. SOCIAL SURVEY, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT		
1. Co-ordination of action in the social field	I	1.1 The question of co-ordination of the social programmes of the United Nations and the specialized agencies will be kept under continuous review through meetings of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and its working groups, exchange of studies and reports in draft form and bilateral consultations on field projects
2. Report on the world social situation	I	2.1 Intensive work will be carried out on a report to be issued in 1961, which will include: (i) a brief review of major social trends in relation to economic trends; and (ii) a study of balanced economic and social development.
	II	2.2 Work will be undertaken in implementation of the Commission's resolution requesting the Secretariat to submit a report on the experience of Governments of Member States relevant to the promotion of social development in the under-developed countries.
3. International definition and measurement of standards and levels of living	II	3.1 A progress report will be prepared on the development of components and indicators for the measurement of levels of living.
	II	3.2 Levels of living studies will be carried out in selected countries in co-operation with the regional economic commissions and the interested specialized agencies.
4. Improvement of information on social conditions	I	4.1 Work relating to the establishment of contacts with centres engaged in research on problems of economically under-developed areas will be continued and intensified.

^a In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 402 (XIII), suggestions for the types of priority to be given to the proposed projects have been indicated as follows:

I. Continuing functions and projects of high priority;

II. *Ad hoc* projects of high priority;

III. Projects to be deferred or undertaken only in so far as resources permit.

^b For more detailed information concerning projects contained in this programme of work, reference should be made to E/CN.5/334 and addenda.

<i>Project</i>	<i>Priority</i>	<i>Summary of proposals for 1959-1961</i>
4. Improvement of information on social conditions (<i>continued</i>)	III	4.2 During 1959-1961: (i) assistance will be given to Governments in strengthening research on problems of social policy; (ii) a study will be made of the major gaps in information and of the steps to be taken to improve the quality of information available; and (iii) a report will be prepared for the thirteenth session of the Social Commission embodying the main recommendations on the above points.
5. Urbanization	II	5.1 A seminar on urbanization in Latin America will be held in Santiago, Chile, in July 1959.
	II	5.2 As a first step in the direction of a concerted programme in urbanization, it is planned to undertake surveys, to be prepared by missions of experts, in different regions.
6. Balanced social and economic development	I	6.1 Concentrated work will be carried out on a study of balanced economic and social development, which will constitute the second part of the report on the world social situation to be submitted to the thirteenth session of the Social Commission (see also project 2.1).
	II	6.2 A revision will be undertaken of the summary of existing literature on balanced economic and social development.
	II	6.3 Country case studies of balanced development which have been begun or are in the planning and negotiation stage will be completed; it is planned also to begin and carry out other case studies in order to secure wider representation of different regions and approaches.
	II	6.4 Collaboration with ECAFE in preparing for the 1959 session of its Working Party on Economic Development and Planning.
	II	6.5 Subject to requests by Governments, a seminar on the social aspects of economic development will be held in Latin America in 1960.
B. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT		
7. Concerted international action	I	7.1 Concerted international action in the field of community development will be promoted through consultations with the interested specialized agencies within the framework of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and with the regional economic commissions, as well as through staff meetings at the regional level. Major emphasis will be given to the joint carrying out of country and regional technical assistance projects undertaken at the request of Governments.
8. Principles and methods of community development	II	8.1 A study of the technical services contributing to community development will be completed in 1959.
	II	8.2 Preparation of a community development handbook for field workers in countries which have recently launched or are about to launch community development programmes.
9. Planning, organization and administration	II	9.1 The study on public administration problems involved in community development will be completed. Studies and research on various subjects arising out of the above study will be initiated.
	II	9.2 A study tour will be held in 1959 for national officials in selected South American countries to observe rural improvement projects.
	II	9.3 Two study tours for officials from African countries or territories to visit community development programmes inside and outside Africa.
	III	9.4 Subject to requests by Governments, a seminar and a conference on the planning and administration of national community development programmes in Asia will be held in 1960.
10. Economic aspects of community development	II	10.1 A study in Asia on the role of community development and self-help measures in economic and agricultural development.
	II	10.2 A study of the possible contribution of community development to economic development in Africa.
	III	10.3 Field studies on the role of co-operatives in community development will be undertaken if resources permit.
11. Training	II	11.1 In collaboration with UNESCO, a study will be made of the general (social and educational) aspects of training for community development.

<i>Project</i>	<i>Priority</i>	<i>Summary of proposals for 1959-1961</i>
11. Training (<i>continued</i>)	II	11.2 Continued support of the two UNESCO fundamental education centres: the Regional Fundamental Education Centre for Latin America (CREFAL) in Mexico and the Arab States Fundamental Education Centre (ASFEC) in Egypt.
12. Popular participation in community development	II	12.1 A study will be made on methods of promoting the participation of women in community development.
	II	12.2 In collaboration with UNESCO, a workshop on the participation of women in community development will be organized at ASFEC.
	III	12.3 Subject to requests by Governments, a seminar on the development of local leaders is being planned for a group of Asian countries.
13. Urban community development	II	13.1 A regional seminar in Asia and the Far East, to exchange experience between countries and to stimulate the planning and organization of pilot projects in response to requests by Governments.
	II	13.2 Pilot projects on the applicability of community development to urban areas will be undertaken in selected countries of Asia and the Middle East.
	II	13.3 A European seminar on the role of community development and social welfare in urban and urban-fringe areas will be held in 1959 in the United Kingdom.
	II	13.4 A study of the applicability of community development techniques to urban areas in Africa, including an examination of the role of social services and the provision of educational facilities.
14. Land reform	II	14.1 A systematic analysis will be undertaken of information on the relationship between community development and land reform.
2. HOUSING, BUILDING AND PLANNING		
15. Concerted international action	I	15.1 International action in the fields of housing, building and 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 inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations concerned. Within this framework the highest priority will be given to the implementation of the long-range programme of concerted international action for the extension of low-cost housing and related community facilities and their financing.
16. Housing	I	16.1 Improvement of statistical and other data relating to: (i) housing conditions and programmes; (ii) the extent of the need for low-cost dwelling units; and (iii) the extent and nature of the need for the expansion of community facilities.
	II	16.2 Preparations will be made for a comprehensive study in selected countries of the application of self-help, mutual aid, and other methods of co-operation relating to the extension of low-cost housing, and of problems encountered.
	II	16.3 Preparations will be made for a comparative study of various administrative patterns of national and local organizations for the planning and execution of low-cost housing programmes.
	III	16.4 Pilot projects to develop the application of self-help techniques to the extension of low-cost housing in central-urban and urban-fringe areas, to be undertaken at the request of Governments, in close co-operation with national and regional housing centres.
17. Building	II	17.1 In order to promote and intensify scientific and technological research on low-cost housing, a preliminary survey of current relevant research will be undertaken to identify major gaps in this work.
	II	17.2 An international meeting of directors of national and regional housing and building research institutes and of representatives of international professional organizations in this field will be convened to assist in making the survey indicated under project 17.1.
	III	17.3 A simple manual on stabilized soil construction for the instruction of untrained personnel will be completed in co-operation with the regional housing centres.
	III	17.4 Subject to requests by Governments and the availability of funds, regional meetings or study tours of experts will be organized in co-operation with the regional economic commissions to examine possibilities for increasing the capacity and raising the productivity of the building industry.

<i>Project</i>	<i>Priority</i>	<i>Summary of proposals for 1959-1961</i>
18. Planning	I	18.1 Physical planning in urban and rural areas will be kept under review, with special reference to the development of industrial areas such as industrial and trading estates, and of water resources.
	II	18.2 A study will be undertaken on the application of physical planning techniques to the location and lay-out of community facilities related to the extension of low-cost housing.
	II	18.3 Subject to the availability of funds, regional or national seminars, or study tours, relating to the questions mentioned under project 18.1, will be organized.
	II	18.4 Subject to the availability of funds, a seminar on rural planning will be held in Latin America in 1961.
	II	18.5 Subject to the availability of funds, fact-finding surveys will be conducted to establish the adequacy and comparative costs of existing basic community facilities at varying technological levels in both urban and rural areas, and to examine the role of public and private agencies in the provision of such facilities.
	III	18.6 If resources permit, a manual on simple planning techniques will be prepared in collaboration with the Caribbean Commission.
19. Education and training	I	19.1 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 regional housing centres, the specialized agencies and inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations.
	I	19.2 At the request of Governments, assistance will be given to central and local authorities in educational, informational and promotional work to awake public interest in housing and planning through such media as exhibitions and films, conferences and congresses, and press, radio and educational campaigns.
	II	19.3 A study on housing management and tenant education to review the growing responsibilities of public and private agencies in connexion with the social aspects of the establishment and maintenance of low-cost housing projects.
	III	19.4 At the request of Governments and subject to the availability of funds, training of higher technical and administrative personnel required at different levels for the organization and supervision of low-cost housing projects will be promoted.
20. <i>Housing, Building and Planning</i>	I	20.1 Special issues of this publication will deal with world housing conditions and programmes, housing management and tenant education, and technical assistance in housing, building and planning.
D. SOCIAL SERVICES		
21. Co-ordinated international action	I	21.1 In assisting Governments in the development of national social service programmes within the framework of broad social policy, co-operation with the specialized agencies will be further strengthened with regard to studies of joint interest and the following-up of recommendations of expert groups, as well as with respect to special projects such as seminars and training courses. Particular importance will be attached to problems of planning, organization and administration of social service programmes; to the relationship of such programmes to integrated economic and social development and to the training of personnel. Collaboration with UNICEF will receive high priority in order to give effective assistance to UNICEF-aided programmes which have significant social welfare aspects.
22. Training for social work	II	22.1 Comments received from Governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations on <i>Training for Social Work: Third International Survey</i> will be analysed.
	II	22.2 An expert group to consider the contribution of social sciences to the training of social workers (jointly with UNESCO).
	II	22.3 In co-operation with the Government of Denmark, a seminar on social work training will be organized for participants from the Arab States.
	III	22.4 At the request of Governments and in co-operation with appropriate professional organizations, assistance will be rendered in developing training material adapted to local circumstances.
	III	22.5 Subject to requests by Governments and the availability of funds, assistance will be provided by suitable methods for reviewing training programmes for social work in relation to local conditions and personnel requirements.

<i>Project</i>	<i>Priority</i>	<i>Summary of proposals for 1959-1961</i>
23. Planning, organization and administration	II	23.1 Recommendations will be formulated on a co-ordinated policy for the improvement of family levels of living for submission to the Social Commission at its thirteenth session. Case studies on social welfare planning will be undertaken to obtain the additional information required for preparing such recommendations.
	II	23.2 Comments received from Governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations on the report of the group of experts on social services and the observations of the Secretary-General thereon will be analysed.
	II	23.3 A study will be made of the existing patterns of organization and administration of social services, on the basis of national experience, including central government structure, the relationship between central and local government, and the relationship between government and voluntary agencies (as preparation for project 23.6 below).
	II	23.4 The study of problems in the administration of grants-in-aid for the promotion of social service programmes will be completed (as background for project 23.5 below).
	II	23.5 A regional seminar on the organization and administration of social services will be held in 1959 for countries in Asia and the Far East. A similar seminar will be held in Latin America in 1960 subject to consultations with Governments and the availability of funds.
	II	23.6 A group of experts will be convened to advise on principles and methods in the organization and administration of national social service programmes.
	III	23.7 A study of the interrelations between social security schemes and the operation of social service programmes to be undertaken after consultations with the ILO.
	III	23.8 A study of the role of industrial social service and its place in an integrated national programme to be undertaken after consultations with the ILO.
24. Family and child welfare	I	24.1 A biennial questionnaire will be sent to collect information regarding recent national developments in family, youth and child welfare, programmes for special groups such as the aged, the handicapped, and in the organization of social services at national and local levels. Assistance will be given in the improvement of the collection of such information.
	II	24.2 A joint UN/WHO European seminar on the role of health workers and social workers in meeting family needs will be held in 1959.
	II	24.3 Preparation of a guide for use in developing comprehensive national child welfare programmes.
	III	24.4 Subject to the availability of funds, a study will be undertaken to determine the role of home economists and social workers in meeting family needs.
	III	24.5 Subject to consultation with Governments and the availability of funds, it is proposed to hold seminars on family and child welfare in Asia and the Far East and in Africa during 1960-1961.
25. Rehabilitation of the handicapped	II	25.1 It is proposed to hold an inter-agency meeting on the rehabilitation of the handicapped in 1960 or 1961.
	II	25.2 A rehabilitation seminar for participants from Latin American countries will be organized in 1959 in Denmark, in co-operation with the Government of Denmark.
	II	25.3 A study on legislative and administrative aspects of rehabilitation in selected countries will be completed.
	II	25.4 A survey will be made of facilities for the training of rehabilitation personnel, with emphasis on less developed countries.
	II	25.5 A monograph on standard equipment for rehabilitation centres will be prepared.
26. Social aspects of migration	II	26.1 A conference of non-governmental organizations interested in migration will be sponsored in 1959 jointly with the ILO. The United Nations will also continue to participate in the Technical Working Group on Migration.
27. <i>International Social Service Review</i>	I	27.1 Forthcoming issues of the <i>Review</i> will deal with family levels of living and family organizations, social services in community development, recent developments in child welfare, and the rehabilitation of the handicapped.

E. SOCIAL DEFENCE

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| 28. Co-ordinated international action | I | 28.1 International action in the social defence field will continue to emphasize measures to prevent crime and particularly juvenile delinquency. Co-ordination as well as decentralization of activities in this field will rest upon collaboration with specialized agencies, non-governmental organizations, national correspondents and the establishment of regional social defence institutes. The primary goal is direct assistance to Governments. |
| 29. Second United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders | I | 29.1 The second United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders will take place in the summer of 1960; the report of the Congress will be submitted to the Social Commission at its thirteenth session. |
| 30. Regional meetings | I | 30.1 A working group of the European Consultative Group will be convened in the summer of 1959. |
| 31. <i>Ad Hoc</i> Advisory Committee of Experts | I | 31.1 The sixth session of the <i>Ad Hoc</i> Advisory Committee of Experts is scheduled to take place in the summer of 1960 immediately preceding the Congress. |
| 32. Regional institutes | II | 32.1 Institutes on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders for the countries of Asia and the Far East, and for Latin American countries are expected to be established in 1959-1960. |
| 33. National correspondents | I | 33.1 The strengthening of the network of national correspondents will be continued <i>inter alia</i> by an international meeting in 1960 of national correspondents in conjunction with the Congress. |
| 34. Prevention of crime | II | 34.1 Revised editions of the United Nations comparative surveys on juvenile delinquency for Asia and the Far East, and for the Middle East will be prepared. |
| | II | 34.2 Contributions to the project on the prevention of types of criminality resulting from social changes and accompanying economic development in less developed countries will be made: (i) in preparation for the Congress; (ii) in conjunction with the pilot projects on the applicability of community development in urban areas (see project 13.2); and by means of a special study of the effects of detribalization and urbanization in selected African communities, to be undertaken if resources permit. |
| | II | 34.3 Inquiries into new forms of juvenile delinquency will be carried out in preparation for the Congress. |
| | II | 34.4 A study of special police services for the prevention of juvenile delinquency will be carried out in preparation for the Congress. |
| | III | 34.5 A study of methods used for the prevention of juvenile delinquency, particularly with regard to the provision of social, health and guidance services and their relation to diagnostic services, will be undertaken to the extent that staff resources are available. |
| | III | 34.6 A study will be made of programmes for the prevention of crime by young adult offenders, including the questions of special legislation and the development of suitable forms of treatment. |
| 35. Treatment of offenders | II | 35.1 Further inquiries will be made into the integration of prison labour in the national economy, in conjunction with consideration of this topic at the Congress. |
| | II | 35.2 Short-term imprisonment will be studied by the working group of the European Consultative Group in 1959 and additional information on the subject will be collected in preparation for the Congress. |
| | II | 35.3 A survey and analysis of methods of pre-release treatment and after-care will be conducted for submission to the Congress. |
| | III | 35.4 The regime for (a) adults and (b) juveniles detained prior to sentence or commitment. |
| 36. <i>International Review of Criminal Policy</i> | I | 36.1 Forthcoming issues of the <i>Review</i> will be devoted to special topics in the social defence field, and will include bibliographical material and selected legislative information. During the next two years, special attention will be given to the dissemination of material for training personnel in the social defence field and information on the design and construction of prisons and other institutions. |

Annex III

Resolutions adopted at the twelfth session of the Social Commission

Resolution A

LONG-RANGE PROGRAMME OF CONCERTED INTERNATIONAL ACTION IN THE FIELD OF HOUSING

The Social Commission,

Having considered the relevant chapters of the *International Survey of Programmes of Social Development* (E/CN.5/332) and of the report on progress made by the United Nations in the social field during the period 1 January 1957 to 31 December 1958 (E/CN.5/334) as well as the report of the Secretary-General on the long-range programme of concerted international action in the field of low-cost housing and related community facilities (E/CN.5/339), *Recommends* that the Economic and Social Council adopt the following draft resolution:

The Economic and Social Council,

“*Recalling* annex A I to its resolution 664 (XXIV), and its resolution 694 C (XXVI) concerning the drawing up of a long-range programme of international action in the field of housing and related community facilities,

“Noting that the supply of housing at costs attainable to low-income families continues to be inadequate, and that high building costs and lack of resources for housing point towards a growing deficit in dwellings,

“*Recognizing* the significant role of Governments in the planning, financing and execution of programmes for low-cost housing and community facilities, and the important relationship of such programmes to programmes in the fields of urbanization, industrialization and community development,

“*Recognizing further* the need for intensive information and education for the promotion of better housing and community facilities,

“1. *Notes and approves with satisfaction* the principles and general lines of the long-range programme of concerted international action in the field of low-cost housing and related community facilities;

“2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to circulate to Governments for comments and consideration the long-range programme of concerted international action together with the recommendations thereon by the Social Commission and the Economic and Social Council;

“3. *Invites* the regional economic commissions, the specialized agencies and the regional housing centres concerned, to review the long-range programme and to make provision for full participation in the proposed concerted action;

“4. *Recommends* to Governments:

“(a) To institute or accelerate programmes for the extension of low-cost housing and community facilities and services as part of national programmes for housing, urban and rural development and general economic and social development;

“(b) To facilitate a more intensive use within these programmes of efforts of individuals and groups (co-operatives, trade unions and other organizations), including self-help, mutual aid, co-operation and similar methods;

“5. *Recommends* that the competent organs of central and local governments, and all in a position to influence public opinion in their respective countries, consider the possibility of undertaking further measures to increase joint efforts to solve this serious problem;

“6. *Recognizes* that assistance by international organizations to Governments in the field of low-cost housing and related community facilities should be organized on a long-term basis;

“7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council at its thirtieth session and to the Social Commission at its thirteenth session on specific joint and individual projects planned by the participating organizations on a long-term basis.”

Resolution B

INTERNATIONAL SURVEY OF PROGRAMMES OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Social Commission

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

The Economic and Social Council,

“*Considering* it necessary to take further action to prepare and carry out measures for exploring new possibilities of assisting under-developed countries in developing their social services,

“1. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

“(a) To ask the Governments of States Members of the United Nations to transmit any information they may have on their experience in assisting under-developed countries in the social field, on the experience they have acquired in social development in general, on the policies they pursue, the difficulties they have encountered, and their suggestions for the future in that field;

“(b) After consultation with the specialized agencies concerned, to submit a report on the subject, together with his own suggestions and recommendations on the subject to the Economic and Social Council;

“2. *Requests* the Social Commission to consider the report at its next session or as soon as possible thereafter and to submit its recommendations on the subject to the Economic and Social Council.”

Resolution C

SOCIAL SERVICES

The Social Commission,

Having considered the report by the group of experts on the development of national social service programmes (E/CN.5/333 and Corr.1), the report entitled *Training for Social Work: Third International Survey* (E/CN.5/331 and Corr.1), and the comments of the Secretary-General on both,

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

The Economic and Social Council,

“*Having considered* the observations and conclusions of the Social Commission on the needs in the field of social service as reflected in its report,

“*Noting especially* the growing impact of social and economic change on the welfare of the family and the importance of extending social service for protecting and strengthening family life,

“*Recognizing* that further progress in raising family levels of living in many countries will be favourably influenced by the establishment of social service programmes planned in relation to other aspects of social policy and economic development,

“1. *Expresses* its appreciation to the group of experts for its report, considering the great importance of its conclusions;

" 2. *Expresses its thanks* to those concerned in the preparation of *Training for Social Work: Third International Survey*;

" 3. *Proposes* that, in preparing the work programme, the United Nations should give particular attention to assisting Member States, at their request, in drawing up, organizing and administering national social service programmes and in training the necessary personnel;

" 4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite the comments of States Members, the specialized agencies concerned, and appropriate non-governmental organizations in consultative status on: (i) the report of the group of experts on national social service programmes; (ii) the observations of the Secretary-General thereon; (iii) *Training for Social Work: Third International Survey*; taking into account the views of the members of the Social Commission on these documents;

" 5. *Requests* further that the Secretary-General present an analysis of the comments of Governments, the specialized agencies concerned and appropriate non-governmental organizations in consultative status, together with his comments thereon to the thirteenth session of the Social Commission;

" 6. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to convene an expert group of key national social welfare officials selected from among Member States at different stages of economic development and with different social structures to analyse recent national experience and to identify underlying principles and effective methods, in the organization and administration of social services, taking into account the comments on this subject called for in paragraph 4 above.

Resolution D

THE SUPPRESSION OF THE TRAFFIC IN PERSONS AND OF THE EXPLOITATION OF THE PROSTITUTION OF OTHERS

The Social Commission,

Having considered the report of the Secretariat entitled "The Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others" (E/CN.5/338 and Corr.1) and the programme of action proposed therein,

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

" *The Economic and Social Council,*

" *Being of the opinion* that the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others adopted by the General Assembly on 2 December 1949, is a valuable contribution to the combating of these social evils,

" *Taking note* of the fact that thus far twenty-five countries have ratified the Convention or have acceded to it,

" *Expressing the hope* that the Governments of the remaining countries will ratify or accede to the Convention or attempt to implement its principal provisions,

" 1. *Requests* Governments to take all appropriate measures for the elimination of the cause leading to the traffic in persons and the exploitation of the prostitution of others through constant improvement of the social and economic living conditions of their peoples;

" 2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretariat of the United Nations for the report on the suppression of the traffic in persons and of the exploitation of the prostitution of others (E/CN.5/338 and Corr.1), prepared in accordance with the decision of the Social Commission at its eleventh session;

" 3. *Draws the attention* of Governments mentioned in article 23 of the Convention to the programme of action contained in this report and to the proposals suggested therein, as well as to the following measures:

" (a) That consideration be given to the proposals contained in this report in the development of policies against traffic in persons and prostitution;

" (b) That the Secretary-General be informed of the progress made in this regard and that such information be included in the Governments' reports submitted biennially to the Secretariat on the basis of the questionnaire on the suppression of the traffic in persons and of the exploitation of the prostitution of others, approved by Economic and Social Council resolution 390 A (XIII);

" (c) That Governments should arrange so that this programme of action be brought to the attention of governmental agencies concerned as well as of non-governmental organizations interested in this field;

" 4. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to make arrangements for the publication, as appropriate, of the information received in pursuance of sub-paragraph 3 (b) above and to ask for supplementary information if necessary."

Resolution E

FUTURE OF THE UNITED NATIONS SOCIAL DEFENCE PROGRAMME

The Social Commission,

Having examined the report of the *Ad Hoc* Advisory Committee of Experts (E/CN.5/329 and Corr.1) convened to consider the difficulties encountered by the Secretary-General in the implementation of the United Nations programme of social defence, the comments on that report transmitted by Governments and the analysis of those comments, as well as the comments and suggestions of the Secretary-General in this respect,

Noting that despite the efforts at present being made, crime and delinquency are continuing to increase markedly in many countries,

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

" *The Economic and Social Council,*

" *Recalling* that its resolution 155 C (VII) stated that the United Nations should assume leadership in promoting international activity in the field of the prevention of crime and treatment of offenders and that the General Assembly, in resolution 415 (V), approved the transfer of the functions of the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission to the United Nations,

" *Considering* that Governments attach great importance to the United Nations programme in the field of the prevention of crime and treatment of offenders and have indicated a desire that international action in this respect should continue,

" *Bearing in mind* the difficulties encountered by the Secretary-General in the implementation of the United Nations programme of social defence and also the need to allow for organization of the work within the Secretariat while ensuring the continuity of the work programme in this field and the maximum co-ordination with the activities of the non-governmental organizations concerned,

" 1. *Believes* that the United Nations should retain leadership and responsibility in the matter of social defence and strengthen technical assistance in this field, particularly to the less developed countries;

" 2. *Considers* that the United Nations Secretariat should provide for the continuation of the direction and co-ordination of the social defence programme at Headquarters;

" 3. *Believes further* that with a view to achieving better co-ordination with the non-governmental organizations, the activi-

ties of the European Office of the United Nations in the field of the prevention of crime and treatment of offenders should be enlarged;

" 4. *Agrees* that, in order to implement the aims stated in paragraphs 2 and 3, the Secretary-General, as a matter within his competence, should assign to the European Office such staff as may be necessary to carry out the activities entrusted to it;

" 5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his consultation with the International Penal and Penitentiary Foundation and other non-governmental organizations with a view to finding the best arrangements for associating them more closely with the functions of the United Nations in the field of the prevention of crime and treatment of offenders;

" 6. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to proceed with the measures to bring into operation the regional institutes in Latin America and in Asia and the Far East."

Resolution F

PROGRESS MADE BY THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE SOCIAL FIELD DURING THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY 1957 - 31 DECEMBER 1958 AND PROPOSALS FOR THE PROGRAMME OF WORK 1959-1961

ADVISORY SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES

The Social Commission,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on progress made by the United Nations in the social field during the period 1 January 1957 to 31 December 1958 and proposals for the programme of work 1959-1961 (E/CN.5/334), in particular with respect to the activities carried out under the programme of advisory social welfare services,

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

The Economic and Social Council,

" *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 418 (V) on advisory social welfare services, which requests that the Commission should formulate recommendations from time to time concerning the continued action required to carry out essential United Nations advisory services in the field of social welfare,

" *Recalling further* Economic and Social Council resolution 496 (XVI) requesting the Secretary-General to give high priority to assisting Governments in the planning and administration of social programmes, the training of personnel at all levels for carrying out such programmes, and in the use of community development methods and techniques,

" 1. *Emphasizes* the importance of technical assistance to Governments for achieving their national goals in raising levels of living and in strengthening family and community life;

" 2. *Notes* the growing need for technical assistance in the social field as shown by the substantial increase in requests received by the United Nations during 1957-1958, and the expansion of fields of activity in which assistance was provided;

" 3. *Notes further* the recommendation of the Social Commission at its twelfth session that the United Nations should give particular attention to assisting Member States at their request with national social service programmes and training of staff;

" 4. *Recognizes* that the accession of countries to independence means an increase in technical assistance needs in Africa where the establishment of the Economic Commission for Africa is expected to accelerate economic and social development for which technical assistance from the United Nations is essential;

" 5. *Recognizes* the additional technical assistance requirement arising from recent policy decisions of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund concerning aid by the

United Nations Children's Fund for community development projects and, in particular for social services for children;

" 6. *Expresses* its concern that the present allocation in the United Nations budget for advisory social welfare services does not permit the Secretary-General to meet, in many cases, urgent and valid requests from the newly developing countries, especially in Africa, in the fields covered by resolution 418 (V) of the General Assembly;

" 7. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

" (a) To study with the newly developing countries, at their request, to what extent existing technical assistance services in the social field extended through the United Nations suit their needs;

" (b) To carry out pilot projects at governmental request designed to improve national social welfare programmes and to find new and more effective approaches to the training of social welfare personnel;

" (c) To report to an early session of the Social Commission on the operation of existing programmes and to make recommendations to strengthen them, including possible new forms of technical assistance;

" 8. *Requests* the General Assembly, when it considers the level of budgetary appropriations for 1960 and following years, to take into consideration the necessity for further development of the programme of advisory social welfare services and the desirability of increasing the relevant financial provision to this end."

Resolution G

PROGRESS MADE BY THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE SOCIAL FIELD DURING THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY 1957 - 31 DECEMBER 1958 AND PROPOSALS FOR THE PROGRAMME OF WORK 1959-1961

FAMILY AND CHILD WELFARE

The Social Commission,

Having reviewed the report of the expert group on the development of national social service programmes including annex III (E/CN.5/333 and Corr.1) commenting on the possibilities of United Nations Children's Fund aid for social service for children,

Noting the action of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund at its session in March 1959 approving extension of aid by the United Nations Children's Fund to social services for children,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the proposals for the programme of work 1959-1961 (E/CN.5/334) as related to the increased responsibilities involved in providing support to technical services for UNICEF aid to social services for children and the social welfare aspects of the UNICEF-aided programmes,

Expresses appreciation to the United Nations Children's Fund for this extension of aid to social services for children and for the increasing emphasis given to the social welfare aspects of programmes aided by the United Nations Children's Fund;

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

The Economic and Social Council,

" *Considering* the need for improving and developing national social service programmes for children,

" *Recognizing* the interest of the United Nations in supporting technical services required to plan and implement the United Nations Children's Fund aid to be given for social services for children,

" 1. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

“(a) To continue giving high priority to assisting Governments in the planning and implementation of national social services for family and child welfare, and particularly to co-operation with the United Nations Children’s Fund in providing the technical services required for planning and implementation of aid by the United Nations Children’s Fund to social services for children and the social welfare aspects of other programmes aided by the United Nations Children’s Fund;

“(b) To take account of the additional budgetary provisions for adequate technical personnel and travel required for the technical planning and implementation of such aid by the United Nations Children’s Fund;

“2. *Invites* the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations concerned to co-operate in aspects of their special interest in the supporting technical services for aid by the United Nations Children’s Fund to social services for children.”

Annex IV

List of documents before the Social Commission at its twelfth session

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Title of document</i>
E/3250	7	Relationship between the work of the United Nations regional economic commissions and the United Nations programmes in the social field
E/CN.5/329 and Corr.1	6	Report of the <i>Ad Hoc</i> Advisory Committee of Experts on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders
E/CN.5/330 and Rev.1	1	Provisional agenda of the twelfth session
E/CN.5/330/Rev.2	1	Agenda as adopted
E/CN.5/331 and Corr.1	5 (b)	<i>Training for Social Work: Third International Survey</i> (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 59.IV.1)
E/CN.5/332	4	<i>International Survey of Programmes of Social Development</i> (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 59.IV.2)
E/CN.5/333 and Corr.1	5 (a)	Report by a group of experts appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations
E/CN.5/333/Add.1	5 (a)	Report of the Secretary-General
E/CN.5/334	7	Report of the Secretary-General
E/CN.5/334/Add.1	7	Appraisal of the future scope and trend of the United Nations programme in the social field for the period 1959-1964: report of the Secretary-General
E/CN.5/334/Add.2	7	Progress and prospects for concerted action in community development: report of the Secretary-General
E/CN.5/334/Add.3	7	Technical assistance in the social field 1957-1958: report of the Secretary-General
E/CN.5/334/Add.4	7	Public administration aspects of community development programmes: note by the Secretary-General
E/CN.5/335	5 (b)	Report of the Secretary-General
E/CN.5/336	7	Comments from Governments and non-governmental organizations on the report on a co-ordinated policy regarding family levels of living: report of the Secretary-General
E/CN.5/337	7	Criminal statistics — Standard classification of offences: report by the Secretariat
E/CN.5/338 and Corr.1	6 (b)	Report by the Secretariat
E/CN.5/339	3	Report of the Secretary-General
E/CN.5/340	6 (a)	Report of the Secretary-General
E/CN.5/340/Add.1	6 (a)	Statement submitted by the International Penal and Penitentiary Foundation
E/CN.5/340/Add.2	6 (a)	Comments transmitted by the Government of the United Arab Republic
E/CN.5/340/Add.3	6 (a)	Comments transmitted by the Government of Greece
E/CN.5/340/Add.4	6 (a)	Comments transmitted by the Government of Japan
E/CN.5/340/Add.5	6 (a)	Comments transmitted by the Government of Burma
E/CN.5/341	7	Draft Declaration on the Rights of the Child: note by the Secretary-General
E/CN.5/342	7	Sweden: memorandum on the value of international criminal statistics
E/CN.5/L.223		Introductory statement by Mr. de Seynes, Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs, to the Social Commission at its twelfth session
E/CN.5/L.224	3	Indonesia: draft resolution
E/CN.5/L.224/Rev.1	3	Indonesia, United States of America: revised draft resolution
E/CN.5/L.224/Rev.2	3	Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Indonesia, United States of America: revised draft resolution
E/CN.5/L.225 and Rev.1	3	Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador: draft resolution

Document No	Agenda item	Title of document
E/CN.5/L.226	3	France: amendment to document E/CN.5/L.224
E/CN.5/L.227	4	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: draft resolution
E/CN.5/L.227/Rev.1	4	Indonesia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: revised draft resolution
E/CN.5/L.228 and Corr.1	4	France: amendment to document E/CN.5/L.227
E/CN.5/L.229 and Rev.1-3, and Rev.2, Add.1	5	Australia, Dominican Republic, Sweden, United States of America: draft resolution
E/CN.5/L.230	5	France: amendment to document E/CN.5/L.229
E/CN.5/L.231	5	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: amendments to document E/CN.5/L.229
E/CN.5/L.232 and Rev.1 and 2	6	Czechoslovakia: draft resolution
E/CN.5/L.233	6	France, Italy, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution
E/CN.5/L.233/Rev.1	6	Ecuador, France, Italy, New Zealand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America: revised draft resolution
E/CN.5/L.234 and Add.1-6	—	Draft report of the Social Commission
E/CN.5/L.235	7	Ecuador, Indonesia, Sweden, United Arab Republic: draft resolution
E/CN.5/L.236 and Rev.1	7	Netherlands, United States of America: draft resolution
E/CN.5/L.237	7	United States of America: amendment to document E/CN.5/L.235
E/CN.5/L.238	7	Social services — Summary of work programme for 1959-1961
E/CN.5/NGO/61	7	Report of the Sixth Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations interested in Migration: note by the Secretary-General
E/CN.5/NGO/62	7	Statement submitted by the Catholic International Union for Social Service
E/CN.5/NGO/63	5	Statement submitted by the Catholic International Union for Social Service
E/CN.5/NGO/64	6	Statement submitted by the International Union against Venereal Diseases and the Treponematoses
E/CN.5/NGO/65	5	Statement submitted by the International Conference of Social Work
E/CN.5/NGO/66	6	Statement submitted by the International Federation of Women Lawyers
E/CN.5/NGO/67	7	Statement submitted by the Pan Pacific South-East Asia Women's Association
E/CN.5/NGO/68	6	Statement submitted by the International Bureau for the Suppression of Traffic in Persons
E/CN.5/NGO/69	7	Statement submitted by the International Conference of Social Work
E/CN.5/NGO/70	3	Statement submitted by the International Union of Local Authorities and the International Federation for Housing and Town Planning
E/CN.5/NGO/71	6	Statement submitted by the International Federation of Women Lawyers
E/CN.5/NGO/72	5	Statement submitted by the International Association of Schools of Social Work
E/CN.5/NGO/73	5	Statement submitted by the Catholic International Union for Social Service

Annex V

Financial implications of the decisions taken by the Social Commission at its twelfth session^a

Recorded below is the information given to the Social Commission concerning the financial implications associated with its decisions.

Draft resolution C — Social services. It is assumed that the expert group to analyse recent national experience and to identify underlying principles and effective methods in the organization and administration of social services would be convened early in 1961. Travel and subsistence costs for this group would be about the same as those incurred in respect of the 1959 group of eight experts on the scope and content of national social service programmes, that is, approximately \$13,000.

Draft resolution F — Advisory social welfare services. The Secretary-General's provisional statement of financial implications of

the work of the Economic and Social Council in 1959, to be issued early in July, will contain the Secretary-General's views concerning the level of budgetary increase he would propose to recommend to the General Assembly in the event that this draft resolution is adopted by the Council.

Draft resolution G — Family and child welfare. The provision of technical support services to UNICEF in connexion with its projects in the field of social services for children was approved by the Economic and Social Council at its twenty-sixth session (see paragraph 4 of the annex to resolution 693 (XXVI)); additional developments in this field were reported to the Council at its twenty-seventh session^b and noted in connexion with its approval of

^b See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-seventh Session, Annexes*, agenda item 11, document E/3223/Add.1.

^a Issued in mimeographed form as document E/3265/Add.1.

the report of the Executive Board of UNICEF. During 1959, the first year of full operation of this programme by the Bureau of Social Affairs, a strengthening of the Bureau's regional staff by the addition of two or three posts is contemplated. An arrangement has been made to supplement the Bureau's staff resources by the employment, under Bureau supervision, of a technical adviser in the second half of 1959 and first half of 1960. Related expenses (consultant fees and field travel) are to be shared equally by UNICEF and the United Nations regular budget, at a cost

to the United Nations budget in 1960 of \$10,000. The provisions in the Secretary-General's initial budget estimates for 1960 take account of this cost.

As the council was informed at its twenty-seventh session, it is not yet clear whether costs of this magnitude or higher will arise in 1961 and subsequent years. Support services at the national level will depend on the requests of Governments under the advisory social welfare services programme, to which draft resolution F relates.