



SOCIAL COMMISSION
REPORT ON THE SEVENTEENTH SESSION
(19 April – 4 May 1966)

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
OFFICIAL RECORDS : FORTY-FIRST SESSION
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NOTE

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

SOCIAL COMMISSION

Report to the Economic and Social Council on the seventeenth session of the Commission, held at United Nations Headquarters from 19 April to 4 May 1966 inclusive

I. ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION

Opening and duration of the session

1. The seventeenth session of the Social Commission was held at United Nations Headquarters from 19 April to 4 May 1966.

Attendance

2. Attendance at the session was as follows:

MEMBERS

Argentina: Mr. Juan Carlos Beltramino;

Bulgaria: Mr. Christo Vladov, Mr. Matey Karasimeonov;*

Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic: Mr. Vasily Luzgin, Mr. A.E. Sitnikov,*
Mr. I.F. Sidash;**

China: Mr. Shoe-Shu Liu, Mr. P.Y. Tsao;*

Cuba: Mr. Juan Juarbe y Juarbe,*** Dra. Laura Meneses de Albizu Campos,**
Mr. Carlos Morales Quevedo;**

Czechoslovakia: Mr. Ladislav Smíd, Mr. Luděk Handl;*

Denmark: Mr. Finn Nielsen;

France: Mr. Henry Hauck, Mr. Michel le Diraison,* Mr. Yves Bouillet;*

* Alternate.

** Adviser.

*** Acting representative.

Honduras: Dr. Humberto López Villamil, Mrs. Luz B. de Bromley,*
Mrs. Ofelia Mendoza;*

Israel: Mr. Giora Lotan, Mr. Uzi I. Nedivi;*

Mali: Mrs. Jeanne Rousseau;

Mauritania: Mrs. Annick Miské;

Netherlands: Mrs. D. Heroma-Meilink, Mr. H.Th. Schaapveld;*

Tunisia: Mr. Mohamed Ennaceur, Mr. Mohamed El Memmi,* Mr. H. Ben Aïssa;**

Uganda: Mr. Joseph Kawuki;

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: Mrs. Z.V. Mironova, Mr. E.N. Nasinovsky,*
Mrs. Vera Kastalskaya,* Mr. I. Verenikhin;**

United Arab Republic: Dr. Ahmed Mohamed Khalifa, Mr. Shaffie Abdel-Hamid,*
Mr. Salah Eldin Ghalwash,* Mr. Salah Eldin Ibrahim;**

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: Sir George Haynes,
Sir Keith Unwin,* Mr. Wilfred Chinn,* Mr. John G. Taylor,** Mr. J.E. Johnson,**
Miss L.M. Deas;**

United States of America: Mrs. Marjorie McKenzie Lawson, Miss Blanche Bernstein,**
Mr. Armand F. Deutsch,** Mr. A.E. Elmendorf,** Mr. Shelton B. Granger,**
Miss Dorothy Lally,** Mr. Russell G. Phipps;**

Upper Volta: Mr. J. Borema Kaboré, Mr. Pierre Sanon;*

Uruguay: Mr. Mateo Marques-Seré, Mrs. Graciela Ponce de León de Cattarossi.*

OBSERVERS

Austria: Dr. Georg Reisch;

Canada: Mr. Gilles Grondin;

Colombia: Mrs. Clara Ponce de León;

Finland: Mr. Richard Müller;

Ghana: Mrs. Clariette Wilmot;

Italy: Mr. Giovanni Scolamiero;

Jamaica: Mr. S.St.A. Clarke, Miss Angela King;*

* Alternate.

** Adviser.

Lebanon: Miss Souad Tabbara;

Malawi: Mr. George Lungu;

Nepal: Mr. Devendra Raj Upadhya;

Nigeria: Mr. A.A. Mohammad;

Norway: Mr. T.P. Svennevig;

Pakistan: Mr. Naseem Mirza;

Romania: Mr. Romulus Neagu;

Sveden: Mr. Per-Olof Forshell;

Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic: Mr. Viktor P. Cherniavsky.

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND AND SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF): Mrs. Margaret Gaan;

International Labour Organisation (ILO): Mr. Philippe Blamont,
Mr. F. Abdel-Rahman,* Mrs. M.E. de Lopez;*

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

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO):
Mr. Arthur Gagliotti, Mr. A. Salsamendi,* Miss R. Barrett;*

World Health Organization (WHO): Dr. Rodolphe L. Coigny, Mrs. Sylvia Meagher.*

OTHER UNITED NATIONS BODIES

Economic Commission for Africa: Mr. J. Riby-Williams;

Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East: Miss Dorothy Moses;

Economic Commission for Latin America: Mr. Louis Ducoff;

Office of Social Affairs, Office of the United Nations at Geneva: Mr. Halvor Gille;

United Nations Research Institute for Social Development: Mr. Jan F. de Jongh.

REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Organization of American States: Dr. Eurico Penteado.

* Alternate.

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Category A

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions: Mr. Paul Barton, Mr. Kwaku Baah;

International Federation of Christian Trade Unions: Mr. G. Thormann.

Category B

Agudas Israel World Organization: Dr. Isaac Levin;

Amnesty International: Mr. Allan Kalker;

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

Catholic International Union for Social Service: Mrs. Carmen A. Giroux;

Commission of the Churches on International Affairs: Mrs. Robbins Strong;

Friends World Committee for Consultation: Mrs. Nancy Smedley, Mr. William Bagwell;

Inter-American Planning Society: Mr. Charles S. Ascher;

International Alliance of Women: Miss Frieda S. Miller, Mrs. Frances A. Doyle;

International Association of Penal Law: Mr. Gerhard O.W. Mueller,
Mr. Albert G. Hess;

International Association of Schools of Social Work: Mrs. Ann E. Neely,
Miss Patricia Stickney, Miss Kathleen A. Kendall;

International Conference of Catholic Charities: Dr. Louis C. Longarzo;

International Conference of Social Work: Mr. Joe R. Hoffer, Miss Jane Hoey,
Miss Yvonne Bourguignon;

International Council of Women: Miss Margaret E. Forsyth;

International Council on Jewish Social and Welfare Services: Dr. Eugène Hevesi;

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

International Federation of Settlements and Neighbourhood Centres:
Miss Lillian D. Robbins, Miss Jean T. MacGregor;

International Federation of University Women: Miss Elmira R. Lucke,
Dr. Persia Campbell, Miss Dorothy C. Stratton;

International Federation of Women Lawyers: Mrs. Rose Korn Hirschman,
Mrs. Miriam G. Newman, Begum Rashida M.H. Patel, Mrs. Josephine Zafonte;

- International Information Center for Local Credit: Mr. Charles S. Ascher;
- International Institute of Administrative Sciences: Mr. Charles S. Ascher;
- International Society for Criminology: Mr. Albert G. Hess;
- International Union for Child Welfare: Miss Frieda S. Miller;
- International Union of Family Organizations: Mrs. Peter L. Collins,
Mrs. Raymond A. Werbe;
- International Union of Local Authorities: Mr. Charles S. Ascher;
- Pan-Pacific and Southeast Asia Women's Association: Mrs. A. Day Bradley,
Mrs. Charles Horwitz;
- Pax Romana: Rev. Fr. Raymond F. Kelly, M.M., Mr. Thomas O'Herron;
- World Federation of Catholic Young Women and Girls: Dr. Rosemary H. Cass,
Miss Jasperdean Kobes;
- World Federation for Mental Health: Mrs. Myer Cohen;
- World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations: Miss Catherine Schaefer,
Dr. Alba Zizzamia;
- World Young Women's Christian Association: Mrs. George Britt, Mrs. James G. Forsyth,
Miss Elsie D. Harper.

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- International Humanist and Ethical Union: Mrs. Walter M. Weis;
- World Association for Girl Guides and Girl Scouts: Mrs. John J. Carney,
Mrs. Edward F. Johnson.

3. The session was opened by Mr. Victor Hoo, Commissioner for Technical Co-operation in the absence of the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs; Mr. Hoo also presented a statement on the work of the United Nations in the social field. Miss Julia Henderson, Director of the Bureau of Social Affairs, represented the Secretary-General for the remainder of the session. Mr. Georges Kahale served as Secretary to the Commission.

Election of officers

4. At its 396th meeting, on 19 April 1966, the Commission elected the following officers: Chairman: Mr. Mohamed Ennaceur (Tunisia); Vice-Chairman: Mr. Ladislav Smid (Czechoslovakia); Vice-Chairman: Mr. Finn Nielsen (Denmark); Rapporteur: Mrs. Annick Miské (Mauritania).

Representation of China

5. At the 396th meeting, the delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics questioned the representation of China on the Social Commission. The delegate of China maintained that he represented the only legitimate Government of the country, as recognized by the United Nations, and pointed out that the Social Commission was not competent to discuss the status of its members. The delegate of the United States supported this view, and regretted that the question had been raised. It was agreed that the views expressed would be included in the summary record of the meeting.

Meetings, resolutions and documentation

6. The Commission held twenty-two plenary meetings; the views expressed at those meetings are summarized in the records of the 396th to 417th meetings.

7. The resolutions and decisions of the Commission appear in this report under the relevant headings. The draft resolutions submitted for consideration by the Economic and Social Council are set out in chapter VII of the report.

8. The documents before the Commission at its seventeenth session are listed in annex IV of this report.

Agenda

9. The Commission considered its agenda at its 396th meeting. It had before it the provisional agenda (E/CN.5/399) prepared by the Secretary-General. The agenda as adopted by the Commission at the 396th meeting (E/CN.5/399/Rev.1) was as follows:

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda.
3. Reappraisal of the role of the Social Commission.
4. Report of the third session of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning.
5. Proposed conference of ministers responsible for social welfare.
6. Social development:
 - (a) Report on the world social situation (Economic and Social Council resolution 330 A (XXXII));
 - (b) Research-training programme on regional development (Economic and Social Council resolution 1086 C (XXXIX));
 - (c) United Nations Research Institute for Social Development: report of the Board and election of new members of the Board.
7. Adoption of the report of the Commission to the Economic and Social Council.

II. REAPPRAISAL OF THE ROLE OF THE SOCIAL COMMISSION

10. The Social Commission considered item 3 of its agenda entitled "Reappraisal of the role of the Social Commission", at its 397th to 402nd, and at its 406th, 411th and 413th meetings. The documentation on this item included the report of the Secretary-General on the reappraisal of the role of the Social Commission (E/CN.5/400), prepared in response to Economic and Social Council resolutions 1086 A (XXXIX) and 1086 E (XXXIX) of 30 July 1965; the addenda to the report contained a summary and analysis of the replies of Governments concerning the reappraisal of the role of the Social Commission (E/CN.5/400/Add.1, Add.1/Amend.1 and Add.1/Amend.1/Corr.1), draft outlines of long-term projections of the work programmes in the social field of the regional economic commissions (E/CN.5/400/Add.2), and reports on the five-year programmes of work of the specialized agencies in the social field (E/CN.5/400/Add.3, Add.4, Add.4/Amend.1 and Add.5). In addition, there was a memorandum submitted by the delegations of Czechoslovakia and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the programme of work of the United Nations in the social field (E/CN.5/L.304).

A. Introduction of the question and comments by the Secretariat

11. In introducing this item, the representative of the Secretary-General pointed out that the documentation before the Commission covered three major aspects of the reappraisal: the review of the objectives of the United Nations work in the social field, the five-year programmes of work for the Social Commission, and the role and organization of the Commission itself. In preparing its report the Secretariat had borne in mind three main lines of criticism: first, that the Social Commission had not attacked with sufficient vigour such major problems of social development as social reform, the role of the State in planning for social development, and the social aspects of industrialization; second, that the Social Commission had not given sufficient emphasis to practical programmes and technical co-operation in the developing countries; third, that the Commission had become too much concerned with economic questions and theoretical aspects of social planning at the expense of urgent problems in fields such as social welfare and social defence. In its proposals the Secretariat had tried to strike a balance between these different lines of criticism.

12. The representative of the Secretary-General indicated that the proposals made in the report concerning the social objectives of the United Nations did not represent a radical departure from the objectives outlined in Economic and Social Council resolution 496 (XVI) of 31 July 1953. Rather, the modifications were changes in emphasis. Thus, greater stress was laid on secondary education and technical training, urban development and planning, the promotion of social reform and of new ways of enlisting popular participation in development, and the training of national cadres. The first five-year programme of work now presented to the Commission reflected the emphasis on the comprehensive and planned approach to social and economic development which had been expressed in numerous resolutions by United Nations bodies, on social and institutional reforms, on mobilization and development of human resources, and on new approaches to social welfare and social defence arising out of the recommendations of the Social

Commission and other expert bodies in 1965. For the first time, the programme included specific projects in employment and training, education, health and nutrition to be prepared for the Commission by the specialized agencies concerned. Both the restatement of objectives and the five-year programme had been worked out in consultation with the specialized agencies.

13. The representative of the Secretary-General added that substantial emphasis had been given in this programme to operational activities and co-operation with the regional economic commissions, specialized agencies and other members of the United Nations family, in order to promote more effective ways of helping developing countries to establish and expand their social development programmes. The two-year programme of work had been aligned with the over-all objectives of the social programme as a whole.

14. The report also suggested two structural changes in the Social Commission which could possibly enhance its effectiveness to carry out the reforms in the work programme: first, the transformation of the Commission into a social development committee to work out social policy; and second, the establishment of a continuing body or bodies (such as a group of experts), for the specialized functions in the fields of community development and social welfare.

B. Discussion of the report

Social objectives

15. In discussing the social activities of the United Nations, reference was made by several members to the evolution which had taken place in the social objectives of the United Nations since the Social Commission was established in 1946. Emphasis had shifted from rehabilitation and relief to development as a whole. Economic and Social Council resolution 496 (XVI) had emphasized the interdependence of economic and social development and reflected the dominant concerns of newly independent nations in regard to international social policy. There was general agreement in the Commission on the continuing relevance of this approach. It was emphasized further that investment in the social sphere was essential for a country's over-all development. One member remarked that the term "politico-socio-economic objectives" was more realistic because all of these aspects were inevitably involved in over-all national development.

16. Several members of the Commission emphasized that though it was possible to agree on general objectives and basic principles in determining priorities, the conditions in different countries varied to such an extent that there could be no rigid, universally applicable order of priorities. It was underlined that the ultimate objective of United Nations social activities, as well as of national development programmes, was the well-being and dignity of man.

17. In the social activities of the United Nations, more emphasis should be placed on the problems of the developing countries. Several members stated that at mid-point in the United Nations Development Decade the world was far from having achieved its social objectives; hunger and malnutrition, inadequate health services, lack of education, illiteracy, inequitable distribution of national income and unemployment were still the lot of half the world's population.

18. Several representatives of the developing countries called attention to the fact that the efforts of those countries to raise the level of living of their people and to create the prerequisites of social progress were hampered by adverse developments in international trade and in the market prices of their products, and said that it was the duty of the economically advanced countries to help the developing countries achieve the common goals of social development.

19. Although it was agreed that the needs of the developing countries should be the main concern of United Nations social activities, the point was made that the United Nations was a universal organization designed to serve the needs of both developing and developed countries. The economically advanced countries were also facing social problems, and the developed and developing countries could learn from each other's experience.

20. Several members expressed satisfaction with the objectives of the work of the Social Commission as presented in the Secretary-General's report and were convinced that the variations in the opinions expressed were more differences in emphasis and in detail than in the general principles on which all members appeared to agree.

21. There was a consensus in the Commission that high priority should be given to such objectives as elimination of hunger and improvement of levels of health and nutrition by increasing food supply, raising standards of health, eradication of illiteracy and extension of general and vocational training (including secondary and technical training), raising levels of employment and income in rural and urban areas, improvement in housing conditions, preventing undesirable consequences of industrialization and urbanization, promotion of social reforms including agrarian reforms and equitable distributions of income, and training of national cadres for development.

22. Some members stated that strengthening of family life was one of the most important objectives of the United Nations work in the social field and suggested that it be mentioned in the statement of general social objectives.

Long-term programme

23. In general, members of the Commission expressed satisfaction with the overall coverage of the work programme, which included such important fields as social reform and institutional change, mobilization and development of human resources, and sectoral development in health, education, employment, nutrition, housing and social welfare.

24. Some members expressed the view that social welfare, social defence and community development were of secondary importance to social progress. Many of the social welfare and community development activities could be left largely to non-governmental bodies. Doubt was also expressed by one member as to the desirability of including activities concerning the status of women in the work programme of the Social Commission, inasmuch as this problem was more appropriately the province of the Commission on the Status of Women. The inclusion of administrative reform in the work programme was questioned on the grounds that administration was entirely a matter for Governments.

25. While recognizing that research and operational activities were interrelated and both in fact necessary for social development, the Commission particularly stressed that research work should be of an essentially practical nature and action-oriented.

26. Several members specifically stated that programmes of research should take into account the interrelated character of economic and social factors, and should be designed to be of practical value in the immediate future. The following areas were suggested for priority consideration in this regard: training programmes for national personnel, social aspects of natural resources development, social reform and institutional change, and social aspects of disarmament. One member urged that work on social aspects of disarmament be undertaken only as a part of a co-ordinated United Nations research programme in this area, approved by the Secretary-General.

27. The Commission regarded the study entitled "Report on the World Social Situation" as an important periodic publication and recommended the continuation of activities in that field. Several members expressed the desire, in view of the importance of the report, to see it published and circulated well in advance of the Commission's proceedings, so that they might have an opportunity to consult the competent authorities of their countries. However, it was stressed that the special subject for each edition of the report should be determined with care, so that it might continue to provide the necessary guidance for international programmes and priorities. The Commission responded favourably to the proposal in the Secretary-General's report (see below, annex I, paras. 14-15) on the main themes for the Report on the World Social Situation, 1967 and the Report on the World Social Situation, 1969. The 1967 report would thus be of a sectoral nature, wherein social conditions and programmes in individual social sectors would be reviewed. The 1969 report would concentrate on the problems of children and youth.

28. In considering social reform and institutional change, some members expressed concern over continuing disparities in income and resources both within and between countries. Social planning and administrative reform could be used to help the socially disadvantaged groups with land problems, both rural and urban, and special groups which were deprived of equal opportunities because of sex, race or national origin.

29. The mobilization and development of human resources was stressed as a vital factor both from the humanitarian point of view and as a dynamic force for social development. In this respect, training of national personnel and programmes for youth were considered important.

30. Health, education, employment, nutrition and housing, as objectives of concerted action by the United Nations family of organizations, were referred to as the major elements in raising levels of living. All social programmes were ultimately designed to satisfy those primary needs. Many representatives expressed satisfaction at arrangements agreed upon by the specialized agencies concerned to assist the Commission in considering these problems.

31. Various views were expressed on the sector dealing with social welfare programmes for families, communities and special groups. It was recognized that these groups had an important role in society, and their welfare should be a

matter of concern to the international community. In relation to social defence, some members expressed the view that the work in this field should be intensified, but urged that contributions under the new funds-in-trust arrangement be used for imaginative programmes of action carried out by an expanded social defence staff of the Bureau of Social Affairs; the organizational arrangements and the relationship between the proposed research centre in Rome and the Social Defence Section in New York were not clear and the division of responsibilities might give rise to confusion. The same members stressed that in the allocation of funds for social defence, including funds-in-trust, priority should be given to technical assistance, strengthening of regional institutes, the development of training materials and programme guidelines for developing countries, exchange of information on innovations in the field of prevention and the integration of social defence with national planning. The importance of collaboration with the specialized agencies and other international agencies active in the social defence field was also stressed.

32. On the other hand, some members, while recognizing the necessity for international action in the field of social welfare, expressed the view that disproportionate importance had in the past been given to special groups, thereby dissipating the limited resources available. In reference to social defence, some members expressed the view that this was mainly a legal question and, except for the education of youth to prevent juvenile delinquency, this field could be left to the Office of Legal Affairs and the Sixth Committee.

33. In clarifying the issue raised by members in connexion with social defence programmes, the representative of the Secretary-General emphasized that the leadership of the United Nations programme in this field would remain at Headquarters. All matters of policy and co-ordination as well as operational activities would be handled by the Bureau of Social Affairs. The proposed institute in Rome would carry out research contributing directly to the work programme adopted by the Social Commission, and would provide substantive support for action research at the national and regional levels.

34. As to the desirability of transferring social defence work to the Office of Legal Affairs and the Sixth Committee, the representative of the Secretary-General noted that while in the past there had been one or two projects that could be considered of a legal nature, the work programme now before the Commission for its approval did not contain any projects that could be so defined. The three major projects in the proposed work programme dealing respectively with social defence policies in relation to development planning, methods and techniques in the prevention and control of juvenile delinquency, and the participation of the public in the prevention and control of crime and delinquency, were all in line with resolutions adopted in the past by the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Social Commission in respect of the work of the United Nations in the field of social defence. In view of the social approach required for this work, which was putting more and more stress on prevention of crime and delinquency, it would not be appropriate to transfer the responsibility at the Secretariat level to the Office of Legal Affairs.

Short-term programme

35. There was considerable discussion on the relationship between the scope of the five-year programme and the two-year programme. Some members expressed

reservations on the content of, and methods implied for, the work programme for the next two years. Their objections were based on the view that the programme presented in the Secretary-General's report was not in all respects in compliance with the over-all objectives set forth for the United Nations Development Decade, and subsequently implied in General Assembly and Economic and Social Council resolutions. Several members expressed the view that the two-year programme appeared to be a continuation of past activities and therefore would not lead the programme in the direction envisaged for the five-year programme. They viewed the two-year programme as too narrow in scope, continuing as it did the emphasis on services for special groups instead of dealing with the problems of the majority of the population in developing countries.

36. On the other hand, other members endorsed the two-year programme in general; they welcomed the emphasis throughout the programme on training in the developing countries where, by and large, there was a shortage of trained manpower at all levels.

37. As in the case of the five-year programme, the Commission welcomed the prospect of closer co-operation with the specialized agencies and the regional commissions in carrying out the two-year programme.

38. Replying to questions raised in the discussion, the representative of the Secretary-General explained that what appeared to be a disparity between the two-year and five-year programmes concerned only work to be carried out by the Bureau of Social Affairs (sometimes with the co-operation of other regional or specialized bodies); the five-year programme included the projects to be carried out for the Social Commission by the specialized agencies or other organs of the United Nations. The item on social planning was conceived as the Bureau's contribution to the total effort of the United Nations in assisting Governments with development planning. Regional development was proposed as a comprehensive effort aimed at raising over-all standards of living. Social reform projects signified an attempt at changes in the social structure, including more equitable distribution of income among various classes in the nation. Since women comprised half of the total population, it was difficult to ignore failure to utilize the full potential of women in development as an element in social policy. The intention was not to supplant the work of the Commission on the Status of Women but simply to request that Commission to co-operate with the Social Commission in the elaboration of sound, over-all social policies. As for social welfare and community development programmes, the need for this work was reflected in the high level of requests received from Governments for technical assistance in these fields. Unless staff work on policies and methods in these fields continued, the quality of assistance would suffer.

Operational activities

39. With reference to operational programmes, there was general agreement that they should be strengthened as much as possible. Several members stressed that if international co-operation were available to make the economy viable, developing countries would then be able to deal with a number of their social problems without other external contributions.

40. While appreciation was expressed of the contribution made thus far, it was stated that there was room, and need, for improvement in the choice of personnel

and their approach to the problems of the developing countries. Some members expressed the view that as far as possible younger personnel, preferably from the region, should be recruited for technical assistance assignments. The orientation of such personnel should stress that proper human relations between the expert and those requesting assistance was also important. The opinion was also expressed that, as far as possible, the advisers should live with and among the local community. Rapport established thereby was essential for encouraging and soliciting people's participation. The hope was expressed that the regional commissions would play a more important part in the recruitment of technical assistance advisers. With respect to training programmes, several members indicated preference for having the recipients of fellowships trained within their own region. The importance of developing training at the national level was also emphasized.

41. The Commission noted that over the past fifteen years technical assistance had been expanded through many channels. Over and above the funds allocated under the regular programme and Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, large sums were being made available for certain selected projects under Special Fund programmes. The World Food Programme, first introduced on an experimental basis, was still being continued, and was being utilized by a number of countries to support their projects. This was particularly the case in the fields of community development and housing, building and planning. The close collaboration between UNICEF and the Bureau of Social Affairs was also commended, and appreciation was expressed for the support of the former, particularly in the field of child welfare and the training of workers for different aspects of child care.

42. The Commission also noted that despite the increase through these various channels in the resources available for operational programmes, the resources were not yet adequate for the needs of the growing number of developing countries. Consequently, a number of suggestions were made to stretch further the available resources and to make more resources available for technical assistance operations. One member of the Commission reiterated the suggestion that the major donor countries should set aside 1 per cent of their gross national product for this purpose, the recipient countries at the same time reviewing their national budgets for the purpose of making matching contributions. This proposal was favourably commented on by several members. Another member stated on behalf of his Government that, depending on the programme, it would consider subscribing a larger amount to technical co-operation activities.

43. It was also pointed out that over and above the finances channelled through the United Nations for operational programmes, many Governments were extending bilateral aid. Voluntary and non-governmental groups from many countries were also providing assistance for operational programmes, both through advisory services and equipment. Mention was made of the associate expert services provided by some countries, whereby young technicians served in operational programmes under the guidance of senior United Nations Development Programme advisers.

44. It was agreed that, viewed as a whole, needs by far exceeded resources, and it was therefore necessary for the developing countries to determine which of their needs were most pressing. Members from several developing countries emphasized that they viewed social, economic and political elements as inseparable for the purposes of national development and could therefore specify only the broad

areas in which work was needed; these included, among others, health, education, employment, trade and land reform. The training of personnel at all levels and programmes for youth were considered of great importance. Some members mentioned family and child welfare and programmes for women as items of urgency. Some members expressed the need for community development programmes to encourage popular participation in planning and national development. It was also stated that assistance should be directed toward sectors which the Governments concerned had already included in their programmes and for which they had consequently made resources available.

General comments

45. Several members attached great importance to the social aspects of disarmament, not only from a humanitarian point of view but also because disarmament would create a favourable atmosphere for social progress and development. Further, disarmament would free large resources now absorbed by armaments; even if a small part of these resources were to be channelled into social fields, this could have a very substantial impact on social welfare and human betterment.

46. Several members felt that since development depended to such an extent on trade arrangements, a study of the social aspects of trade and development assumed particular importance.

47. Members of the Commission expressed appreciation to the representatives of the specialized agencies for their support and co-operation in the past and welcomed the assurance of increased collaboration in the future. Members of the Commission also recorded their pleasure at the representation of the regional economic commissions at the session for the first time.

Structure and organization of the Commission

48. With regard to the structural changes in the Social Commission suggested in the report of the Secretary-General on the reappraisal of the role of the Commission, several members stated that the problem was not so much how to change the structure of the Commission but how to define its role and function. Other members pointed out that no change was necessary in the structure or name of the Social Commission, but that a revision of its work methods was desirable so as to give greater emphasis to practical action. At the beginning of the discussion, it was emphasized that the Commission should assess its methods of work, resources and priorities before determining whether changes in its structure were needed. The view was also expressed that the organizational changes suggested would transform the Commission into a purely technical body.

49. Expressing doubts in regard to the proposals for transforming the Social Commission into a committee on social development with adjunct expert groups on specialized questions, some members observed that the proposals might complicate the structure and raise problems of co-ordination among the proposed new bodies; in addition, difficulties might be encountered in finding qualified persons to serve on those bodies. Apart from the fact that an expert might not be able to see the broad economic and social causes underlying the phenomenon with which he was especially concerned - for example, juvenile delinquency - the formulator of

social policy in a highly specialized society might likewise not be equally competent in health, education and welfare policy.

50. Other members of the Commission, however, supported in one form or another the suggestions made in the report of the Secretary-General on the reappraisal of the role of the Commission that the Commission's dual responsibility for social policy and specialized programmes must both be maintained but should be dealt with separately. It was underlined by many representatives that any reorganization of the Social Commission should highlight the question of social policy.

51. The suggestion was made that if the majority of the Commission preferred the status and structure of a commission rather than that of a social development committee, it would still be possible to establish a commission on social development. The terms of reference for such a body would frame a broad concern for social policy. In such a case, Governments should appoint policy-makers to represent them in the Commission. To avoid having the same representatives deal with both social policy and specialized programmes, some members supported the suggestion that the Commission concentrate on social development, and provide for expert groups to be established to deal with more specialized questions.

52. In the course of the discussion, some members of the Commission endorsed the suggestions put forward by the Secretary-General for limiting the number of subjects to be considered at each session of the Commission. It was also suggested that each session of the Commission should consider a preliminary agenda for its next session, as was done in some other United Nations bodies.

53. It was suggested that the effectiveness of the above-mentioned commission on social development might be improved if it were to hold its session from time to time at the headquarters of the regional economic commissions in Asia, Africa and Latin America. The Secretary-General was asked to explore the administrative and financial implications of this suggestion.

Participation and comments by the specialized agencies and by the regional economic commissions

54. In commenting on the reappraisal of the Social Commission, the representative of UNICEF stated that the reappraisal would have an effect on the future work of UNICEF. The Commission's concern with planning and policy was closely related to UNICEF's efforts to encourage Governments to provide for the needs of children in their development plans. UNICEF was presently undertaking an assessment of its contribution in the social field, and believed that its main contribution should be the training of national personnel at all levels. UNICEF's capacity to assist Governments depended greatly on the ability of the Bureau of Social Affairs to provide technical advice; close co-operation with the Bureau was therefore essential.

55. The representative of FAO said that his organization was satisfied with its present co-operation with the Commission and the United Nations Secretariat; if structural changes should be made in the Commission, there would be no difficulty in continuing this co-operation.

56. The representative of UNESCO described the work programme of his organization, and stated that it fully supported the goals and objectives proposed for the work of the United Nations in the social field. As in the past, UNESCO was ready to co-operate with the Commission, the Bureau of Social Affairs, and other specialized agencies.

57. The representative of WHO said that the suggested form of co-operation with the Social Commission was satisfactory and was understood to come within the existing co-ordination arrangements established by the Economic and Social Council. The WHO was ready, if so requested, to prepare, for the eighteenth session of the Commission, a study of the social aspects of the extension of health services.

58. The representative of the ILO said that the structure and programme of his own organization had recently undergone a careful evaluation. The forms of co-operation between his organization and the Social Commission proposed in the Secretary-General's report did not differ from the established pattern of co-operation between the specialized agencies and the United Nations. His organization was ready to co-operate in studies and other social programmes. Participation of the specialized agencies in the preparation of studies to be discussed by the Commission required long-term programming because the agencies had to be informed, at least two years ahead, of the wishes of the Commission in this regard.

59. At the beginning of the general debate, the representatives of the regional economic commissions and the Office of Social Affairs of the United Nations Office at Geneva made statements on their work in the social field. Variations in the programmes primarily reflected regional differences in social conditions and the needs of countries at different levels of development. These statements showed the necessity for increased co-operation between the Social Commission and the regional commissions and the Office of Social Affairs of the United Nations Office at Geneva.

C. Consideration of the draft resolution submitted by
the working group

60. At the 404th meeting, it was decided to establish a working group, consisting of eight members of the Commission, to draw up a draft resolution on the reappraisal of the role of the Social Commission, taking into account various suggestions and proposals put forward during the discussion of this item. The group, as proposed by the Chairman after consultation with members of the Commission, was composed of the representatives of Argentina, Czechoslovakia, Mali, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. At the request of members, the Chairman of the Commission was appointed to preside over the working group.

61. At the 411th meeting the Chairman of the Commission, on behalf of the working group, introduced a draft resolution on the reappraisal of the role of the Social Commission (E/CN.5/L.314/Rev.1). The draft resolution recommended that the Economic and Social Council adopt a resolution on this subject defining the principles and objectives of the social programme of the United Nations and the future work programme of the Social Commission, as well as the programme of

concerted practical action in the social field and priorities and methods of approach. The draft resolution also proposed that the Social Commission be re-designated the Commission for Social Development, and defined the desired qualifications of its members. The draft recommended that a larger share of the resources of the United Nations family of organizations be devoted to operational activities, and that studies and research should lead to practical action wherever possible.

62. During the discussion of this draft resolution at the 411th meeting, oral amendments were suggested by the representatives of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Bulgaria, Cuba, France and the Netherlands.

63. The working group, having considered the amendments, submitted at the 413th meeting of the Commission a revised text of the draft resolution (E/CN.5/L.314/Rev.2), which was adopted unanimously at the same meeting.

64. Speaking in explanation of their votes, the delegations of the United Kingdom and the United States stated that, while they had voted in favour of the text, certain points could have been improved. For example, if the various parts of the resolution had been put to the vote separately, they would have abstained on paragraph 6 (c) of section A, which read "Studies of the influence on social development of fair international trade". In their opinion, the term "fair trade" implied a moral concept which the Social Commission was not competent to judge.

65. After the draft resolution was adopted, the Chairman stated that section E concerning adjustments in the work programme should be interpreted to imply approval of the five-year and two-year programmes, subject to adjustments to be presented by the Secretary-General to the eighteenth session of the Commission. That procedure was also necessary in order to enable the Council to request that the specialized agencies concerned begin work immediately on reports they were called upon to present as part of the work programme of the Commission for Social Development over the next two years.

66. The text of the resolution, as adopted by the Commission at its 413th meeting on 2 May 1966, read as follows:

1 (XVII). REAPPRAISAL OF THE ROLE OF THE SOCIAL COMMISSION

The Social Commission,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the reappraisal of the role of the Social Commission (E/CN.5/400) and the addenda thereto (E/CN.5/400/Add.1, Add.1/Amend.1 and Add.1/Amend.1/Corr.1, Add.2-4, Add.4/Amend.1 and Add.5), submitted in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolutions 1086 A (XXXIX) and 1086 E (XXXIX) of 30 July 1965,

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

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

III. REPORT OF THE THIRD SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE ON
HOUSING, BUILDING AND PLANNING

67. From its 403rd to 406th meetings, the Social Commission considered the report of the third session of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning.^{1/} In addition to the Committee's report, it had before it a note by the Secretary-General, to which was annexed a preliminary report on the social aspects of housing and urban development (E/CN.5/392), ^{2/} together with observations from Governments of Member States, regional economic commissions and specialized agencies (E/C.6/35/Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1).

68. In introducing the report of the third session of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, the Director of the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning said that it reflected the Committee's achievements in the four years of its existence. The Committee had become the focal point for the activities of the entire family of United Nations organizations in an area of growing importance. At present the Committee and the recently established Centre for Housing, Building and Planning were in the process of projecting a long-term programme of international action. However, the shortage of resources had prevented them from elaborating a logical and balanced model of action and research, and they had had to respond to the developing countries' immediate needs as they emerged from requests for direct aid. The long-term programme might have to be focused on such practical matters as assistance in pre-investment planning, feasibility studies, advice on sources of financing and the minimum of research essential to those activities. For practical action to be effective, however, there must be a certain knowledge of facts and possibilities and a continuing assessment of programmes and of housing experience in general. To that end the Committee had proposed to the Economic and Social Council the establishment of an international institute for documentation on housing, building and planning. ^{3/}

69. In response to a proposal by the Social Commission, a preliminary report prepared by a consultant on the social aspects of housing and urban development (E/CN.5/392, annex) had been circulated to members of the Commission. Observations from Governments of Member States, regional economic commissions and specialized agencies had also been circulated as a document of the Committee (E/C.6/35/Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1). The recurrent theme of the report was that the economist should work more closely with the community development worker, the anthropologist or sociologist with the physical planner, and the social worker with the architect, in an effort to obtain a balanced development of housing and urban facilities in the framework of general development.

70. The Committee had drafted a resolution for submission to the Economic and Social Council requesting the Secretary-General to initiate a study on the

^{1/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 9.

^{2/} Also circulated as document E/C.6/35.

^{3/} See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 9, chap. XII, draft resolution I.

experience of countries which had made substantial progress in solving the social problems of housing and urban development. ^{4/} It had been proposed that the Social Commission should consider specifically the growing need for trained social workers in the social services of national housing and urban development programmes.

71. The Director of the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning briefly reviewed the major issues in the general sphere of housing. In the modern age the city offered the basic conditions for self-fulfilment, and masses of people were being irresistibly drawn to large urban centres. It was the largest migration mankind had ever known, and it had soon precipitated a number of drastic social changes. In that context of rapid urbanization, housing and urban development were crucial to balanced development. Unfortunately, international development doctrine was far ahead of national development policies and practices. The problem of uncontrolled urbanization had become world-wide and was insoluble in national terms alone. The developing countries needed massive external assistance, both technical and financial. Unless adequate measures were quickly devised and applied, the result might be widespread disintegration of modern industrial society. The United Nations work in housing was beginning, however, to yield results, and a body of doctrine was gradually emerging: (a) in most great cities, urban services and facilities had reached the breaking point; (b) decentralization might in time bring the benefits of industrialization to backward rural areas; (c) establishment of industrial and commercial centres and sub-centres within metropolitan areas away from the central core could reduce physical congestion and in part alleviate social problems; (d) development of neglected parts of the country could deflect the stream of rural migration from the already congested regions; (e) strengthening of the economies of smaller industrial and commercial cities and establishment of industrial estates could reduce the economic causes of migration; and (f) economic redevelopment of the great cities, particularly the establishment of highly productive industries, could help to support the necessary improvement of their physical and social environment.

72. The Director of the Centre went on to suggest that a basic change of attitude towards development was required. The affluent countries must determine not only their own needs but also the contribution they were prepared to make towards creating a viable world. They did not yet seem to recognize the full implications of the urban crisis at home and abroad. The Social Commission and the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning could provide leadership in the needed shift of emphasis from a purely economic to a humanistic approach to development planning. The new yardstick might be the "improved condition" of man in his physical and social environment.

73. In discussing the consultant's report on the social aspects of housing and urban development a number of representatives noted that while it dealt primarily with the housing needs and problems of the developing countries, it contained much information of value to all countries concerned with the development of human resources and better living conditions for their people. It merited wide distribution and study for appropriate application by all Governments. However, it was felt that priority consideration should be given to the practical implementation of measures to be taken for the welfare of those living under the most adverse social and economic conditions.

^{4/} Ibid., draft resolution III.

74. It was pointed out that one of the most urgent problems was presented by the shanty towns on the peripheries of the great cities in the developing countries. Often those squatter settlements were completely lacking in community facilities. While much had been done to alleviate conditions in such areas by scattered projects being assisted by UNICEF, the United Nations Development Fund and certain bilateral programmes, much more needed to be done. For example, the World Food Programme might finance some projects. Moreover, government and international agencies must ensure the availability of land, supplies, tools, technical personnel, services, facilities and training in order to integrate the people of a squatter area into the economy of the city and region in which it was situated. In that connexion, under-employed manpower could be utilized to perform useful community services (housing improvement). The important thing was that the entire community should be mobilized.

75. In discussing the report of the third session of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, it was observed that the first part reflected the general concern for greater effectiveness as needs became more numerous and more pressing.

76. If it was true that social development could not be dissociated from economic development, it was all the more true that no progress could be made without using the means which were most appropriate to the local situation. Developing countries would be well advised to take advantage of the collective financing available through public building organizations, especially where savings were limited or non-existent and where profits were too low to attract private capital. Such a system of financing would have to be worked out in the light of the specific circumstances of each country.

77. In connexion with the draft resolution contained in paragraph 38 of the report recommending the establishment of an expert group on the financing of housing and community facilities, it was suggested that the activities envisaged came within the purview of the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning and that it would be better to fill the gaps in the Centre's existing programme than to transfer that function to a group of experts.

78. Some representatives supported the proposal to establish in Rome a United Nations international institute for documentation in housing, building and planning. It was hoped that the new institute would work in close collaboration with the specialized agencies, the regional economic commissions and the competent non-governmental organizations.

79. The view was expressed that the training of qualified personnel should be given priority in this sector, and that the work of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning should be increasingly oriented towards practical programmes which took into account not only the needs but the potential of the developing countries - their ability to use local materials and produce new materials, thus enhancing their independence in solving housing problems. The view was expressed that the developing countries should endeavour to manufacture their own building materials and apply traditional techniques to newly discovered building products. To that extent, technical assistance funds might be used to purchase the necessary mechanical equipment.

80. In support of this view it was noted that although the many resolutions and recommendations adopted had given impetus to government efforts to cope with those

problems, the housing situation, particularly in Asia, Africa and Latin America, had deteriorated steadily and remained critical. Some representatives felt that the consultant's report (E/CN.5/392, annex), in describing the crisis, failed to state the real reasons for slum conditions in urban areas and inadequate rural housing. The problem warranted further objective analysis in which more attention was given to those countries where it was being resolved satisfactorily rather than to those where new slums were continually being created.

81. Several representatives felt that housing problems could be solved effectively only by direct State action. It was pointed out that this was the objective of General Assembly resolution 2036 (XX) on housing, building and planning in the United Nations Development Decade. The resolution emphasized the utilization of local resources and materials and the mechanization and industrialization of the building industry, as well as basic reforms designed to achieve more equitable use of housing resources in the interests of the whole population and to prevent speculation in urban land. The full implementation of that resolution could be decisive in solving housing problems.

82. Other representatives, while agreeing that the State should give an impetus to housing improvement projects, felt that both governmental and private institutions could work together successfully in active association towards the solution of housing problems.

83. It was generally agreed that many sound proposals had been made at the third session of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, but it was imperative that they should be fully implemented, together with decisions taken at previous sessions. It was suggested that the Committee should undertake a separate study of the experience of those countries where the State played the major role in the planning and financing of housing.

84. It was also suggested that the Commission should carry out the long-awaited review of targets and methods in the social field, and should give priority to the housing problem. The time had come to take concerted and decisive action to resolve social problems, particularly that of housing. The Commission would be performing a valuable service if, in consultation with the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, it were to propose the broad lines of a programme of massive financial and technical assistance. In that connexion, it was pointed out with dissatisfaction that the United Nations devoted only 6 per cent of its technical assistance resources to housing, as against 8 per cent to statistics and between 10 and 12 per cent to public administration.

85. Referring to chapter III of the report of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, entitled "Finance for housing and community facilities in developing countries", one representative stressed the importance of some of the recommendations set out in the annex to the draft resolution contained in paragraph 38 of the report. Those recommendations constituted an initial step towards the solution of the problem, but presupposed massive short-term and medium-term financial assistance. In that connexion certain delegations observed that the idea of associating foreign capital in the solution of the housing problem in developing countries involved a great danger to the developing countries inasmuch as foreign monopolies and banks invested their capital mainly in the construction of installations from whose exploitation they would derive great profits. That practice would not only set building programmes out of

balance but would also facilitate the extortion of considerable financial resources from the developing countries. That, in its turn, would reduce possibility of expanding housing construction. At the same time it was observed that external sources of finance could play a positive role to a certain extent, but only if they were directed towards the financing of economic development, including the establishment of an industrial base of building materials, building tools and equipment. Even in that case, however, it was necessary to place foreign capital investments under the effective control of the Governments receiving such assistance, and to impose progressive taxation on them.

86. In discussing the Commission's relationship to the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, the representative of the Secretary-General drew attention to paragraph 161 of the report of the Secretary-General on the reappraisal of the role of the Commission (E/CN.5/400), which pointed out that the relationship was a special one. When it had been established in 1962, the Committee had been requested to report to the Economic and Social Council through the Social Commission. That procedure had created difficulties. As the Committee met in the autumn, its report could not be submitted to the Council until the summer session of the following year, after it had been examined by the Social Commission, which met in April or May. In other words, it was already nine months old when it reached the Council. In view of the urgency of the problems dealt with in the report, it would perhaps be advisable to adopt a procedure that would avoid any delay in implementing the programmes prepared by the Committee. In particular, it would be well if the Commission's relations with the Committee followed the same system as its relations with other United Nations bodies.

IV. PROPOSED CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS RESPONSIBLE FOR SOCIAL WELFARE

87. The Social Commission considered item 5 of its agenda entitled "Proposed conference of ministers responsible for social welfare" at its 404th, 406th, 409th, 410th, 411th and 413th meetings. The Commission had before it a report by the Secretary-General on the proposed conference of ministers responsible for social welfare, containing an analysis of comments by Governments and proposals for further action (E/CN.5/401 and Add.1).

88. The representative of the Secretary-General, in introducing item 5 of the agenda, noted that as a result of the consultation conducted by the Secretary-General in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1086 F (XXXIX) of 30 July 1965, fifty-seven Governments had commented on the merit of convening a conference of ministers and senior advisers responsible for social welfare and on the subjects to be placed on the agenda of such a conference. Considering that fifty-two Government replies had expressed unqualified support for the proposed conference, including all the replies received from the developing countries, the Secretary-General suggested that the Social Commission recommend to the Council that the proposed conference be convened and express its views on the organization, agenda and preparation of the meeting. The Secretariat considered it advisable that the conference be convened in the course of 1968 for a period of two weeks; that its agenda should be devoted primarily to considering the contribution of national and international social welfare programmes to human development and to raising levels of living; that a preparatory committee be established to which highly qualified experts should be made available by up to ten Governments; that the specialized agencies concerned should be associated with the formulation of the agenda and the work of the preparatory committee; and that representatives of these agencies, UNICEF, the regional economic commissions and observers of the main non-governmental organizations active in the social welfare field should be invited to participate in the conference.

89. General support was expressed for the proposed conference. Several members of the Commission recalled that they had been in favour of the project from the outset and felt gratified that their views were shared by a great majority of the Member States which had replied to the Secretary-General's inquiry. Other members, who had previously questioned the appropriateness of the proposed meeting, stated that they were prepared to go along with the majority of Member States, especially the developing countries, which had expressed a positive attitude towards the proposal. Several members stressed that the conference would provide Governments with useful guidelines for the initiation or extension of social welfare programmes within the context of national development and would suggest ways of strengthening United Nations activities in the social welfare field.

90. The proposals of the Secretary-General regarding the organization of the conference, including its timing and duration, were generally considered appropriate. It was noted that account would have to be taken, in finalizing the date for the meeting, of the provisions of paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 2116 (XX) of 21 December 1965.

91. The Commission emphasized the need for a careful preparation of the conference if the expected results were to be achieved. Considerable importance was attached to the role of the preparatory committee, particularly with regard to the preparation of the agenda which should be so drawn up as to clarify the main issues to be dealt with at the conference and to enable countries where responsibility for social welfare was allocated to several government departments to appoint as their representative the official most directly concerned with the questions to be discussed. Some members stressed the need for a balanced composition of the preparatory committee, where the various existing approaches to social welfare should be represented.

92. A number of suggestions were made concerning the composition of the preparatory committee. It was suggested, for example, that for reasons of economy, the Social Commission might devote part of its next session to the organization of the conference. It was also proposed that the members of the preparatory committee should be selected from among the members of the Commission. A further proposal was that the Commission should appoint the members of the committee.

93. Several members noted the importance of associating the interested specialized agencies with the formulation of the agenda, the work of the preparatory committee and the conference itself. It was agreed, following the Secretary-General's suggestion, that it would be useful to invite UNICEF and the regional economic commissions to participate in the work of the proposed conference. It was also suggested that representatives of the World Food Programme might be invited to participate.

94. At its 409th meeting, the Commission had before it a draft resolution on the conference of ministers responsible for social welfare (E/CN.5/L.312) and a statement of financial implications by the Secretary-General (E/CN.5/L.311). The Commission examined the draft resolution at its 409th, 410th, 411th and 413th meetings. Under this draft resolution, the Economic and Social Council would request the Secretary-General to proceed with plans for convening this conference in 1968; the Council would decide that the conference should be devoted to an examination of the role of the social welfare programmes in national development; it would authorize the Secretary-General to establish a preparatory committee of experts in whose work the specialized agencies concerned would participate; and prescribe the conditions for participation in the conference of Governments and the international organizations concerned.

95. The representative of the United States of America submitted the draft resolution at the 409th meeting, on behalf of her delegation and the delegations of Denmark and Uganda. On the proposal of the representative of the Netherlands, the sponsors agreed to insert the words "the World Food Programme" after the word "UNICEF" in operative paragraph 5. Amendments were submitted by France (E/CN.5/L.315), the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (E/CN.5/L.316) and the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic (E/CN.5/L.317), while the United Arab Republic introduced an oral amendment. At the 411th meeting the Commission requested the Secretary-General to submit to it a revised text taking the various amendments into account.

96. At its 413th meeting, the Commission considered the revised draft resolution (E/CN.5/L.312/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Corr.1). The representative of Cuba asked for

separate votes on the words "Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency" in operative paragraphs 3 and 5. The words subject to separate vote were adopted by 13 votes to 8, with no abstention. The draft resolution as a whole was adopted unanimously.

97. In explaining their votes, the representatives of Mali and Mauritania expressed doubts as to the usefulness of the proposed conference. The representative of the USSR felt that the purpose of the proposed conference was still unclear, that its effectiveness would be hampered by lack of universal representation and, on the other hand, that the number of participants should be limited by not inviting representatives of non-governmental organizations. She expressed the wish that those points would be reconsidered by the preparatory committee.

98. The text of the resolution, as adopted by the Commission at its 413th meeting on 2 May 1966, read as follows:

2 (XVII). PROPOSED CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS RESPONSIBLE
FOR SOCIAL WELFARE

The Social Commission,

Having reviewed the report of the Secretary-General on the replies of Member States regarding a proposed conference of ministers responsible for social welfare (E/CN.5/401 and Add.1),

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

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

V. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

99. The Commission considered item 6 of its agenda concerning social development at its 407th to 409th and 412th to 416th meetings. That item comprised three separate sub-items: (a) Report on the World Social Situation; (b) Research-training programme on regional development; (c) United Nations Research Institute for Social Development: report of the Board and election of new members of the Board.

A. Report on the world social situation

100. In connexion with sub-item 6 (a) of its agenda, the Commission had before it the Report on the World Social Situation (E/CN.5/402 and Corr.1, Add.1 and Corr.1) 5/ prepared by the Bureau of Social Affairs with special reference to popular participation and motivation for development, and two notes by the Secretary-General submitting a summary and conclusions of the Report (E/CN.5/402/Add.2 and Add.3); the Report had been prepared in co-operation with the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development and the specialized agencies concerned; the ILO and FAO contributed most of the text for part II of the Report. A memorandum had been circulated to members of the Commission at the request of the delegation of the USSR (E/CN.5/L.310). The Commission also had before it a report on the research-training programme on regional development (E/CN.5/403) and the report of the Chairman of the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (E/CN.5/404), as well as a note by the Secretary-General on the election of members of the Board of the United Nations Institute for Social Development (E/CN.5/L.309 and Add.1).

101. In introducing the Report on the World Social Situation at the 407th meeting of the Commission the representative of the Secretary-General noted that it was the second in a series initiated in 1963 intended to cover in alternate biennial editions trends in social conditions and social programmes, on the one hand, and urgent comprehensive social problems on the other. The topic of the present report - motivation for development and popular participation - was of special relevance at the present time in view of the importance now attached to national planning as an instrument of development and to popular participation in the formulation and implementation of development plans. The Report drew extensively on the opinions of officials and experts with practical experience in promoting social change. Their findings did not always lend themselves to definitive answers and conclusions but the Report raised a number of important issues which member Governments might find it profitable to consider within the context of their own efforts to stimulate social change and development at the local level. Related problems of raising productivity in industry and agriculture and of facilitating the transition from a non-industrial to an industrial society formed

5/ To be issued as a United Nations publication.

the subject of part II of the Report. The conclusions and recommendations contained in the note by the Secretary-General (E/CN.5/402, Add.2) were commended by the representative of the Secretary-General to the attention of the Social Commission with a view to their possible endorsement for transmission to the Economic and Social Council.

102. The Commission commended the Report on the World Social Situation for its comprehensiveness and thoroughness and thought it had potential usefulness for Governments in their efforts to induce local populations to adopt changes and participate more actively in development. It was observed that the subject of the Report had equal interest for both highly industrialized and developing countries since both were exposed to continuing social change with attendant problems of restructuring attitudes and living patterns. Considerable mutual benefit could be gained from the exchange among developed and developing countries of the knowledge and competence acquired in their several efforts to promote social change and development. In this regard, one member referred to the measures taken in his country to bring into active participation in the national life groups previously excluded through deprivation and poverty. Another member described the measures to be implemented in her country's next five-year plan with a view to increasing the material welfare and raising the cultural level of the population.

103. Some members thought that the Report would have been even more useful if its findings could have been expressed in more concrete terms relative to specific situations; it was proposed that the co-operation be sought of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development in exploring the practical applications of the knowledge contained in the Report.

104. It was regretted that the Report had been distributed too late in the French and Russian languages to permit a careful appraisal of its contents by the competent departments in the capitals concerned and it was agreed that in future an effort should be made to have all substantive documents of this nature made available in the official languages at least five months in advance of the session at which they were to be considered. Several members reserved the right to comment in more detail on the Report when it came before the Economic and Social Council.

105. While the question of motivation and popular participation in development was acknowledged to be of the utmost importance to all countries, the Report failed, in the opinion of one member, to take sufficient account of the interdependent relationship between incentives and the social and economic structure in any given country; in particular, the Report neglected the kinds of motivation developed under a system of socialist ownership. The stimuli to development described in part I of the Report were, in the opinion of some members, of partial and superficial significance in comparison with the profound structural reforms necessary for economic and social development; these reforms included comprehensive State planning, nationalization of industry, land reform and equitable distribution of the national income. As examples of effective incentives, members cited the economic and social progress achieved in their own countries in such areas as land reform, the elimination of unemployment, increase in wage levels, and improvements in housing, education and health.

106. Several members reaffirmed the emphasis placed in the Report on the importance of education and training, in both their formal and their informal aspects; the development of indigenous leaders and of local resources, especially through

programmes of community development; the contribution of particular groups such as women's organizations, youth, university students and ex-military personnel; and the use of material and social incentives in the promotion of social change and development. Some members illustrated these points by reference to programmes already under way or contemplated in their own countries. One member thought that greater attention might have been given to the importance of the element of trust established between the leaders and citizens of a country and the role of political organizations in stimulating popular participation in development.

107. The conclusion that there existed a definite strategy for the introduction of change and development at the local level was considered especially significant by one of the members, who recommended more intensive investigation of the specific features of such strategies. Another member welcomed the attention given by the Report to administrative obstacles to development and suggested that the Public Administration Branch of the Secretariat should be invited to collaborate in further studies in this important field. The proposal to encourage students' self-assessment of their role in development was also endorsed.

108. The view was expressed that there was a need for continued assistance from the developed to the developing countries, but some members of the Commission thought that the Report properly underlined the benefits to be derived by the developing countries from the pooling of resources and the exertion of maximum effort on their own behalf. It was recognized that this would involve the adoption of appropriate domestic as well as international policies, particularly in the area of foreign trade, and the achievement of a certain unanimity of purpose among the developing countries in their relations with the industrialized world. One member proposed the establishment of a "human development fund" to consist of artisans and people with middle-level skills from the developed countries willing to work side by side with and instruct families in the developing countries.

109. Statements were also made by the representatives of the Catholic International Union for Social Service, the International Federation of University Women and the International Organization of Consumers' Unions. The Commission also had before it a statement submitted by the Pan-Pacific and Southeast Asia Women's Association (E/CN.5/NGO/85).

110. In the absence of a draft resolution on the Report, the Chairman of the Commission proposed that the conclusions and recommendations submitted on the notes by the Secretary-General (E/CN.5/402/Add.2 and Add.3), be included in the Commission's report to the Economic and Social Council. The text of those conclusions and recommendations read as follows:

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

I. Much development policy and planning today is an exercise carried out in the national capital, with little connexion with the local population in either the planning or the implementation. A large potential for popular co-operation and action in development remains unrealized. The importance of popular participation and motivation as discussed in this report, rests on strong practical as well as moral grounds, since without it, much development effort will remain isolated or academic. It is a necessary complement to State action and to public and private investment - not as an alternative or substitute for these means but as an essential part of an integral process of development.

II. Governments may find it useful, taking account of the issues discussed in this report, to undertake their own appraisal of the obstacles that impede local and national efforts at development, with particular attention to the adequacy of existing institutions and organizational arrangements and the possibilities of increasing popular participation.

III. An obvious major factor in failure to enlist greater popular participation is simply lack of extension agents, teachers, local administrative officers and others to work in contact with the population. Perhaps less obvious, but equally serious, is the question of methods of approach on the part of such individuals and the public institutions concerned.

IV. The youth of a country constitute a reservoir of talent and energy which relatively few countries have, as yet, managed to associate in an effective, practical manner with the cause of economic and social change. In this regard, there is widespread need for educational reform, particularly where the educational system is oriented towards tradition and the status quo, rather than towards change and development, and serves more to confer an elite status than to inspire a commitment to development. Much benefit could be gained from a closer identification of university students with the tasks and purposes of development, for example, by introducing into the curricula certain required courses on national and local development, urbanization, economic and social analysis of development questions and policies (regional planning institutes might help in the design of appropriate studies); by arranging for a period of fieldwork with a development-connected project (e.g., with a community survey of needs, resources and attitudes), which might be undertaken by students prior to graduation; by encouraging students' self-assessment of their role in development and helping them to establish organizations with positive and specific development goals, rather than merely intellectual protest.

V. Much more could also be done to develop local leadership and make it a partner in social change. A complementary approach therefore to the use of student services would be a programme designed to identify and train suitable individuals, of either sex, in each local community to act as animators and leaders of social change, while at the same time efforts would be made to establish an institutional basis for developing representative local leadership. The latter could involve building up local government or local organizations and associations concerned with various aspects of development.

VI. Action would seem desirable in a number of countries in the form of managerial training for officials of the administration concerned with planning and development in the different sectors and at the different levels of government. The purpose of such training would be to establish a common core of knowledge and attitude. Joint training seminars could help to introduce new perspectives and stimulate communication between officials of different administrative and technical backgrounds and thus provide the basis for future informal co-operation and consultation and the breaking down of excessive compartmentalization which often carries to the local level. Planners have a special responsibility to promote a comprehensive and integrated approach to problems of development and this implies an ability on their part to

comprehend the viewpoints of different specialist interests and to communicate effectively with policy-makers. Greater emphasis might be given to interdisciplinary courses in the professional education of planners as a means of promoting the desired breadth of outlook.

VII. The administrators' attitudes assume crucial importance in programmes whose success depends upon popular participation. Established patterns of authority and official behavior do not change overnight but awareness of the problem can do something to change the attitudes of officials, while special training schemes can be used to reinforce change in the desired direction. It would be valuable to include in the general training of development staff - from front-line workers to senior administrators - some understanding of the personal and institutional factors affecting the participation of people in change.

VIII. While the difficulties of "committing" workers in developing countries to industrial ways of life and work can easily be exaggerated, public social policy as well as trade union action can help in solving such problems. But there appears to be a widespread need for deliberate measures to provide incentives for workers to acquire the skills that are most needed, and to move to the regions and occupations where they can be most usefully employed. Much investment in training and training facilities can be wasted when people have no motivation to seek training for certain important occupations, even though the training facilities exist, or when wage and salary structures fail to channel qualified personnel into the jobs - for instance, in rural areas - in which their services are most needed.

IX. Acquisition of skill can be stimulated by large wage differentials between occupations at different skill levels, or by reducing that part of the cost of learning that falls on the trainee or his relatives. In many cases, the latter course may be more effective than the former.

X. High labour productivity requires incentives for workers to perform their tasks with reasonable application and diligence. Wage incentives have often been used for this purpose, but the scope for their application may be declining with technological progress and as higher stages of economic development are reached. And in any case, wage incentives cannot replace good management and supervision.

B. Research-training programme on regional development

111. At the 414th meeting of the Commission, the representative of the Secretary-General, in introducing sub-item 6 (b) of the agenda, said that in earlier debates some representatives referring to the proposed programme for research and training in regional development had indicated that it was economic and demographic rather than a social programme, or that it was a physical planning or resource development programme. She indicated that, as conceived, it was indeed all of these things. Just as national development is political, social, economic and administrative, regional development must be conceived in the same comprehensive way. This programme could be of great value to the countries co-operating in it because it attempts to find new approaches to the problems of urbanization and to arrive at a more balanced economic and social approach to regional development.

112. The representative of the Secretary-General indicated that the report entitled "Research-training programme on regional development" (E/CN.5/403) was in the nature of a progress report on the preparatory work undertaken by the Secretariat in accordance with resolution 1086 C (XXXIX) of the Economic and Social Council. It was prepared after consultations with the Centre for Industrial Development, the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies, the Resources and Transport Division, the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning, and the Public Administration Branch as well as with the secretariats of the specialized agencies and the regional economic commissions. The question had also been put to the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning and to the Economic Commission for Europe. Other consultations requested in Economic and Social Council resolution 1086 C (XXXIX) would be undertaken in due course.

113. The first major difficulty encountered in this preparatory work was to find a working definition of the term "regional development project" for the purpose of the programme requested in the resolution. Although the term was taken to refer to regions in which a particular or distinct developmental effort was undertaken, difficulty arose in the identification of what should constitute a "region" or, more significantly, what types of regions should be of principal concern in the formulation of the present programme. There was a great variety of regional development projects which had significantly different aims and areas of emphasis. While common elements did exist in the developmental efforts being made in all of these regions, these stemmed more from the fact that the efforts were developmental than from the fact that they were regional.

114. The representative of the Secretary-General also stated that the choice of projects for the United Nations programme should, of course, be guided by the specific aims that the programme intends to achieve. According to Economic and Social Council resolution 1086 C (XXXIX) the basic aim of the programme was the use of the regional development approach to promote modernization and social development and to reduce the negative impact of excessive migration to already overcrowded cities. To deal adequately with these global aims a variety of regional development projects had to be included in the programme. Other criteria taken into consideration in the choice of projects were proper geographic distribution and the transferability of knowledge gained from a given project to other parts of the nation as well as to other developing nations.

115. Attention was drawn by the representative of the Secretary-General to the proposal made in the report under consideration (E/CN.5/403) for sending, as a rule, small preparatory teams for short visits to the regions in question before final decision as to the list of projects to be included in the programme and the nature of the United Nations contribution. Governments of countries in which projects had been tentatively selected had been approached to determine whether they were agreeable to the visits of the preparatory teams and six Governments had already replied in the affirmative. In addition, the ILO, WHO and UNESCO had also indicated definite interest in co-operating with the United Nations in this programme.

116. On the question of organization, administration and finance of this programme, the representative of the Secretary-General directed the attention of the Commission to paragraph 27 of the report (E/CN.5/403) in which it was stated that the Bureau of Social Affairs would undertake the central co-ordinating function. As indicated in the report, the cost of the individual research and training projects in six to twelve countries would be borne on operational funds already

available to the United Nations, if the Governments attached a sufficiently high priority to the project, and through the contributions of the host Governments concerned. So far as the necessary continuing international research backing up the individual country project was concerned, it was hoped that foundation support might be attracted.

117. Several members of the Commission expressed their appreciation of the report (E/CN.5/403) and the progress made thus far in implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1086 C (XXXIX). Many of them stressed the importance of the programme to the development of developing as well as developed countries. Two members, however, indicated that this programme dealt mostly with economic and demographic variables and that its social aspects were of relatively minor importance. It did not, therefore, fall within the competence of the Social Commission. One of them suggested that it was within the competence of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, while the other suggested that it was within the competence of the regional economic commissions. They also pointed out that as it stood at present, the programme was still at a very preliminary stage and it would consequently be premature for the Social Commission to pass judgement on it. That should at least wait until the regional economic commissions had considered it. One of those members also indicated that the programme disregarded relationships between regional and national development planning and was not clear as to its duration and whether it would deal with developing or developed countries. Other members, however, did not agree with those views but indicated the necessity of undertaking the programme in co-operation with the regional economic commissions, the specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations as requested in Economic and Social Council resolution 1086 C (XXXIX). Many members further indicated the willingness of their Governments to co-operate with the United Nations in the programme by making available their experience in regional development.

118. The question was raised as to whether multinational projects which in the report had been relegated to the second phase of the programme might not represent projects of major significance and the wish was also expressed that in the contemplated studies the Secretary-General should consider the repercussions the projects would have, not only on the country directly concerned, but also on the surrounding countries. The representative of the Secretary-General indicated that the line between the first and second phases of the programme need not be rigid and that in fact work on some of the projects, particularly in West Africa, need not await the termination of the first phase of the programme.

119. At the 415th meeting the representative of the United Arab Republic introduced, on behalf of his delegation and those of Denmark and the United States of America, a draft resolution on the research-training programme on regional development (E/CN.5/L.320). The representative of the Netherlands suggested certain minor changes in the draft resolution and indicated that if these changes were acceptable to the sponsors of the resolution her delegation would like also to be associated with it. The changes were accepted by the sponsors. Several delegations expressed their support for the draft resolution but the delegations of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics presented certain amendments. The sponsors of the draft resolution presented then a revised version of the draft resolution to take into account those amendments. At the 416th meeting the revised draft resolution (E/CN.5/L.320/Rev.1) was adopted unanimously.

120. This resolution would request the Secretary-General to make necessary arrangements for consultations with the interested countries, to undertake necessary consultations with the regional economic commissions, the specialized agencies, the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning and other appropriate United Nations bodies in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1086 C (XXXIX) and to report to the Social Commission at its eighteenth session and to the Council at its forty-third session on progress made in this work.

121. The delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made reservations concerning the resolution. It had no objection to the resolution adopted, considering that the question of regional development programmes was still in the stage of consultations between the Secretary-General and Governments, the regional economic commissions and other organs of the United Nations. Accordingly, the Soviet delegation understood the terms of the resolution to mean that, pending consideration of the question and a subsequent decision by the aforesaid organizations, the United Nations Secretariat was not authorized to effect any expenditures on preparatory teams or recruitment of additional staff or make any other disbursements for the programme. The Soviet delegation reserved the right to maintain a similar position at the forthcoming session of the Economic and Social Council.

122. The representative of the Secretary-General gave the financial implications of the draft resolution. It was estimated that the cost of six preparatory teams would be approximately \$54,000 and the cost of an additional professional staff member would be \$25,000.

123. The text of the resolution, as adopted by the Commission at its 416th meeting on 4 May 1966, read as follows:

3 (XVII). RESEARCH-TRAINING PROGRAMME ON REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The Social Commission,

Having considered the report regarding the research-training programme on regional development (E/CN.5/403),

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

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

C. United Nations Research Institute for Social Development: report of the Board and election of new members of the Board

Report of the Board

124. Introducing the second progress report of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (E/CN.5/404) at the 407th meeting of the Commission, the Director of the Institute provided fresh information on projects undertaken by the

Institute. Referring to the survey of expert experience in methods to induce change at the local level, on which a preliminary report 6/ had been issued, he said that a detailed report was being prepared. The Institute was also preparing a field survey of selected projects of land distribution and land settlement with the intention of investigating which forms of organization, education, information and technical aid were most conducive to the success of such reforms. The study was being undertaken in close co-operation with FAO, and the Institute would seek the assistance of a number of national research institutes to carry out the field studies. Another group of studies comprised those that might be regarded as being more theoretical but were none the less necessary because in the social field the urge to act had often outpaced the growth of knowledge and skill. He drew attention in this connexion to the Institute's report on social and economic factors in development, 7/ which provided a number of hypotheses regarding the interaction of productivity and levels of living. The Institute was also working on problems of measurement of levels of living and a first report on this work would be published under the title "The level of living index". As far as the finances of the Institute were concerned, he pointed out that present funds would be sufficient only until the end of 1967. He therefore expressed the hope that members of the Commission would consider ways and means of increasing the Institute's resources so that it could continue its work beyond 1967.

125. Some members of the Commission commended the Institute for the results achieved. Some members felt that although the findings so far were tentative and further study was necessary, the work of the Institute was most relevant in terms of the objectives of the Social Commission. Members noted with satisfaction the growing co-operation between the Institute and other members of the United Nations family, particularly the specialized agencies, UNICEF and the regional commissions. The strengthening of this co-operation was urged and it was suggested that a joint study might be carried out with WHO on the social factors that inhibit the extension of health services to some sections of the population. One representative considered that while the Institute, as one of its main functions, had to engage in fundamental research on social and economic factors of development it should guard against a too theoretical approach to these matters. Another representative felt that the Institute should function as a clearing house for information on experience in social development in countries with differing social systems and philosophies. One member expressed the hope that the Institute would be able to provide the Social Commission with a solid basis for contributing towards the establishment of adequate development plans and suggested that the question of priorities in social development could be one of the objectives of research in the near future.

126. As regards financial resources, one representative urged the Secretary-General to continue intensive efforts to obtain additional financing for the Institute so that it might extend its work well beyond 1967. That representative also suggested that the Board and the staff of the Institute should consider the possibility of

6/ United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, Methods to induce change at the local level, Report No. 2 (Geneva, November 1965).

7/ Ibid., Social and economic factors in development, Report No. 3 (Geneva, February 1966).

developing proposals for research studies which might be financed under research contracts with Governments and other entities which have a special interest in one or another aspect of social development.

127. The representative of WHO expressed that agency's satisfaction with the fruitful collaboration already established with the Institute and said that WHO would welcome the prolongation of the Institute's activities.

128. At its 413th meeting, the Commission considered a draft resolution submitted by the representatives of Denmark, Tunisia and the United Arab Republic (E/CN.5/L.318) which would request the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Board of the Institute, to seek ways and means to obtain further support for the Institute through contributions from both governmental and private sources. The draft resolution was adopted at the same meeting by 15 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.

129. The text of the resolution, as adopted by the Commission at its 413th meeting on 2 May 1966, read as follows:

4 (XVII). UNITED NATIONS RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Social Commission,

Having considered the second progress report of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (E/CN.5/404),

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

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

Election of new members of the Board

130. The Social Commission undertook at its 413th meeting the election of five members of the Board of the Institute to replace the five members whose term of office would expire on 1 July 1966. The Secretary-General had informed the Commission (E/CN.5/L.309 and Add.1) that the names of five candidates had been submitted. The delegation of Finland to the United Nations had indicated its desire that Professor Heikki Waris (Finland) should be re-elected. The Government of the United Arab Republic and the Polish Government had proposed the re-election of Mr. Hamid Ammar (United Arab Republic) and Mr. Jerzi Wiszniewski (Poland), respectively. The delegation of France had put forward the candidacy of Mr. Mohamed Ennaceur (Tunisia) and the delegation of the United States had nominated Professor Phillip Hauser (United States).

131. One member of the Commission requested information regarding the candidacy of other present members of the Board, particularly that of Mr. Vianna Moog of Brazil. The representatives of the Secretary-General replied that the terms of office of all members of the Board would expire at the end of June 1966, and that all members of the Commission had been invited to forward nominations for these vacancies.

Delegations were thus able either to propose new candidates or the re-election of present members, and although several delegations had done so, Mr. Moog's candidature had not been put forward again. Several members expressed the view that the Brazilian Mission or Mr. Moog himself should have been notified of the forthcoming elections. The Commission rejected a proposal to postpone the elections. At the same meeting, the Commission proceeded to elect the five members by secret ballot. Mr. Waris (Finland) was elected by 20 votes, Mr. Ennaceur (Tunisia) by 18 votes, Mr. Ammar (United Arab Republic) by 17 votes, Mr. Wiszniewski (Poland) by 16 votes and Mr. Hauser (United States of America) by 15 votes. Four votes were cast for Mr. Moog (Brazil).

152. The Commission therefore recommends that the Economic and Social Council confirm the nomination of Mr. Ammar, Mr. Ennaceur, Mr. Hauser, Mr. Waris and Mr. Wiszniewski as members of the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, for a period of three years beginning on 1 July 1966.

VI. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

133. The Commission considered its draft report to the Economic and Social Council at its 416th and 417th meetings held on 4 May 1966. The draft report, as amended during the debate, was adopted unanimously at the 417th meeting.

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

I

Reappraisal of the role of the Social Commission^{8/}

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 10 (II) of 21 June 1946 and 830 J (XXXII) of 2 August 1961 laying down the functions of the Social Commission,

Having considered the report of the Social Commission on its seventeenth session dealing, inter alia, with the question of reappraisal of the role of the Social Commission in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1086 (XXXIX) of 30 July 1965,

Noting General Assembly resolution 1916 (XVIII) of 5 December 1963 which, inter alia, requested the Economic and Social Council to review its resolution 496 (XVI) of 31 July 1953 in the light of the Report on the World Social Situation, 1963, 9/ and of the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade.

Recalling General Assembly resolution 2035 (XX) of 7 December 1965, which requested the Economic and Social Council and the Social Commission, when considering the role which the United Nations should play in the social field, to bear in mind a number of general principles,

Convinced that the supreme goal of United Nations action in the social field is to assist in preparing a better future for man, in improving his well-being and in guaranteeing respect for his dignity,

Noting that, despite past efforts, the world social situation is far from satisfactory and therefore requires increased resources, improved methods and techniques of social action and a greater concentration of efforts on priority targets,

A

1. Considers that the social programme of the United Nations and the Social Commission should be undertaken with particular attention to the following considerations:

(a) The creation of conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations based on respect for

^{8/} See paras. 60-66 above.

^{9/} United Nations publication, Sales No.: 63.IV.4.

the principles of equal rights and self-determination of people, and the responsibilities of the Council as set forth in Articles 55 and 58 of the Charter of the United Nations;

(b) The necessity to direct the main efforts of the United Nations in the social field towards supporting and strengthening independent social and economic development in the developing countries, with full respect for their permanent sovereignty over their natural resources, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1803 (XVII) of 14 December 1962;

(c) The interrelated character of economic and social factors and the basic requirement that economic and social development should go together with a view to promoting better standards of life in larger freedom, with full regard for the importance of planning for achieving this end and the role of Governments in promoting balanced and sound economic and social development;

(d) The necessity for mobilizing national resources and encouraging creative initiatives of all peoples for the achievement of social progress;

(e) The significance of adequate structural social and economic changes for the achievement of social progress;

(f) The necessity for the widest possible utilization of the experience of the developed and developing countries with varying economic and social systems and at different stages of development;

2. Reaffirms that the Social Commission, bearing in mind the universal character of the United Nations, should give high priority and special attention to social development and to the needs of the developing countries;

3. Reaffirms further that close collaboration between the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the regional economic commissions is essential on the basis of the principles mentioned above;

4. Considers that, in future, the work programme of the Social Commission, as well as the programme of concerted practical action in the social field, should concentrate on all social aspects of programmes furthering the following aims:

(a) Elimination of hunger and raising of levels of health and nutrition;

(b) Improvement of standards of health and extension of adequate health services to meet the needs of the whole population;

(c) Eradication of illiteracy, extension and improvement of general and vocational education at all levels, improvement of access to educational and cultural facilities for all sectors of the population;

(d) Education of youth through the use of mass media and other educational methods in the spirit of peace, in order to combat those influences which lead to undesirable social trends and juvenile delinquency;

(e) Raising of levels of employment and income in both rural and urban areas with particular attention, where appropriate, to employment opportunities for young people;

(f) Improvement of housing conditions and community services, especially for persons in low-income groups; urban development and planning for future urban growth;

(g) Provision of social welfare and comprehensive social security services to maintain and improve the standard of living of families, individuals and special groups, including the disabled; special reference to be given to working mothers, and to the establishment of adequate provision for children, as well as to the strengthening and improvement of the quality of family life;

(h) Study of the social aspects of industrialization, with a view to encouraging its rapid expansion, together with the study of urbanization, with attention also to family disruption;

(i) An increasing proportion of the national budgetary provision for social and cultural purposes;

5. Considers that, in pursuit of these objectives, particular attention should be paid by the United Nations, member Governments and the specialized agencies, to the use of effective methods and techniques such as:

(a) Planning of social development in conjunction with economic development with the aim of balanced and integrated economic and social development;

(b) Training of national cadres for development, including administrative, professional and technical personnel, and specialists in the social field;

(c) Role of the State and the public sector in the promotion of balanced and sound economic and social development and in raising the welfare of the population;

(d) Establishment, where appropriate in co-operation with the Population Commission, of action programmes in the field of population consistent with the economic, social, religious and cultural circumstances of the respective countries;

(e) Mobilization of human resources through co-operatives and governmental and non-governmental organizations as well as through community development and planned regional development;

(f) Promotion of social reforms basic to the achievement of high levels of living and economic and social progress, in particular of agrarian reforms, equitable distribution of the national income and social advancement of certain racial or ethnic groups or individuals requiring social protection;

6. Recommends that the Social Commission, to further these objectives, give special attention to:

(a) The periodic reports on the world social situation;

(b) Studies of the social consequences of disarmament;

(c) Studies of the influence on social development of fair international trade;

B

Believes, in view of the aforementioned considerations:

(a) That the United Nations and the specialized agencies, while seeking means of increasing technical co-operation services in order to meet the ever-growing needs of the developing countries, should concentrate their technical assistance in the social field on the priority sectors of the requesting countries, the order of priority being established by Governments in accordance with their general economic and social development planning;

(b) That a larger share of the available resources of the United Nations and the specialized agencies should be devoted to operational activities, in order to meet the urgent needs of the developing countries;

(c) That studies and research done by the United Nations and the specialized agencies should result in practical action;

(d) That the Social Commission, in order to give the Economic and Social Council pertinent advice on social policies designed to establish social targets and priorities, should regularly receive reports prepared by the specialized agencies and the technical co-operation services of the United Nations on the results obtained and the difficulties encountered in the course of such assistance;

C

Requests, for all these reasons:

(a) That representatives of the technical co-operation services of the United Nations and of the regional economic commissions should continue to be closely associated with the work of the Commission, in order that such work may bear on the real and current social problems of the developing countries;

(b) That all international agencies participating in technical co-operation should give special priority to the use of human resources and to the training of national personnel of all categories in the developing countries;

D

1. Decides that the Social Commission shall retain its status as a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council but shall be re-designated the Commission for Social Development, to clarify its role as a preparatory body of the Council in the whole range of social development policy. The States Members elected to the Commission should nominate candidates who hold key positions in the planning or execution of national social development policies or other persons qualified to discuss the formulation of social policies in more than one sector of development, the members of the Commission being designated for three years;

2. Decides also that the Commission for Social Development may establish such sub-committees as may be authorized by the Economic and Social Council in conformity with article 66 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council;

3. Further decides that the Commission for Social Development shall advise the Council also on vital social problems in respect of which action or

recommendations may be required by either the Council itself or by the General Assembly in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2035 (XX).

E

Requests the Secretary-General to make, in the light of the principles contained in this resolution, the appropriate adjustments in the five-year and two-year work programmes of the Commission for Social Development, and to submit them to the Commission for consideration at its eighteenth session.

II

Proposed conference of ministers responsible for social welfare^{10/}

The Economic and Social Council,

Having reviewed the report of the Secretary-General on the replies of Member States regarding a proposed conference of ministers responsible for social welfare (E/CN.5/401 and Add.1), and the observations of the Social Commission thereon,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to proceed with plans for convening in 1968, subject to the provisions of paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 2116 (XX), of 21 December 1965, an international conference of ministers responsible for social welfare;

2. Decides that the conference should be devoted to an examination of the role of the social welfare programmes in national development, identifying common elements in social welfare functions, with the following objectives:

(a) Formulation of principles for social welfare programmes and related aspects of social development activities at the local level based on an analysis of varying national experience;

(b) Promotion of training manpower for social welfare;

(c) Recommendations on further action by the United Nations in the social welfare field;

3. Authorizes the Secretary-General to establish a preparatory committee, composed of experts from States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency and selected on the basis of equitable geographic distribution and varying approaches to social welfare, which would meet in advance of the conference in order to:

(a) Advise the Secretary-General on the organization, agenda and methods of work of the conference, including the review of the suggestions of Governments;

(b) Make recommendations as to the use of United Nations studies and the preparation of specific working papers to provide the conference with the necessary background documentation;

^{10/} See paras. 94-98 above.

(c) Assist, in general, in substantive preparations, as appropriate, with a view to facilitating the work of the conference;

4. Invites the Secretary-General to make arrangements for the specialized agencies concerned to participate in the work of the preparatory committee;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to invite Governments of States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency to be represented by the minister or other official responsible for social welfare accompanied whenever possible by appropriate senior advisers; and further requests the Secretary-General to invite the specialized agencies concerned, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Food Programme and the regional economic commissions to send representatives to participate in the conference and the main non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council and active in the social welfare field, to send observers.

III

Research-training programme on regional development^{11/}

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1086 C (XXXIX) of 30 July 1965 entitled "Concerted practical action in the social field: research-training programme on regional development",

Noting the Secretary-General's report (E/CN.5/403) on progress made to date in the implementation of the above-mentioned resolution and his proposals for future action,

Noting in particular the hope expressed by the Secretary-General in his report that research and training projects on regional development can be financed through the United Nations Development Programme and other multilateral programmes, and that voluntary contributions may be obtained, as necessary, from governmental and non-governmental sources,

Considering that, as a next step, exploratory consultations should be held with interested countries in order to determine the feasibility of including their regional development projects in the programme,

1. Notes with interest the report of the Secretary-General (E/CN.5/403);
2. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To make the necessary arrangements for consultations with interested countries;

(b) To undertake the necessary consultations with the regional economic commissions, the specialized agencies, the Committee on Housing, Building and

^{11/} See paras. 119-123 above.

Planning and other appropriate United Nations bodies, in accordance with paragraph 2 (a) of Economic and Social Council resolution 1086 C (XXXIX);

(c) To report to the Social Commission at its eighteenth session and to the Economic and Social Council at its forty-third session on progress made in this work.

IV

United Nations Research Institute for Social Development^{12/}

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of the second progress report of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (E/CN.5/404),

Noting with appreciation the research contribution of the Institute to the Report on the World Social Situation, 1965,

Noting the essential role which the Institute is to fulfil with regard to fundamental research in the social field in order to provide necessary support for the practical action in that field of the United Nations and Member States, including the training activities of the regional planning institutes,

Considering that several projects in the present work programme of the United Nations in the social field will require a scientific contribution from the Institute,

Considering also that the present resources of the Institute will be exhausted by the end of 1967,

Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, to seek ways and means to obtain further support for the Institute through contributions both from governmental and private sources.

^{12/} See paras. 128-129 above.

ANNEXES

ANNEX I

FIVE-YEAR PROGRAMME OF WORK FOR THE SOCIAL COMMISSION

1. The Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1089 (XXXIX) of 31 July 1965, on the United Nations Development Decade, requested the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies to explore the possibility of formulating future programmes of action and, if possible, to make projections over the next five years for work towards the goals of the Development Decade.
2. In the social field, long-range work programmes have already been established by the Population Commission (for fifteen years and an intermediate programme for five years), a/ and the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning (for five years). b/ The World Health Assembly has approved a general programme of work covering the period 1967-1971 inclusive and other specialized agencies have perspective plans under preparation or consideration. It would seem advisable for the Social Commission to formulate a reasonably long-term plan of work at this juncture. The Commission would in this way facilitate the task of the Economic and Social Council in acting as a governing body for the work programme of the United Nations Secretariat as well as its task of promoting concerted action by the United Nations - at both Headquarters and regional levels - and the specialized agencies. The programme calls for co-operation by the specialized agencies on all questions in which their technical competence and constitutional responsibilities are involved and it will be necessary for the agency secretariats to go to their own governing bodies to seek approval for specific work projects wherever this does not already exist. Such concerted action is not always easy due to differences in cycles and methods of programming but it will undoubtedly be facilitated by longer-range planning.
3. There is a further reason for a revised cycle of work programmes at this time. The General Assembly, in its resolution 2035 (XX), requested the Council, in co-operation with the specialized agencies, to submit proposals in respect of vital social problems on which the General Assembly might appropriately take action and make recommendations in accordance with Article 13 of the Charter. The Social Commission will have an important task in advising the Council on questions that might each year be taken up by the General Assembly. A projection of the work over a longer period will enable the Commission to give these matters its most careful attention.
4. In view of these considerations, a proposed five-year programme of work is set out below as a basis for discussion. It has been prepared, in co-operation with the specialized agencies, and the secretariats of the regional economic commissions,

a/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 9, chap. VIII and annex I.

b/ Ibid., Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 9, chap. X and annex III.

in the light of the general objectives outlined in paragraph 30 of the report of the Secretary-General on the reappraisal of the role of the Social Commission (E/CN.5/400). It is obvious that the Social Commission cannot, during a five-year period, take up more than a limited number of the major problems that need consideration. The projects proposed to be included in the five-year programme are those that are thought to be most urgent in the light of available information on national priorities. In their formulation, full account has been taken of views expressed during debates in the General Assembly, the Council and the functional commissions.

5. There are a number of important issues, not social in character, which require solution if social development is to proceed at the desired pace. Among these are the problems of administrative obstacles to development as well as national and international financing of development. These are matters of concern to the Economic and Social Council, including all of its commissions and committees, and to the specialized agencies. The Social Commission may wish to suggest measures needed with respect to administration and financing of social development functions that may assist the Council in its consideration of the more general study and action programmes needed in the field of public administration and finance.

6. The programme has two aspects which are closely interrelated: research and operational activities. Research provides information to guide operational activities as well as a basis for standards or policy recommendations by the inter-governmental bodies of the United Nations. In terms of practical action for social development the operational programmes are of particular importance: they provide the means by which the United Nations system makes available to Governments direct assistance for the planning and carrying out of programmes.

7. The proposed five-year programme of work may be described under the following main headings, taking into account the interrelationship between the various sections: social policy and research (section A); social planning (section B); social reform and institutional change (section C); social questions relating to major sectors of development - health, education, employment, nutrition, housing (section D); mobilization and development of human resources (section E); and social welfare programmes for families, communities and special groups (section F).

8. The proposals under the general heading of social policy and research are intended to provide the Social Commission, the Council, the General Assembly, and the policy-making bodies of the specialized agencies concerned with the factual and analytical basis for social policy decisions. The series of reports on the world social situation has long been recognized as a major instrument for providing the perspectives necessary for establishing or strengthening international programmes and priorities. In addition, it is this sector of the work programme which provides the Social Commission and other relevant United Nations organs with the analytical basis for links between social development and economic development, which is a major preoccupation of the developing countries and consequently of the United Nations organs. The work on social aspects of industrialization, of natural resource development, and of trade must occupy a place of high priority in the United Nations programme. The social planning sector of the programme corresponds to the emphasis given by the Council and the General Assembly to the importance of development planning as an instrument of economic and social progress. Work on social targets, on quantification of social objectives, on regional development planning, and on techniques of planning for the social sectors of development plans are all designed to assist Governments to improve their planning, to achieve better

balance and integration of economic and social programmes, and thus to accelerate their progress toward the common objectives of raising levels of living and achieving a higher degree of social justice.

9. The sector of the programme concerned with social reform and institutional change is directly related to objectives 8 and 9 set out in paragraph 30 of the report on the reappraisal of the role of the Social Commission (E/CN.5/400). The work on income distribution might as logically have been classified under this heading as under social planning since equitable distribution of income represents a major objective of many development plans. However, since many technical problems still remain in assessing present distribution of income, that subject has remained under social planning while major emphasis has been given in this section to land problems, both rural and urban, and to reforms in the status of special groups who suffer disadvantages because of sex, race, or national origin. The institutional obstacles to development are also given special attention in the proposal on administrative reform, which also reflects the growing role of the State in social development.

10. The sector of the programme on social questions relating to major sectors of development, dealing with health, education, employment, nutrition, and housing covers the objectives of concerted action by the United Nations family of organizations - the major elements in raising levels of living. All other sectors of the programme are intended to support these efforts.

11. The sector on mobilization and development of human resources is directly related to the objectives set out in paragraph 30 of the report on the reappraisal of the role of the Social Commission, on enlisting popular participation in development and on training national cadres for development, including the specialized personnel required for social development programmes. Training national and local personnel is an overriding objective of the United Nations Development Decade and all operational programmes of the United Nations and must be considered an integral part of every sector of the programme. The basic concern is to make present efforts more effective and to extend their scope.

12. Finally, the sector dealing with the more specialized programmes of the United Nations - the social welfare programmes for families, communities, and special groups (such as children and youth, the handicapped, the delinquent) - is directly related to United Nations objectives to extend social welfare and social security services and facilities, to prevent undesirable consequences of industrialization and urbanization, and to train and utilize social welfare workers in order to support and achieve greater accessibility of health, education, nutrition, and housing facilities and services to the whole population.

13. Many of the projects, while undertaken at the initiative of the Social Commission, will require close collaboration with the specialized agencies and the regional economic commissions. For documentation on several of the items, the Commission is expected to rely on reports by the specialized agencies. In other cases, the agencies will, as in the past, be asked to contribute on aspects relating to their field of competence. In order to enable the Commission to see the work being done in the social field by the United Nations family as a whole, outlines of the long-term projections of the work programmes of the regional economic commissions and of the specialized agencies in the social sectors were issued as addenda to the report of the Secretary-General on the reappraisal of the role of the Social Commission (E/CN.5/400/Add.2 and Add.3, Add.4 and Add.4/Amend.1, Add.5).

A. Social policy and research

14. A major function of the United Nations in the field of social policy and research will continue to be the preparation of regular reports on the world social situation, in co-operation with the specialized agencies concerned. These reports will be designed to give an over-all view of social needs and social progress, and to point to social problems that merit international attention and action. The reports will be published every two years, alternating between (a) reports organized primarily on a sectoral basis, covering world-wide developments in fields of health, nutrition, education, housing, conditions of work and employment, social welfare, rural development, etc.; and (b) reports organized around certain major social questions of a general (inter-sectoral) nature. Reports of the latter type in the past have successively taken up questions of urbanization in the Report on the World Social Situation, 1957; c/ balanced social and economic development in the Report on the World Social Situation, 1961; d/ and popular participation and motivation for development in the 1965 Report on the World Social Situation (E/CN.5/402 and Corr.1, Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1).

15. The Report on the World Social Situation, 1967 will be of a sectoral nature. e/ It is proposed that the Report on the World Social Situation, 1969, which will be devoted to a major social question of an inter-sectoral nature, concentrate on the question of children and youth. This would be a world-wide report on needs, policies and action programmes for children and youth, prepared in close co-operation with UNICEF and the specialized agencies concerned. It would be hoped that in its consideration of such a report, the Social Commission would point the way to further international action to help meet the needs of children and youth in the developing countries and help prepare them for a greater contribution to the future economic and social development of their countries, as well as to promote international attitudes of peace and co-operation among young people in all countries.

16. While studies of major social questions like urbanization in world social reports have led to action programmes in the fields in question, the execution of concrete projects and programmes in a given field does not, for the most part, remain a function of general social policy and research. Thus, implementation of projects and programmes in the field of urbanization comes mainly under the work programme of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, f/ with considerable

c/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 57.IV.3.

d/ Ibid., Sales No.: 61.IV.4.

e/ See below, annex II, paras. 7-8.

f/ For a statement of proposals for a five-year programme in the field of urbanization under the aegis of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, see Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No.9, annex III.

activity also on the part of the Population Commission ^{g/} and the interested specialized agencies. Certain broad questions related to urbanization, however, continue to be matters of general social policy and research, including, for example, over-all social aspects of urbanization (and industrialization); policies to facilitate social transition and adaptation to modern urban life; economic, social and regional planning measures directed to the problem of excessive urbanization.

17. Work in the field of balanced and integrated social and economic development (see the Report on the World Social Situation, 1961, and the annexes thereto) will continue with additional case studies. The major developments in this field, however, will be in relation to specific aspects. In particular, further research will be done on social aspects of industrialization, in co-operation with the Centre for Industrial Development, and contributions will be made to the projects organized under the work programme of the Centre, including the series of regional symposia. Activities in this field will include not only consideration of social programmes to facilitate and ease the process of industrialization, but also consideration of consumer interests and of types of industrial planning calculated to contribute best to the solution of outstanding social problems, including problems of depressed areas and disadvantaged groups.

18. It is proposed that two other aspects of the interrelation of economic and social development might receive increased attention during the next few years: (a) social aspects of natural resource development, including questions of population relocation in resource development; and (b) social aspects of trade, including questions of income distribution related to improved trade and particularly the problem of depressed areas that may fail to benefit from improved trade. The latter work would be carried out in co-operation with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

19. Questions of social planning, as an aspect of integrated economic and social development, are considered below.

20. The Report on the World Social Situation, 1965 concentrates on the question of popular participation and motivation for development. It is expected that further work may develop in this field, especially with respect to practical methods of enlisting popular participation in planning and decision-making and the institutional machinery for encouraging such participation and promoting social change. This will be closely related to social research and practical assistance in promoting the application of science and technology to development, particularly with reference to the most effective methods of gaining acceptance at the local level of new techniques of production and new habits of consumption by populations whose levels of living could be substantially raised in that way.

21. The subject of social aspects of disarmament will continue as an area of social research and policy, and it is hoped that work in this field can be expanded in the context of favourable political developments. It is proposed that attention be given to feasibility studies in relation to the transfer of real resources, and to questions of planning and programming the transfer of resources for social

^{g/} For a statement of proposals for a five-year programme in the field of internal migration and urbanization under the aegis of the Population Commission, see Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 9, annex I, para. 15.

goals in conjunction with the disarmament process. Resources released from disarmament might be viewed in relation to the needs for capital on the part of many developing countries, which at present do not appear able to make substantial social progress without infusion of substantial external capital.

B. Social planning

22. International action in the field of social planning is designed to speed up social progress by helping Governments establish feasible social objectives and targets in their development plans, taking account of their social needs, their other development requirements, and internal and external resources.

23. Work initiated under General Assembly resolution 1916 (XVIII) on social targets will be continued in an effort to encourage developing countries to set up and pursue specific social development goals for the second half of the United Nations Development Decade. This work will be done in co-operation with the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies, and with the specialized agencies concerned.

24. In view of the difficulties many countries encounter in formulating social objectives in quantitative terms, and the tendency to avoid including such objectives in development plans for that reason alone, attention will be given to the question of quantification of social objectives, in the practical context of development planning. Work on this subject and related subjects in the field of the methodology of social planning will be carried out in close co-operation with the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development at Geneva and with the specialized agencies concerned. Attention will also be given to the question of training in social planning, in order to develop a corps of specialists who can deal with social questions in development planning bodies.

25. Considerable emphasis will be placed in the next few years upon regional planning as a practical approach to social development within the context of comprehensive regional and national development; including the problem of dealing with excessive urbanization accompanied by unemployment and underemployment in rural areas. The research-training programme in regional development called for under Economic and Social Council resolution 1086 C (XXXIX) is conceived as a five-year programme; details were provided in a separate paper before the Commission (E/CN.5/403).

26. The field of social planning involves to an important extent the question of income distribution; development planning, with regard to both social and economic objectives, is necessarily guided by certain conceptions of income distribution. The project on income distribution and social policy called for under Council resolution 1086 D (XXXIX) is expected to lead to an extended programme of United Nations work in this field to be carried out in co-ordination with the specialized agencies concerned, especially the ILO; the committee of experts to be convened under that resolution will be asked to make recommendations for such a programme.

27. Closely related to the question of income distribution is that of methods of financing social development. This is a subject in which delegations have frequently expressed their interest but on which, for lack of resources, it has not yet been possible to undertake concrete studies. A systematic review of methods

used by different countries with different socio-economic systems and different levels of development would be an appropriate first step in such an inquiry. The review would include the question of who in fact pays for social development and what the relation is to economic development.

28. With the co-operation of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, the regional economic commissions and development planning institutes, and the interested specialized agencies, work will continue on methods of social planning in conjunction with economic planning. One question to which more attention may be given is that of projections. While considerable work has been carried out on projections of national income, demographic projections, and projections of various kinds of supply and demand, such as labour supply and demand, little consideration has been given as yet to the projection of other social factors or variables, and to projections of costs for social programmes (health programmes, education programmes, housing programmes, etc.) under various assumptions of population increase and rising standards of adequacy. It is proposed that exploratory work in this field be initiated, as a means of facilitating social planning. This would be carried out in co-operation not only with the interested specialized agencies but also with the Population Commission.

C. Social reform and institutional change

29. Two criteria guide international action in the field of social reform and institutional change: (a) the reforms advocated contain a strong element of equity or social justice; ordinarily, they involve some measure of income redistribution, and the projected work on income distribution and social policy (see section B above) may therefore be considered under the present heading as well as under the heading of social planning; (b) the reforms must be so conceived and oriented as to contribute to economic and social development to the fullest extent possible.

30. There are many kinds of social reform, and in a five-year period only a limited number of central problems can be dealt with. It is proposed that in addition to work on income distribution and related work on the financing of social development, major attention during the forthcoming period should be focused on reforms in the system of land tenure, reforms in urban land policy, and reforms in the status of women and of disadvantaged groups. As indicated above, programmes related to these reforms would be conceived as instruments both of equity and of innovation and development.

Land reform

31. Serious defects in the agrarian structure continue to be a major obstacle to economic and social development in many countries. Difficulties of various types, whether political, financial or administrative, have affected progress in the introduction and implementation of comprehensive land reform programmes. Experience accumulated at the international level and in a large number of countries over the past fifteen years will be analysed and discussed at the World Land Reform Conference in 1966. It is expected that the Conference will identify important problems requiring consideration during the second half of the United Nations Development Decade. In the light of the conclusions of the Conference, a paper will be prepared, in collaboration with FAO and other specialized agencies for

the Commission's session in 1968 on major issues of land reform and related questions of particular concern to the Commission in the context of over-all social development. The fifth report on progress in land reform will be published in 1968 in accordance with Council resolution 1078 (XXXIX).

Urban land policies

32. The high cost of land in and around urban areas as well as in other desirable locations, in both the developed and in many developing countries, has become one of the most difficult problems inhibiting planned physical development and has focused attention on the importance of rational urban land policies. Because of the competition for these locations, land prices are often inflated to the extent where only high living densities make them economically feasible for development. As a consequence, the social problems and costs of providing adequate housing and community facilities become increasingly difficult to resolve. This is especially so for low-income families and migrants from rural areas who must be absorbed and integrated into the urban social and economic structure.

33. In these circumstances, the traditional techniques, methods and standards of physical planning cannot always be applied in an effective manner, since their application in the absence of adequate land controls becomes too costly to most Governments. At the same time, the rapid urbanization in many countries tends to worsen urban-rural imbalances as the rural areas are more and more neglected for the urban centres which increasingly provide the bulk of employment. h/

34. The Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, at its third session, gave high priority to land policy questions and included as part of its work programme the preparation of studies on urban land uses and land control measures. These studies will include a review of land needs, land supply and the undesirable practices associated with certain land uses, and will be carried out by the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning in co-operation with the regional economic commissions and the specialized agencies. The Commission may wish to ask the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning for a review in 1968 on recent progress in dealing with questions of urban land policy in relation to problems of urbanization and urban development.

Participation of women

35. Economic and social planners generally agree that full participation of women is essential to economic and social development. Questions of raising the status of women in society are, of course, the primary concern of the Commission on the Status of Women. From the point of view of over-all development, however, the Social Commission should contribute to this work from two broad perspectives: (a) relationship between the status of women and desirable economic and social change; (b) ways in which social programmes and organizations can help to improve the status of women.

h/ Attention has been given by the United Nations to this problem through the sponsorship of seminars and meetings of various kinds. The basic problems involved are discussed in the publication Urban land problems and policies, Housing and Town and Country Planning Bulletin No. 7 (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 53.IV.22). A seminar on this subject is also scheduled to be held in Japan in 1966.

36. It is usually assumed that improvements in the position of women help to break traditions, attitudes and practices that impede economic and social development and can thus facilitate the introduction of economic and technological change. The whole subject has, however, not been sufficiently studied at the international level from the point of view of the development process. Work on this subject should include the study of experience in specific projects of how improvements in the status of women affect the introduction of social reforms, innovations and other desirable economic, social and institutional changes that are prerequisites for economic growth and higher levels of living. Likewise, the other side of the question, i.e., how the status of women can be advanced through social programmes and organizations of various types, needs to be considered, taking into account the conventions and resolutions on the status of women adopted by United Nations bodies. The Commission may wish to co-operate with the Commission on the Status of Women in studying these matters, taking into account the work to be done under sections E "Mobilization and development of human resources" and F "Social welfare programmes for families, communities and special groups".

Problems of special population groups

37. A similar approach is suggested with respect to questions concerning disadvantaged populations. These include population groups which have ethnic, cultural or institutional characteristics and modes of life different from those of the national community or the dominant population in a country. Discrimination and lack of opportunities for economic and social advancement have denied these groups an equitable share of the results of progress. In countries where the indigenous populations constitute a majority or a substantial part of the total population, their isolation from the modernized section of the economy has serious economic and social implications not only for the people directly affected, but for the development of the country as a whole. Measures to improve the conditions of these population groups and to eliminate obstacles to their advancement involve complex issues of social justice and equality and opportunity. A variety of experiments and approaches to these problems have been tried. Further, consideration needs to be given to the strengthening and development of social and economic policies and programmes that can effectively improve the conditions of these groups. The ILO has long been concerned with problems of indigenous and tribal populations. The Social Commission may wish to ask the ILO to collaborate with the United Nations and the regional economic commissions in the presentation of a report, for consideration at an appropriate session, on a major issue of social policy and development affecting the status of disadvantaged populations.

Administrative reforms

38. There is clear evidence that inadequacies in concepts, structures, and methods of administration often obstruct implementation of social policies and plans. The Economic and Social Council affirmed in resolution 907 (XXXIV) of 2 August 1962 that "solid administrative structures and sound public administration are essential prerequisites for progress of the developing countries". Gearing the administrative machinery to meet the requirements of national development planning often involves basic reforms in the organization and staffing of government at all levels and innovations and changes in organization for the administration of specific functions. Within the United Nations family of organizations, the Public Administration Branch of the United Nations is responsible for assisting Governments of developing

countries in improving their general systems of administration at national, regional and local levels; other substantive offices and specialized agencies have responsibility for assisting Governments in administrative aspects of their respective functions. Although the subject is thus of general concern to the Economic and Social Council and the specialized agencies, the Social Commission might consider requesting that the offices and agencies concerned, in collaboration with the Public Administration Branch, carry out world-wide comparative studies of governmental administration of their respective functions and that the Public Administration Branch provide, in so far as practicable, a common framework for these studies, including guidance with respect to the different types of governmental structures and elements of administration to be taken into account in each study. Such studies would broaden the perspectives of national officials responsible for the administration of the respective functions and technical assistance experts assigned to assist them. They would also enrich regional meetings of administrators in the respective fields. If properly planned, the studies might contribute towards co-ordination of the efforts of those concerned with improving administration of individual functions and those concerned with general reform of administrative structures to make them more effective instruments of development.

D. Social questions relating to major sectors of development

39. Article 62 of the Charter of the United Nations empowers the Economic and Social Council to "make or initiate studies and reports with respect to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related matters and may make recommendations with respect to any such matters to the General Assembly, to the Members of the United Nations, and to the specialized agencies concerned". The Council, since 1946, has requested many such studies and reports from its own functional and regional economic commissions and from the specialized agencies brought into relationship with the United Nations.

40. Consultations with the secretariats of the specialized agencies concerned confirm that these agencies stand ready to continue their co-operation with any organ of the United Nations regarding subjects falling within their competence. While it is evident that the Social Commission cannot advise the Council on questions of general social policy unless it systematically considers issues related to all major sectors of development, it is equally clear that the specialized agencies concerned should be called upon to help in formulating these issues as well as in preparing the necessary documentation, responding to questions during discussion of the item, and accepting responsibility for implementation of recommendations eventually approved by the Council. It is also evident that most of the issues of concern to the Social Commission will be of general interest to several specialized agencies; these will include most of the programmes and projects included in other sectors of this programme.

41. A highly selective list of main issues in the extension of education, health, employment, nutrition, and housing has been prepared in consultation with the secretariats of the specialized agencies. It is hoped that such a plan would provide the basis for tackling the principal problems of development without putting an undue reporting burden on the agencies concerned.

Social questions relating to education

42. It is clear from the replies of Governments, the examination of development plans and discussions in the United Nations as well as in UNESCO, that all developing countries give a high priority to education. Most countries have adopted the goal of extending primary education to the entire school age population in the shortest possible time, and many countries have already set targets for the rapid expansion of secondary and higher education. Experience in the implementation of these plans, however, indicates that there are many obstacles to reaching this goal in addition to the obvious financial difficulties and shortages of teachers which beset most developing countries. These are accompanied by problems common to all countries concerning the reform of the content of education. It is probable that UNESCO will be preparing a trend report on education throughout the world in 1968 and the Commission may wish to examine it at its 1969 session.

Social questions relating to extension of health services

43. As in the case with education, many developing countries accord high priority to the extension of health services. These services often become intimately involved with social problems that impinge upon health. It is expected that the Social Commission would ask WHO to take responsibility for a report on such problems in 1967, calling for co-operation, as required, with other agencies and, particularly, with the Bureau of Social Affairs of the United Nations.

Creation of job opportunities and training of cadres in countries undergoing rapid modernization

44. The creation of a fuller and more productive employment constitutes one of the major objectives of developing countries, the achievement of which is of paramount importance taking into account the social implications of unemployment and underemployment, and of the transition from a traditional to a modern economy, including industrialization, rural development and urbanization. The ILO is pursuing a wide range of activities in this area, involving employment policy, manpower assessment, planning and organization, and the training of workers and management personnel needed for development tasks. The Social Commission may therefore wish to call on the ILO to submit, at its 1968 session, comprehensive information designed to facilitate a review of employment problems and policies in developing countries, with special emphasis on the assessment of needs, the integration of employment objectives and policies with economic development planning, and the implications of such policies in terms of manpower organization and development. As such, a review would necessarily involve related activities of various members of the United Nations family, the ILO will no doubt wish to seek their collaboration in connexion with the presentation and discussion of the subject.

Social questions in improving nutrition status

45. It is estimated that nearly three-quarters of the 800 million children and a large proportion of the population of the developing countries suffer from malnutrition. The FAO has long recognized that an increase in agricultural production will solve only a part of this problem. Family education as well as general education, status of women and children and other social factors also play

an important share in solving the problems in this field. It is suggested that the Social Commission may wish to call upon the FAO to take primary responsibility for a survey of this problem and for recommending the mobilization of necessary resources to solve the problem. The FAO may wish to co-operate with WHO and call upon other agencies concerned in preparing recommendations to remove these obstacles.

Social factors in extension of housing and community facilities to low-income groups

46. In 1966, the Social Commission will consider the recommendations of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning concerning a major report on social aspects of housing. Out of this consideration should come the identification of a number of social measures which must be taken to accelerate the extension of housing to low-income groups and to maintain such housing at a decent standard. The Committee on Housing, Building and Planning would be asked to undertake further work on these factors and to report back to the Commission at a suitable time. As in the foregoing projects, it will become clear that solutions to these problems involve not only the United Nations but a number of other United Nations agencies.^{i/}

E. Mobilization and development of human resources^{j/}

47. In the programme the United Nations Development Decade, k/ high priority was given to enlisting popular support for the tasks of national development, and the participation of broad social groups in them.

48. Considerable experience has been accumulated in a number of countries of building up institutions, organizations and associations through which popular participation for development can be mobilized and channelled. Studies will be undertaken on national experience with particular reference to new programmes and experiments that have proved successful in developing countries in bringing about desired social and structural change and promoting community action for economic improvement. This will include the study of training methods and facilities for the social orientation of technical personnel and the training of community development workers. The proposed work in relation to youth and national development, as set out below, will be important in this context in view of the attention being given by Governments to national youth organizations.

^{i/} For a summary of the discussion of this question by the Commission, see chapter III of the report.

^{j/} Most social programmes have as one of their objectives the development of human resources. In the present section, the subject is viewed mainly from the point of view of organizational methods and means of mobilizing and channelling human resources for participation in development.

^{k/} The United Nations Development Decade: Proposals for action (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 62.II.B.2).

Popular participation in planning for development

49. The whole question of involving people and various types of organizations at the local level in the process of planning will require further study. A report on the relationship of community development to national planning based on national experience will be issued in 1966. However, more attention needs to be given to the problem of how community development programmes should in actual practice be linked with over-all plans for economic and social development. To this end, planning experts and social scientists will be made available to Governments interested in integrating community action with national and regional development programmes. Techniques of associating local communities with the actual formulation and implementation of plans, including the establishment of effective communication between the people at the local level and the authorities at the regional and national levels, will be given special attention.

50. Closely related to the question of appropriate links between community action and national plans is the strengthening of the capacity of various forms of community programmes to contribute to economic development and, in particular, to sectoral targets of the national plan. 1/ National experience in relating these programmes to targets in agricultural production, small-scale industries, infra-structure development, etc., will be analysed, particularly in countries which have embarked on comprehensive rural development plans including land reform and land settlement schemes.

51. Difficulties have been experienced in many developing countries in the establishment of local government administrations capable of enlisting popular participation in development efforts. This question will be further studied in co-operation with the Public Administration Branch.

Youth in national development

52. An important new programme of human resource development has been initiated under Economic and Social Council resolution 1086 J (XXXIX), which directed attention to the needs of youth and the role of young people in national development. The resolution calls for consideration of policies and programmes designed to provide opportunities for suitable employment and service to the community and to prepare youth to make use of such opportunities.

53. Work in this field will include the study of questions of planning for the younger generation in the context of over-all development programmes and the promotion of policies and programmes which, on the one hand, are aimed at welfare, protection and education and, on the other, at increasing the quality and scope of participation of youth in development efforts. Particular attention will be given to problems of unemployment and underemployment and to the establishment of appropriate organizations to promote participation of young people in community programmes and local development projects. The training of leaders and youth workers will be an important part of this work.

1/ In the United Nations Development Decade programme it is suggested that there be more emphasis on the economic aspects of community development, with particular reference to rural employment problems, community development in land reform areas and co-operatives.

54. A concerted inter-agency programme in the field of youth activities has been agreed upon with the specialized agencies concerned. Further information is being obtained, mainly, through field visits, regarding practical problems with which Governments are faced.

55. The Commission may wish to examine, at its session in 1967 or 1968, the question of youth and national development and may wish to ask the specialized agencies (ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO) to collaborate with the United Nations in preparing a report on the subject in the light of experience obtained at the national and international level.

Training of national personnel

56. Training has long been recognized as perhaps the most important aspect of the development of human resources. This is reflected in several resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council. In its resolution 1090 A (XXXIX) - the latest it has adopted on the subject - the Council calls for a report, to be considered at its forty-third session, on "measures calculated to intensify concerted action by the organizations of the United Nations family with regard to the training of national personnel for the economic and social development of developing countries".

57. At its twentieth session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 2083 (XX), requesting the Secretary-General "to take whatever measures he considers necessary so that the discussion of his report envisaged in Economic and Social Council resolution 1090 A (XXXIX) may culminate in a comprehensive evaluation of the experience gained so far by the United Nations family in the development of human resources". The resolution further requests the Secretary-General "to make all necessary arrangements for a thorough discussion of this problem at the forty-third session of the Economic and Social Council, with the participation of the specialized agencies concerned - in particular the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations - and the International Atomic Energy Agency and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research".

58. Inter-agency consultations on the implementation of these resolutions are taking place through the Sub-Committee on Education and Training, established by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC). The Sub-Committee is expected to make specific proposals to the ACC on the lines of action to be taken.

59. The Social Commission has an important role to play in helping to strengthen international activities in the field of training. The report to be prepared under Economic and Social Council resolution 1090 A (XXXIX) will enable the Commission, at its 1967 session, to make recommendations to the Council on the question of training of personnel for social development seen in the context of future action of the United Nations family as a whole. The Commission will thus be in a position to express its views to the Council not only on the training of personnel in the fields included in the work programme of the Bureau of Social

Affairs,^{m/} but also on training questions which have trans-sectoral significance in the light of the requirements arising from the general objectives set out in paragraph 30 of the report on the reappraisal of the role of the Social Commission (E/CN.5/400). The next step in the Commission's consideration of problems of training would be determined after the Council has decided on action to be taken on the evaluation called for in General Assembly resolution 2083 (XX).

F. Social welfare programmes for families,
communities and special groups

60. The reappraisal of the United Nations social welfare programme, undertaken by the Commission at its sixteenth session, provides the general direction for further work in the field of social welfare. In resolution 1086 I (XXXIX) on the reappraisal, the Council emphasized the need for the study and analysis of national experience in social welfare planning and administration as a basis for the development of guidelines useful to Governments. This will require attention to the improvement of planning methods in the social welfare sector and to programmes that contribute effectively to raising family levels of living and, more generally, to the mobilization of human resources for national development. Emphasis will accordingly be on mass programmes to improve living standards of large numbers of people and involving, as far as possible, self-help and widespread citizen participation. Particular attention will be paid to the central responsibility of Governments to ensure the provision of appropriate social welfare services, governmental or non-governmental, and to ensure that adequate financial and other resources are made available for social welfare programmes within the context of national development.

Social welfare planning and administration

61. As a follow-up of the reappraisal, it is proposed to undertake a comprehensive analysis of national experience in social welfare planning and development for the purpose of making available to Governments information of practical value for the strengthening and development of social welfare programmes.

62. Work will continue on questions of organization and administration of social welfare services. The general aim will be to assist Governments in finding an effective system of welfare administration through an exchange of information and experience obtained under different economic and social conditions and levels of development. A report will be prepared on this subject based on country studies which will take into account the views of a group of experts to be convened in 1967.

Family, child and youth welfare services

63. In resolution 1086 G (XXXIX) the Economic and Social Council laid down the general direction in which the United Nations work on family, child and youth welfare services should be developed in the future.

^{m/} In the present annex, work proposed to be done on training has been included in the individual sections concerning the various fields of activity.

64. It is expected that over the next five years a wide range of family, child and youth welfare projects, including new and practical approaches, will be carried out in developing countries, many of these with assistance from the United Nations. This will provide useful experience which the Commission will wish to review for the further development of social welfare programmes for families, children and youth. A progress report on this subject will be prepared, in co-operation with UNICEF and the specialized agencies, for consideration by the Social Commission in 1969, possibly as part of the Report on the World Social Situation, 1969. In this connexion, account will be taken of Economic and Social Council resolution 1086 L (XXXIX) on the implementation of the Declaration of the Rights of the Child, which, among other things, calls on Governments to give attention to the inclusion in programmes of social development of all necessary provision for the needs of children.

65. With technical guidance from the Bureau of Social Affairs, UNICEF aid has in the past helped Governments to develop a variety of projects for families, children and youth. The new emphasis to be given to mass programmes will make it increasingly important to enable Governments to make full use of UNICEF aid. This will also, in many cases, entail increased assistance to Governments under the technical co-operation programme. It is expected that UNICEF and World Food Programme aid combined, when necessary, with technical assistance, will make it possible to achieve over a five-year period a considerable expansion of field activities of practical value to developing countries. This will be one of the main objectives of the Bureau of Social Affairs in the social welfare field.

66. There is an important aspect of social welfare which merits particular attention in relation to the over-all objectives of United Nations programmes in the social field. Experience has shown that changes in attitudes and practices in the family can contribute significantly to the success of efforts to improve standards in health and nutrition, education and housing, and to the introduction of new programmes directly affecting family levels of living.

67. Among such programmes family planning is particularly closely related to the health and welfare of mothers and children. A number of Governments have taken measures aimed at a reduction of the birth rate and rate of population growth, frequently as part of their maternal and child health and welfare programmes. n/

68. In view of these considerations, it will be important to look into ways of strengthening the capacity of welfare services, which reach families, youth and children, to help solve these problems which deeply affect the levels of living of the broad mass of the population. This work will be closely co-ordinated with the plans outlined above in the sections on social questions relating to major sectors in development (section D) and on mobilization and development of human resources (section E).

n/ At its fourth session, held at Geneva in November 1965, the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development has included family planning among the priority problems for concerted attack. The Committee has requested that a consultant, attached either to the Bureau of Social Affairs or to the Committee's secretariat, be appointed to prepare a report on communication of knowledge about, and influencing motivation in relation to, population problems (see E/AC.52/R.3/Rev.1).

Training of social welfare personnel

69. In the field of social welfare training, the general objective will be to assist Governments of developing countries in finding indigenous solutions for their training problems, whenever possible in their own country or region. With this in view, assistance will be provided to Governments for the assessment of manpower needs for social welfare (including welfare aspects of family planning programmes) and the evaluation of training programmes for various categories of welfare personnel, including planners, administrators, professional workers and trainers, auxiliaries and volunteers. The fifth international survey on training of social welfare personnel, scheduled for publication in 1969, will be based on a study of new approaches and experiments in training in various countries, with particular reference to the reorientation of the social welfare programme referred to above.

Prevention and control of crime and delinquency

70. The newly constituted Advisory Committee of Experts on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, convened by the Secretary-General in December 1965, stressed in its report (E/CN.5/398, para. 35) the need to move forward rapidly from a position that perceives of criminality as an isolated phenomenon which should be dealt with only by a penal or rehabilitative approach to the offender. The Committee was thus of the opinion that the United Nations activities in the field of social defence must be closely linked with general economic and social planning. This integrated and comprehensive approach is in line with resolution 1086 B (XXXIX) of the Economic and Social Council which endorsed the principle that "the prevention and control of juvenile delinquency and adult criminality should be undertaken as part of comprehensive economic and social development plans".

71. Regarding international action in the field of social defence, the Advisory Committee recommended five priority areas, namely: social defence in relation to development planning; programmes to combat juvenile delinquency; research; training of personnel; and the participation of the public in the prevention and control of criminality. Within each priority area, a series of related studies and action programmes would be carried out as resources permit.

72. The question of the prevention and control of criminality within the framework of national planning would be included in the agenda of the next quinquennial United Nations Consultative Group on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, to be held in September 1967. Work in this area will be advanced by case studies of national plans wherein this problem has been tackled and significant results achieved. Studies of the cost of crime and cost-benefit analyses of various approaches to coping with the problem of criminality will contribute valuable data for national guidance. A preliminary report on policy issues relating to the integration of social defence considerations with national planning will be submitted to the Social Commission at an appropriate session.

73. Social defence activities in relation to development will be closely co-ordinated with related projects outlined in previous sections, particularly the mobilization and development of human resources (section E), the role of young people in national development (section E), popular participation in planning for development (section E), educational planning (section D) and the question of the creation of job opportunities in countries undergoing rapid modernization (section D).

74. In the area of juvenile delinquency, preventive programmes will be accorded high priority since the younger age groups constitute the largest segment of the population in developing countries. The problem is also of particular concern to many countries where there is a large-scale movement of young people to urban centres. A study on the extent and causes of juvenile delinquency, based on a number of national case studies, will be completed in 1966, and discussed by a group of experts. This will provide much needed information for further work on preventive methods and techniques. It is also intended that the work initiated in 1962 to evaluate the efficacy of various preventive programmes be further developed. A report in this respect would be submitted to the Commission at an appropriate session.

75. Assistance to Governments for the development of social defence policies and programmes calls for an intensified research programme at the international level. It is hoped that a substantial increase in this work could be made possible by the funds-in-trust account envisaged in resolution 1086 B (XXXIX) of the Economic and Social Council and by the eventual establishment of a United Nations international research centre, for which the Government of Italy has generously proposed to offer host facilities in Rome.

76. The shortage of qualified personnel continues to be a serious problem confronting many Governments in the execution of social defence reform projects. Training programmes will therefore be given high priority in operational activities. The Asia and the Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders will continue to provide training services in the region. Other regional institutes which may be established under the technical co-operation programme could play a major role in carrying out training schemes in other regions.

Rehabilitation of the disabled

77. In the field of the rehabilitation of the disabled, emphasis has, in the past, been on the establishment of strategically located pilot-demonstration projects. While this will continue, particularly in Africa, attention will be directed during the next five years to rehabilitative measures provided through general medical, vocational, educational and social welfare services available to the non-disabled population. This will require working out better methods of co-ordination between services rendered by governmental and non-governmental organizations and the training of personnel through pilot centres and regional training projects. It is also suggested that methods of extending basic services for the disabled in rural areas of developing countries be studied. The Commission may wish to ask the specialized agencies (the ILO, UNESCO and WHO) to collaborate with the United Nations in the preparation of a report on the major problems facing Governments in these two respects.

78. Training of rehabilitation personnel will be carried out through courses, seminars and study-tours for developing countries in order to promote development of basic services, to up-grade the services of those rehabilitation centres which in the past have benefited from United Nations assistance, and to promote new ideas, techniques and research at the national level.

79. It is proposed that evaluations of rehabilitation services be undertaken at the request of Governments, in order to work out the most effective methods of assisting Governments in planning, administration and training of personnel.

ANNEX II

PROGRAMME OF WORK FOR 1967-1968

1. The Economic and Social Council adopted the 1965-1967 work programme, as contained in the report of the Social Commission on its sixteenth session, a/ with the understanding that it would be re-examined in connexion with the reappraisal and reorientation of the activities of the United Nations in the social field /Economic and Social Council resolution 1086 A (XXXIX), para. 2/.
2. The need for a work programme different in several respects from those adopted by the Commission in earlier years has become apparent in the light of the reappraisal. In the past, the Bureau of Social Affairs has been responsible for the preparation of all reports required for the work of the Social Commission. Preparations for future sessions, as pointed out in the five-year programme of work, will call for expanded co-operation with the specialized agencies which have agreed to take the primary responsibility for reports to be submitted to the Commission on social questions relating to sectors in their respective fields of competence. b/ Similarly, the five-year programme includes work in which the Social Commission will wish to invite the collaboration of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, the Population Commission, the Committee for Industrial Development, the Commission on Human Rights and the Commission on the Status of Women.
3. The use of groups of experts to take up more specialized questions, as proposed in chapter IV of the report of the Secretary-General on the reappraisal of the role of the Social Commission (E/CN.5/400), would also influence the new work programme. It is intended that these groups of experts would deal with the detailed questions of the relevant projects in the Commission's work programme.
4. It should also be pointed out that substantive work required by relevant projects in the technical co-operation programme for these years is not fully reflected in the list of proposed projects. While the social policy and planning projects are mainly research and analysis, others, particularly those concerned with the mobilization and development of human resources and with social welfare for families, communities and special groups, are heavily operational in character. Thus, in 1966 there will be approximately 175 experts to be serviced by the

a/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 12, annex I.

b/ In the light of the discussion by the Commission regarding the relationship between the five-year programme of work and the two-year programme of work (see above, paras. 35-38 of the report), the reports to be submitted by WHO and ILO to the Commission for its 1967 and 1968 sessions respectively, have been added to the list of projects for 1967-1968 originally prepared by the Secretary-General (E/CN.5/400, paras. 174-216) and are contained in paragraphs 50 and 51 of the present annex.

Headquarters staff working in the fields of rural and community development including land reform and settlement and social welfare. In addition, there will be several inter-regional and regional technical assistance projects involving staff work at Headquarters.

5. Substantive work in relation to UNICEF involve continuing activity with the seventy social welfare and community development projects already approved, as well as technical preparation and approval by the Bureau of Social Affairs of twelve new projects in 1966. c/ Furthermore, a number of projects in health, nutrition, education and training, which have social welfare components, will be reviewed as part of established procedures for co-operation with UNICEF. It is expected that there will be approximately fifteen World Food Programme projects in the social development field in 1966. In 1967 and 1968 the number of operational projects of various types is expected to be considerably larger, particularly those involving co-operation with UNICEF.

6. Besides the operational activities, Headquarters staff will continue to co-operate with the specialized agencies on work involving concerted action. In 1967-1968, it is expected that there will be four inter-agency technical meetings to be serviced by the Bureau of Social Affairs. These include a meeting on rural and community development in 1967 and 1968, a meeting on youth policies and programmes in 1967 and a meeting on rehabilitation of the disabled in 1968.

List of projects for 1967-1968

A. Social policy and research

7. The Report on the World Social Situation, 1967, which will be of the sectoral type, reviewing social conditions and social programmes, will be submitted to the Social Commission at its nineteenth session in 1968.

8. Work will be initiated on the Report on the World Social Situation, 1969, which will be of a comprehensive type, concentrating on the problem of children and youth.

9. Further work on urbanization will be undertaken in accordance with the recommendations to be made by the Inter-regional Seminar on Development Policies and Planning in relation to Urbanization scheduled for October-November 1966.

10. Further case studies of cities and localities that have gone through, or are undergoing rapid industrialization will be undertaken.

11. An evaluation report on the relationship of technical assistance in the social field to assistance in economic development, including industrial and resource development projects, will be prepared for the 1967 session of the Social Commission.

12. Studies will be initiated on problems involved in planning the conversion to social purposes of resources now absorbed in armament, in particular: an inventory

c/ The total allocations for the seventy projects amount to \$5.3 million. It is estimated that allocations in excess of \$7 million will be requested by Governments in 1966 and 1967.

of those needs and requirements in the social field that are potentially capable of being satisfied through an alternative use of resources released by disarmament; and a study of the actual transferability and convertibility for use in the social field of resources now applied to military programmes, including questions of timing and phasing. In co-operation with the specialized agencies concerned, the feasibility of studies will be explored on the subject of the implications of disarmament for specific aspects of social development and related questions of planning.

13. It is planned to publish two issues in 1967-1968 of the International Social Development Review.

B. Social planning

14. Work on targets of social development in developing countries will be continued in co-operation with the specialized agencies in an effort to obtain detailed information on the largest possible number of countries. A final report on findings and recommendations will be completed in 1967.

15. Work on the quantification of social objectives (particularly in social sectors where quantitative indices are most lacking or deficient) for integrated social and economic planning purposes will be initiated and co-ordinated with similar work in different social sectors being undertaken by the specialized agencies and the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development.

16. A meeting of experts on social policy and the distribution of income will be held in January 1967 to review the relationship between distribution of income and social policy, including questions of definition and measurement of distribution of income in the context of social policy. On the basis of the recommendations of this group, the Secretary-General will formulate a programme of work and study for the United Nations on the subject.

17. A study will be undertaken on social planning at regional, national and local levels designed to promote rapid and balanced industrial development and to cope with social problems arising in rapidly industrializing areas.

18. An interregional course on the theory and practice of social planning will be held in co-operation with the interested specialized agencies in 1967 or 1968 for participants from developing countries.

19. Several additional country studies of planning for balanced economic and social development will be carried out in 1967 and 1968, in accordance with resolution 1086 M (XXXIX) of the Economic and Social Council.

20. A programme of work in the field of regional planning will be initiated under resolution 1086 C (XXXIX) of the Economic and Social Council and in accordance with decisions to be taken by the Social Commission and the Council relative to tentative proposals to be submitted by the Secretary-General in 1966. d/ In connexion with the regional planning project, a study will be undertaken of

d/ See above, chapter VII of the report, draft resolution III.

depressed areas. This will be done in co-operation with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, which has requested a study of such areas.

C. Social reform and institutional change

21. The fifth report on progress in land reform will be prepared in collaboration with FAO and ILO; taking into account the conclusions of the 1966 World Land Reform Conference.

22. A report will be prepared for submission to the Commission in 1967 on major issues of land reform and related questions requiring further attention by the Social Commission.

23. Field studies will be undertaken in co-operation with interested Governments to gather information for the above reports and for the preparation and publication of monographs on national experience in land reform. These studies will deal, inter alia, with land policies in relation with urbanization and industrialization; the effects of land reform on productivity, capital formation and distribution of income; the role of peasant and other organizations in land reform; community development programmes and supporting services in land reform and land settlement; and fiscal and financial aspects of land reform.

24. Selected village development projects will be studied, in co-operation with interested Governments, to obtain information on the relationship between the status of women and the introduction of social, economic and institutional changes and innovations affecting economic development and levels of living. This work will be undertaken in collaboration with the Division of Human Rights.

D. Mobilization and development of human resources

25. In co-operation with the specialized agencies concerned, a report on the development and utilization of human resources in developing countries, indicating possible areas of intensified concerted action by the international organizations, will be submitted to the Economic and Social Council in 1967 (resolution 1090 A (XXXIX) of the Council and resolution 2083 (XX) of the General Assembly).

26. The theory and practice of involving local communities in the planning process for national and regional development will be the subject of continuing study. Where possible, teams consisting of planning experts and social scientists will be made available, upon request, to Governments interested in working out practical methods of linking their community development programmes with national or regional development plans.

27. Information will be gathered and analysed on national experience in the building up of institutions, organizations and associations through which popular participation for development can be mobilized and channelled, with particular attention to new programmes and experiments that have proved successful in developing countries. Monographs will be prepared, as far as possible, for the use of Governments.

28. National experience will be reviewed on ways in which the community development approach can be used to identify and meet the social needs and problems arising from resettlement of populations in urban areas, e.g., in slum clearance or urban renewal projects. This will include the relationship between urban community development with physical planning, municipal administration, local government and social services. The problems of unemployment and the role of youth will receive special attention, as well as housing improvement and urban land policy.

29. An interregional seminar on training for community development at professional levels will be organized in 1968, subject to availability of funds.

30. A critical review will be initiated in co-operation with the specialized agencies concerned, of the experience accumulated over the past fifteen years, since the adoption by the Economic and Social Council in 1952 of its resolution 451 (XIV) regarding the concerted inter-agency programme in community development. The aim of the review will be the further development of practical approaches to comprehensive rural development programmes involving partnership between the Government and the population.

31. A interregional meeting will be organized in 1967 or 1968, subject to the availability of funds, for directors and senior officials responsible for national youth policies and programmes in the various regions in order to review and evaluate policies, programmes and institutional arrangements applied to promote the active participation of youth in national development.

32. A comprehensive preliminary report on national youth policies and programmes will be prepared for submission to the Social Commission in 1967. In this connexion, country case studies will be undertaken in co-operation with the interested specialized agencies.

E. Social welfare programmes for families, communities and special groups

33. A comprehensive analysis of national experience in social welfare planning and development will be undertaken with a view to providing guidelines for Governments. It will be based on country studies and other available information and will deal in particular with methods and techniques of social welfare planning, criteria for establishing priorities and methods of evaluation.

34. A report on organization and administration of social welfare services will be prepared (mainly on the basis of country case studies) for the use of Governments in establishing and developing effective systems of social welfare administration under different economic and social conditions and levels of development. The report will be considered by an interregional expert group to be convened in 1967.

35. A study on the role of industrial social welfare in relation to national social welfare services will be undertaken in co-operation with the ILO and the Centre Industrial Development. This is related to the project referred to in paragraph 10 above.

F. Family, child and youth welfare

36. Work will begin, in co-operation with UNICEF and the interested specialized agencies, on a review of national experience in the development of family, youth and child welfare programmes, with particular attention to new and practical approaches in developing countries. The review, as well as the reports mentioned in paragraphs 32, 33 and 34, will include consideration of the role of social welfare services in raising standards of health and nutrition, education and housing, in maintaining family income, in family planning programmes and in improving the position of women. This is related to the project mentioned in paragraph 8 above. e/

G. Training for social welfare

37. A study of new approaches and experiments in the training of social welfare personnel, with particular attention to the training of field workers, will be initiated as part of the work on the fifth international survey on training of social welfare personnel, scheduled to be published in 1969. The study, which will be undertaken in co-operation with the interested specialized agencies and appropriate non-governmental organizations, will consider, in particular, national experience in adapting training programmes to manpower needs and to changing requirements of social welfare programmes, especially those that have a wider impact on levels of living.

38. Work on a study of training for senior social welfare personnel will be initiated in 1968, using the results of various seminars convened under the European Social Welfare Programme, inter-regional workshop on training for social welfare administration, and relevant projects undertaken by the regional economic commissions, including regional or sub-regional training centres for social welfare trainers, youth welfare workers as well as trainers and supervisors.

39. For the improvement of training programmes and, in particular, the encouragement of indigenous solutions to training problems in developing countries, assistance will be given to Governments for the assessment of manpower needs in the social welfare field and for the evaluation of training programmes for personnel working at different levels of responsibility.

H. Prevention and control of crime and delinquency

40. Work will be initiated on a study of social defence policies in relation to development planning. Case studies will be undertaken in instances where the prevention and control of crime and delinquency are dealt with as part of national

e/ In the review, resolution 1086 L (XXXIX) of the Economic and Social Council on implementation of the Declaration of the Rights of the Child will be taken into account. The resolution calls on Governments, inter alia, "to give attention to the inclusion in programmes of social development of all necessary provision for the needs of children".

economic and social development plans. Studies of the cost of crime as well as cost-benefit analyses of various approaches to crime prevention and control will also be undertaken for this purpose.

41. Certain aspects of the question of social defence in relation to national planning will be taken up at the second session of the United Nations Consultative Group on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, in September 1967. Relevant material on the subject will be prepared and published in issues Nos. 24 and 25 of the International Review of Criminal Policy.

42. A series of case studies on the nature, extent and causes of juvenile delinquency will be completed in 1966, as a group of experts will be convened to analyse the results obtained and draw conclusions as regards methods of counteracting the factors leading to delinquency. In the light of these conclusions, work will begin on a study on methods and techniques in the prevention and control of juvenile delinquency, with special attention to, first, educational policies and programmes; secondly, vocational guidance, training and work opportunities; thirdly, youth programmes in general; and fourthly, the use of rural and urban community development and comparable forms of community action in the prevention of delinquency. The co-operation of the specialized agencies will be sought. This project will require case studies to obtain information on experiences at the country level.

43. In line with the recommendations of the Advisory Committee of Experts on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, special studies will be undertaken as resources permit, on the participation of the public in the prevention and control of crime and delinquency, particularly on approaches to prevention that involve the traditional participation of the community in problem-solving and customary forms of social control and social sanction.

44. The question of training will be taken up by the United Nations Consultative Group on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders at its session in 1967. Special attention will be given to training methods and techniques in issues Nos. 24 and 25 of the International Review of Criminal Policy. Training programmes will also be given high priority in operational activities and supporting services will be extended to national and regional training schemes.

45. The extent to which the United Nations can carry out an intensified research programme (in terms of both prevention and treatment) required for the development of social defence policies and programmes, will largely depend on the availability of funds. It is hoped that a substantial increase in research activities will be possible by the funds-in-trust account envisaged in resolution 1086 B (XXXIX) of the Economic and Social Council, and by the eventual establishment of a United Nations international research centre, which is referred to in the five-year programme of work.

I. Rehabilitation of the disabled

46. In co-operation with the interested specialized agencies and appropriate non-governmental organizations, work will begin on a survey of programmes in various countries for the training of rehabilitation personnel. The results will

be made available to Governments in the form of a series of monographs dealing with prosthetics personnel, social workers in rehabilitation services, administrators, etc.

47. Part VI in the series of monographs on basic equipment for rehabilitation centres will be published in 1967 and will deal with the subject of prosthetic appliances for leprosy patients.

48. The tenth and eleventh issues of the Summary of Information on Projects and Activities in the Field of the Rehabilitation of the Disabled will be published in 1967 and 1968, respectively, in co-operation with the specialized agencies concerned and appropriate non-governmental organizations.

49. An interregional seminar on minimum standards for training of prosthetists will be organized in 1968 in co-operation with the Government of Denmark.

J. Social questions relating to major sectors of development

50. A report on social questions relating to extension of health services will be prepared for the 1967 session of the Social Commission by WHO in co-operation with the Bureau of Social Affairs.

51. The Commission will have before it at its 1968 session a review of employment problems and policies in developing countries, with special emphasis on the assessment of needs, the integration of employment objectives and policies with economic development planning, and the implications of such policies in terms of manpower organization and development. A report will be prepared on the subject by the ILO, in collaboration with other interested agencies of the United Nations family.

ANNEX III

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

1. At its seventeenth session, the Social Commission recommended that the Economic and Social Council adopt several draft resolutions which would have financial and administrative implications for the work programme of the Commission. Statements on the financial implications as established by the Secretary-General are set out below.

A. Proposed conference of ministers responsible for social welfare

2. In accordance with resolution 1086 F (XXXIX) of the Economic and Social Council, the Secretary-General reported to the Commission the results, as of 12 April 1966, of the consultations he had carried out with Governments on the appropriateness and possible agenda of a conference of ministers and their senior advisers responsible for social welfare (E/CN.5/401 and Add.1).

3. In the view of the Secretary-General, a decision to hold the conference would have certain financial implications.

4. The Secretary-General compiled the estimates on the following assumptions:

(a) The conference would be held in 1968, at Headquarters or at the United Nations Office at Geneva, subject to the provisions of paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 2116 (XX), and taking into account the totality of the conference programme for 1968;

(b) The conference would be of two weeks' duration;

(c) All States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies would be invited to participate in the conference;

(d) It would be necessary to constitute a preparatory committee of experts, as described in paragraph 12 of the report of the Secretary-General (E/CN.5/401), and to provide for a meeting of the committee at Headquarters during 1967;

(e) The experts would be made available by member Governments and the United Nations would be required to pay travel and subsistence, but no fees;

(f) The committee's report, estimated at about 100 pages, would be distributed in four languages;

(g) Pre-conference documentation would amount to 500 pages, representing papers submitted by Governments, non-governmental organizations, and regional groups;

(h) The conference would be organized to provide for five plenary sessions, and ten sessions each of five regional groups;

(i) In-session documentation would comprise approximately 300 pages;

(j) The report of the conference, of about 500 mimeographed pages, would be distributed in four languages.

5. The extensive preparations required for the conduct of such a conference would require the full-time service of one staff member or consultant, for fifteen months, at the senior officer (P-5) level, to advise in the formulation of the agenda, to assist in the substantive preparations, to act as the rapporteur of the preparatory committee and of the conference, to carry responsibility for at least one of the major studies needed for conference documentation, and to take responsibility for the preparation of the final report of the meeting. The cost of this staff member, and services of a secretary to assist him, is estimated in 1967 at \$18,900 and \$18,100 for 1968.

6. Consultations with Governments on arrangements for the conference will necessitate travel of staff to the various countries. The travel costs are estimated at \$6,000 in 1967 and \$3,000 in 1968.

Preparatory committee

7. This committee, it is proposed, would consist of up to ten members and the meetings of the committee would involve the Organization in the following expenses:

	<u>United States dollars</u>
Travel and subsistence of experts	10,800
Typing and reproduction	2,700
Translation	2,300

Pre-conference documentation

8. Papers to be presented to the conference by Governments, non-governmental organizations and regional groups are estimated to amount to 500 pages. The related costs of translation, typing and reproduction would be \$25,000.

Conference costs

9. The estimates given below are for a conference meeting at Headquarters. The United Nations Office at Geneva has been asked to provide the estimates for a conference at Geneva. The costs for a conference at Headquarters would be as follows:

	<u>United States dollars</u>
(a) <u>Interpretation</u>	
Three full teams of interpretation would be required	23,000

(b) Meeting records

The estimates for this item have been given on the basis that minutes would be prepared by the rapporteur and secretaries of the conference, in which case they would be assisted by two précis-writers 5,000
 (If, however, full summary records have to be provided the cost would be \$33,000.)

(c) In-session documentation

Translation, typing and reproduction of an estimated 300 pages 15,000

(d) General expenses

Covering the costs of additional security, telecommunications, electrical and building operation staff; also freight and cables . 10,000

Post-conference costs

10. The costs of translation, typing and reproduction of the conference report would be \$24,750.

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED COSTS

	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
	<u>United States dollars</u>	
1. Senior officer and secretary	18,900	18,100
2. Travel and subsistence of members of the preparatory committee	10,800	-
3. Travel of staff	6,000	3,000
4. Preparatory committee report	-	5,000
5. Conference costs	-	53,000
6. Post-conference costs	<u>-</u>	<u>24,750</u>
TOTAL:	<u>35,700</u>	<u>103,850</u>

B. Research-training programme on regional development

11. Economic and Social Council resolution 1086 C (XXXIX) adopted on 30 July 1965 requested the Secretary-General, inter alia:

"(a) To prepare a draft programme of research and training in connexion with regional development projects presently under way in selected Member States as a means of developing suggestions as to methods and techniques that could assist countries in promoting development and achieving optimum patterns of rural and urban human settlement and production activities....;

"(b) To make arrangements, as necessary, to provide for the United Nations Secretariat the necessary resources... to enable it to prepare the research-training programme;

"(c) To select, after consultation with the potential host Governments, a reasonable number, possibly six to twelve, of regional development projects already under way in various parts of the world, reflecting different stages of development, best suited for the planned research and training activities, giving particular attention to the availability of a university, research institute or similar institution as a resource for the programme related to each selected project;"

12. Under the terms of the draft resolution submitted to the Economic and Social Council (see chap. VII, draft resolution III) the Council would note with interest the report of the Secretary-General (E/CN.5/403) and request him to make the necessary arrangements for consultations with interested countries, and to pursue further his consultations with the regional economic commissions and other appropriate United Nations bodies.

13. Should this draft resolution be adopted by the Economic and Social Council, the financial implications would be as follows:

(a) Preparatory teams: The consultations envisaged would require the establishment of small preparatory teams to visit the interested countries. Six preparatory teams would be needed, two each for Africa and the Middle East and one each for Asia and the Far East and Latin America. Each team will normally consist of one member from the Advisory Committee on Regional Development, one member of the staff of the regional economic commission secretariat concerned, and one member of the staff of the United Nations Headquarters. It is envisaged that the visits by each team would, on the average, last for one month. The related costs are estimated as follows:

	<u>United States dollars</u>
Honorarium for the Advisory Committee member, 30 days at \$50	1,500
Travel: Advisory Committee member	1,500
Headquarters staff member	1,500
Regional commission staff member	1,000
Subsistence	<u>1,800</u>
Total, per team	7,300
Total, for all six teams	<u>43,800</u>

Efforts will be made to plan the work and to schedule the visits so as to permit combined trips, and thus limit the total costs to not more than \$34,000.

(b) Staff costs: The further steps necessary for the implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1086 C (XXXIX), including consultations with Governments and co-operating bodies, and the organization of the preparatory teams would require the provision of an additional professional post at the senior

officer (P-5) level in the Bureau of Social Affairs. The cost of this post on an annual basis is estimated at \$25,000.

14. The total additional requirements arising from this resolution would thus amount to:

	<u>United States dollars</u>
Preparatory teams	34,000
Staff	25,000
General expense, cables, postage, etc.	<u>1,000</u>
TOTAL:	<u><u>60,000</u></u>

ANNEX IV

LIST OF DOCUMENTS BEFORE THE SOCIAL COMMISSION AT ITS SEVENTEENTH SESSION

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Agenda item</u>	<u>Title</u>
E/4124	4	Report of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning on its third session (<u>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council (Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 9)</u>)
E/CN.5/392 E/C.6/35	4	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a report on the social aspects of housing and urban development
E/C.6/35/Add.1 and Corr.1	4	Social aspects of housing and urban development: comments received from Governments of Member States, regional economic commissions and specialized agencies
E/CN.5/394/Add.1 and Corr.1	3	Addendum to the preliminary report of the Secretary-General on targets of social development
E/CN.5/398		Report of the Advisory Committee of Experts on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders on its first session (Geneva, 13-22 December 1965)
E/CN.5/399	2	Provisional annotated agenda of the seventeenth session of the Commission
E/CN.5/399/Rev.1	2	Agenda of the seventeenth session as adopted by the Commission
E/CN.5/400	3	Reappraisal of the role of the Social Commission: report of the Secretary-General
E/CN.5/400/Add.1, Amend.1 and Amend.1 and Corr.1	3	Reappraisal of the role of the Social Commission: replies from Governments to the Secretary-General's inquiry
E/CN.5/400/Add.2	3	Reappraisal of the role of the Social Commission: draft outlines of long-term projections of the work programmes in the social field of the regional economic commissions

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Agenda item</u>	<u>Title</u>
E/CN.5/400/Add.3	3	Reappraisal of the role of the Social Commission - Five-year programmes of work of the specialized agencies in the social field - World Health Organization
E/CN.5/400/Add.4 and Amend.1	3	Reappraisal of the role of the Social Commission - Five-year programmes of work of the specialized agencies in the social field - International Labour Office
E/CN.5/400/Add.5	3	Reappraisal of the role of the Social Commission - Five-year programmes of work of the specialized agencies - United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
E/CN.5/401 and Add.1	5	Proposed conference of ministers responsible for social welfare: report of the Secretary-General
E/CN.5/402 and Corr.1	6 (a)	Report on the world social situation, 1965 - Part I
E/CN.5/402/Add.1 and Corr.1	6 (a)	Report on the world social situation, 1965 - Part II
E/CN.5/402/Add.2 and Add.3	6 (a)	Report on the world social situation, 1965 - summary and conclusions: note by the Secretary-General
E/CN.5/403	6 (b)	Research-training programme on regional development: report of the Secretary-General
E/CN.5/404	6 (c)	United Nations Research Institute for Social Development - Second progress report (1 February 1965 - 1 February 1966)
E/CN.5/L.304	3	Reappraisal of the role of the Social Commission: memorandum from the delegations of Czechoslovakia and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
E/CN.5/L.305	3	Reappraisal of the role of the Social Commission: reply from the Mongolian People's Republic to the Secretary-General's inquiry

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Agenda item</u>	<u>Title</u>
E/CN.5/L.306		Statement made by Mr. Victor Hoo, Commissioner for Technical Co-operation, at the 396th meeting of the Social Commission
E/CN.5/L.307	3	Statement made by Miss Julia Henderson, Director of the Bureau of Social Affairs, at the 397th meeting of the Social Commission
E/CN.5/L.308, Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1, and Add.2-6	7	Draft report of the Social Commission
E/CN.5/L.309 and Add.1	6 (c)	Nomination of members of the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development: note by the Secretary-General
E/CN.5/L.310	6 (a)	Report on the world social situation: memorandum from the delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
E/CN.5/L.311	5	Financial implications of the proposed conference of ministers responsible for social welfare: note by the Secretary- General
E/CN.5/L.312	5	Denmark, Uganda and United States of America: draft resolution
E/CN.5/L.312/Rev.1 and Corr.1	5	Denmark, Uganda and United States of America: revised draft resolution
E/CN.5/L.313	4	Statement made by Mr. Ernest Weissmann, Director of the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning at the 403rd meeting of the Social Commission
E/CN.5/L.314	3	Working group of the Social Commission: draft resolution
E/CN.5/L.314/Rev.1	3	Working group of the Social Commission: revised draft resolution
E/CN.5/L.314/Rev.2	3	Working group of the Social Commission: revised draft resolution
E/CN.5/L.315	5	France: amendment to document E/CN.5/L.312
E/CN.5/L.316	5	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: amendments to document E/CN.5/L.312

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Agenda item</u>	<u>Title</u>
E/CN.5/L.317	5	Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic: amendments to document E/CN.5/L.312
E/CN.5/L.318	6 (c)	Denmark, Tunisia and United Arab Republic: draft resolution
E/CN.5/L.319	3	Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic: amendments to document E/CN.5/L.314/Rev.1
E/CN.5/L.320	6 (b)	Denmark, Netherlands, United Arab Republic and United States of America: draft resolution
E/CN.5/L.320/Rev.1	6 (b)	Denmark, Netherlands, United Arab Republic, and United States of America: revised draft resolution
E/CN.5/L.321	6 (b)	Financial implications of draft resolution E/CN.5/L.320/Rev.1: note by the Secretary-General
E/CN.5/NGO/84	6	Statement submitted by the Catholic International Union for Social Service
E/CN.5/NGO/85	6 (a)	Statement submitted by the Pan-Pacific and Southeast Asia Women's Association
E/CN.5/NGO/86	3	Statement submitted by the World Young Women's Christian Association

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