

CHAPTER IX

SOCIAL AND POPULATION QUESTIONS

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND POLICY

Among the social development and policy questions considered during 1965 by the Economic and Social Council, by its Social Commission and by the General Assembly were: a reappraisal of United Nations activities in the social field; a research and training programme on regional development; income distribution and social policy; and planning and social development.

REAPPRAISAL OF UNITED NATIONS
ACTIVITIES IN SOCIAL FIELD

The reappraisal of the United Nations activities in the social field was a matter which came before the Social Commission, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly. Background material for this included a report prepared by the Secretary-General for the Commission on the basis of replies of United Nations Member States to a questionnaire; among the questions asked of Governments were: what priorities should be given to international action in the social field during the second half of the United Nations Development Decade to support and supplement national efforts; and to what extent would that imply a revision of the Council's resolution 496 (XVI) of 31 July 1953¹ which set forth priorities for United Nations work in the social field.

CONSIDERATION BY SOCIAL
COMMISSION AND ECONOMIC
AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The Social Commission, which considered the subject at its sixteenth session, held at United Nations Headquarters between 3 and 19 May 1965, recommended a draft resolution for final approval by the Council calling for a re-examination of the role the Commission should play within the United Nations programmes in order to meet the needs of United Nations Member States.

When it considered this proposal at its mid-1965 session, the Council also had before it communications by Czechoslovakia and the USSR expressing the view, among other things,

that the Commission deal with questions of broad social policy, social planning and social reform and be less concerned with specialized questions such as social welfare and social defence.

In the discussions, the United Kingdom and the United States stressed the need to consider some questions, such as juvenile delinquency, as an integral part of broader programmes of social development. Iran, Luxembourg and others attached considerable importance to the specialized questions dealt with by the Social Commission which were not dealt with by inter-governmental agencies. There was general agreement regarding the importance of a thorough review of the social programme of the United Nations and the role and functions of the Social Commission.

On 30 July 1965, acting on the basis of a recommendation by the Commission, the Council unanimously adopted a resolution (1086E (XXXIX)) inviting the Commission to re-examine at its next session (in 1966) the role which it should play within the framework of the United Nations programmes in order to meet the needs of Member States. The Secretary-General was requested to submit a report to the Commission based on replies of Governments to a questionnaire to be sent to them to determine the needs as well as priorities of increasing the technical co-operation resources which Member States could offer. (For text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The Council adopted this resolution after its Social Committee had considered amendments to it proposed by Chile as well as a number of oral modifications put forward by Austria, Peru and the United Kingdom.

By another resolution adopted on 30 July 1965—by 15 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions—(1086 A (XXXIX)) the Council, in taking note of the Social Commission's report to it

¹ See Y.U.N., 1953, pp. 444-45.

for 1965, decided to adopt the programme of work and priorities set out in the Commission's report. This decision was taken on the understanding that the report would be re-examined in the light of the results of the decisions concerning the reappraisal and reorientation of the activities of the United Nations in the social field. The Council also requested the Secretary-General to prepare the necessary documentation for the reappraisal. (For text of resolution 1086 A (XXXIX), see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The question of the reappraisal of the United Nations activities in the social field was also considered by the General Assembly later in 1965, at its twentieth session, when the matter was referred to the Assembly's Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee.

During the discussion, several representatives stressed the point that the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs and the Social Commission should be concerned primarily with vital and fundamental social questions and basic institutional reforms.

On 11 November 1965, the Third Committee unanimously approved a draft resolution on the matter, on the basis of a proposal by Algeria, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Ceylon, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Guinea, India, Iran, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Nigeria, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia. On 7 December 1965, this text was unanimously approved at a plenary meeting of the General Assembly as resolution 2035 (XX). (For full text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

By this resolution, the Assembly—convinced that United Nations activities in the social field should, above all, be concentrated on measures aimed at accelerated economic and social development, particularly of developing countries—asked 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 the following general principles:

(a) The responsibility of the Council, as set forth in Articles 55 and 58 of the United Nations Charter;²

to promote higher standards of living, full employment and conditions of economic and social progress and development, solutions of international economic, social health and related problems, and international cultural and educational co-operation, and to make recommendations for the co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies.

(6) 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 a General Assembly resolution of 14 December 1962.³

(c) The interrelated character of economic and social factors, the importance of planning for achieving better standards of life 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.

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

(f) The importance of using the experiences of countries with different economic and social systems.

In addition, the Assembly asked the Secretary-General to prepare a draft long-range social programme of the United Nations (in consultation with the specialized agencies) for submission by the Economic and Social Council to the Assembly's twenty-first (1966) session. The Assembly also 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. (For text of Article 13, see APPENDIX II below.)

The Assembly also decided to consider, at its 1966 session, the possibility of preparing a declaration on social development.

(For full text of resolution 2035 (XX), see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

RESEARCH-TRAINING PROGRAMME ON REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

On 30 July 1965, acting on the basis of a recommendation by its Social Commission, the Economic and Social Council adopted a resolution (1086C (XXXIX)) inviting the Secre-

² For full text of Articles 55 and 58 of United Nations Charter, see APPENDIX II.

³ See Y.U.N., 1962, p. 503, text of resolution 1803 (XVII).

tary-General to prepare a draft programme of research and training in connexion with regional development projects currently under way in selected United Nations Member States. The aim of this was to be to help develop suggestions on methods of aiding countries in promoting development and achieving optimum patterns of rural and urban human settlement and production activities. United Nations Member States were invited to collaborate in this endeavour. The Council approved this resolution by 16 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions. (For full text of resolution 1086 C (XXXIX), see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND SOCIAL POLICY

Also considered at the Economic and Social Council's mid-1965 session was the question of the relationship between the distribution of income in the nation and social development. Acting on the basis of a recommendation by its Social Commission, the Council unanimously adopted a resolution (1086 D (XXXIX)) on 30 July 1965, whereby it asked the Secretary-General to convene a small group of experts to review the relationship between distribution of income in the nation and social policy, including questions of definition and measurement of the distribution of income in the context of social policy. A United Nations programme of work and study was to be formulated, based on the

recommendations of the experts, and a report on the progress made was to be submitted to the Commission in 1967. (For full text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

THE PLANNING OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Yet another resolution adopted by the Economic and Social Council on 30 July 1965 (1086 M (XXXIX)) concerned the planning of social development.

This followed discussion of a report by the Secretary-General on methods of determining social allocations and a companion report on administrative aspects of social planning. The reports reviewed important administrative issues of economic and social planning and briefly outlined and discussed methods employed in planning to determine allocations of resources to different social sectors.

The Council's resolution of 30 July (1086 M (XXXIX))—which was unanimously adopted—asked the Secretary-General to prepare further studies on the subject, but of a more detailed nature and drawing more far-reaching conclusions, taking account of the various systems of planning for social development. It was recommended that the Social Commission consider a report by the Secretary-General on these studies at its eighteenth (1967) session. (For full text of resolution 1086 M (XXXIX), see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

REAPPRAISAL OF UNITED NATIONS ACTIVITIES IN SOCIAL FIELD

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—39TH SESSION
Social Committee, meetings 525-529.
Plenary Meeting 1395.

E/4061. Report of 16th session of Social Commission, Chapter IV.

E/4061, Chapter IX. Draft resolution VI, as proposed by Commission, adopted unanimously by Social Committee on 26 July 1965, meeting 527.

E/AC.7/L.473. Communication from Czechoslovakia and USSR.

E/4108. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution VI.

RESOLUTION 1086 E (xxxix), as submitted by Social Committee, E/4108, adopted unanimously by Council on 30 July 1965, meeting 1395.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling that by its resolution 1916(XVIII) of 5 December 1963, the General Assembly, inter alia, recommended that the Council should review its resolution 496(XVI) of 31 July 1953, entitled 'Programme of concerted practical action in the social field of the United Nations and the specialized agencies,' in the light of the 1963 Report on the World Social Situation, and of the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade,

"Considering that the 1963 Report on the World Social Situation stresses that the gap between the developed countries and the developing countries in the economic and social field is widening,

"Considering that the United Nations should play a primary role in the economic and social development of the developing countries during the United Nations Development Decade, through a renewed effort on the part of the United Nations organs responsible for

considering social questions, and through improved and increased assistance to be given to countries requesting it.

"Considering that, since the establishment of the Social Commission, the composition of the United Nations has changed profoundly and the social needs of Member States have altered very substantially,

"Considering, therefore, that the Social Commission should be in a position to re-examine the role it should play, within the framework of United Nations programmes, in order to take practical and immediate action to meet the urgent social needs of Member States,

"1. Invites the Social Commission to re-examine, at its next session, the role which it should play within the framework of United Nations programmes in order to meet the needs of Member States;

"2. Invites the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission a report based on the replies of Governments to a questionnaire which he should address to them for the purpose of determining the needs of Member States in the social field and, if possible, the priority to be given to those needs, and the possibilities of increasing the technical co-operation resources which Member States could offer;

"3. Invites the Social Commission to submit to the Council at its forty-first session, its proposals regarding the action to be taken to give effect to this resolution."

E/4061. Report of Social Commission, 16th session, 3-19 May 1965 (for list of documents before Commission, see Annex IV).

E/4061. Chapter IX. Draft resolution I, as proposed by Social Commission, and as amended by United Kingdom (E/AC.7/L.477), adopted by Social Committee on 28 July 1965, meeting 529, by 20 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions.

E/AC.7/L.477. United Kingdom: amendment to Commission's draft resolution I.

E/4108. Report of Social Committeej draft resolution A.

RESOLUTION 1086 A (xxxxr), as submitted by Social Committee, E/4108, adopted by Council on 30 July 1965, meeting 1395, by 15 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions.

"The Economic and Social Council

"1. Takes note of the report of the Social Commission (sixteenth session) ;

"2. Decides to adopt the programme of work and priorities contained therein with the understanding that it will be re-examined in the light of the results of the discussions concerning the reappraisal and re-orientation of the activities of the United Nations in the social field;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to take all necessary steps for the preparation of the necessary documentation for the reappraisal, taking into account the replies of Governments to the questionnaire envisaged and the discussions and proposals made at the sixteenth session of the Social Commission."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—20TH SESSION

Third Committee, meetings 1326-1331, 1334, 1335, 1338.

Plenary Meeting 1390.

A/5803. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, 19th session, Chapter VIII, Section II.

A/6003. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, 20th session, Chapter XII, Section I.

A/6016. World social situation. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.3/L.1275. Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Ceylon, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Guinea, India, Iran, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Nigeria, United Arab Republic: draft resolution.

A/C.3/L.1275/Rev.1. Algeria, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Ceylon, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Guinea, India, Iran, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Nigeria, United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia: revised draft resolution, as amended by 14 powers, A/C.3/L.480/Rev.2, adopted unanimously by Third Committee on 11 November 1965, meeting 1338.

A/C.3/L.1280 and Rev.1,2. Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama, Paraguay, Peru: amendments and revised amendments to 17-power draft resolution, A/C.3/L.1275.

A/6107. Report of Third Committee.

RESOLUTION 2035(xx), as recommended by Third Committee, A/6107, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 7 December 1965, meeting 1390.

"The General Assembly,

"Having considered the report of the Secretary-General concerning the measures taken to implement General Assembly resolution 1916(XVIII) of 5 December 1963,

"Taking note with satisfaction of Economic and Social Council resolution 1086 E (XXXIX) of 30 July 1965, by which the Council, inter alia, invited the Social Commission to re-examine, at its seventeenth session, the role which it should play within the framework of United Nations programmes in order to meet the needs of Member States, and to submit its proposals regarding the action to this effect to the Council at its forty-first session,

"Recalling its resolution 1916(XVIII) which, inter alia, requested the Economic and Social Council to review its resolution 496(XVI) of 31 July 1953 entitled 'Programme of concerted practical action in the social field of the United Nations and the specialized agencies' in the light of the Report on the World Social Situation, 1963, and of the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade,

"Noting with deep concern the unsatisfactory social situation in many parts of the world,

"Convinced that the activities of the United Nations

in the social field should, above all, be concentrated on measures aimed at accelerated economic and social development, particularly of developing countries,

"1. Requests 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, *inter alia*, the following general principles:

"(a) The responsibility of the Council, as set forth in Articles 55 and 58 of the Charter of the United Nations,

"(i) To promote higher standards of living;

"(ii) To promote full employment and conditions of economic and social progress and development;

"(iii) To promote solutions of international economic, social, health and related problems;

"(iv) To promote international culture and educational co-operation;

"(v) To make recommendations for the co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies;

"(6) 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, 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;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the specialized agencies and in the light of relevant discussions and decisions of the Social Commission, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly, to prepare, for submission by the Council to the Assembly at its twenty-first session, a draft long-range social programme of the United Nations and a report on the implementation of Assembly resolution 1916(XVIII) ;

"3. Requests the Economic and Social 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;

"4. Decides to consider at its twenty-first session the possibility and advisability of preparing a declaration on social development—based on the purposes

and principles of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and on the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council—which would lay down broad lines for the objectives of social development and for the means of achieving it, and, for this purpose, requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the specialized agencies, to provide the relevant documentation, data and any other appropriate information."

RESEARCH-TRAINING PROGRAMMES ON REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—39TH SESSION
Social Committee, meetings 525-529.
Plenary Meeting 1395.

E/4061. Report of 16th session of Social Commission, Chapter IV.

E/4061, Chapter IX. Draft resolution IV submitted by Commission, adopted by Social Committee on 26 July 1965, meeting 527, by 21 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

E/4108. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution C.

RESOLUTION 1086 c (xxxix), as recommended by Social Committee, E/4108, adopted by Council on 30 July 1965, meeting 1395, by 16 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling its resolutions 975 B (XXXVI) of 1 August 1963 on the 1963 Report on the World Social Situation, and 830 B (XXXII) of 2 August 1961 on urbanization,

"Having considered the Secretary-General's reports on methods of determining social allocations, on concerted practical action in the social field: review of Council resolution 496(XVI) dated 31 July 1953 in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1916 (XVIII) dated 5 December 1963, on administrative aspects of social planning, and on social targets for social development,

"Noting the common aspiration of developing countries to modernize their economies through industrialization and agricultural improvement programmes as a basis for raising standards of living of their populations, and recognizing that regional development and an appropriate distribution of population within the country are essential factors in achieving such modernization and social development,

"Noting with concern that, as a by-product of population growth and economic development, many social and economic problems of both developing and industrialized countries arise from the vast migration to the cities, often beyond the capacity of the cities, particularly the capital cities, to absorb the total labour force in productive employment,

"Noting further that various countries, often assisted by the United Nations, are experimenting with a variety of programmes and projects to cope with the problems caused by excessive migration to already overcrowded cities,

"Convinced that the effectiveness of measures to deal with these problems can be greatly enhanced by study in depth of the practical experience in existing regional development projects within countries, and the training of manpower in the new methods and techniques resulting from such research,

"Considering that there is an urgent need for a carefully organized and co-ordinated research and training effort by the United Nations to promote modernization in the cities and the countryside and to minimize the undesirable effects of over-centralization of population and of industries through the development of improved patterns of human settlement and programmes of planned social and economic adjustment,

"1. Invites Member States:

"(a) To collaborate with the Secretary-General in making available their own experience in regional development projects which may be suitable for international study and training purposes,

"(b) To consider the contributions, both technical and financial, which they might make to the implementation of such a programme;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General:

"(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, and to submit the draft programme to the regional economic commissions, the Committee for Industrial Development, the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, the specialized agencies and other appropriate bodies of the United Nations to obtain their views and comments;

"(b) To make arrangements as necessary, to provide for the United Nations Secretariat the necessary resources, including consultant services as appropriate, within the limits of the United Nations regular budget or from outside sources, to enable it to prepare the research-training programme;

"(c) To select, after consultation with 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;

"(d) To explore the possibility of obtaining financial support for the implementation of such a programme from the Special Fund and other resources of the United Nations and specialized agencies and from outside sources, including host Governments in which the selected regional development projects are located;

"3. Requests further that the Secretary-General report to the Social Commission at its seventeenth session and to the Council at its forty-first session, his

concrete proposals for the programme, together with such views and comments as he has obtained as specified in operative paragraph 2(a)."

INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND SOCIAL POLICY

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—39TH SESSION
Social Committee, meetings 525-529.
Plenary Meeting 1395.

E/4061. Report of 16th session of Social Commission, Chapter IV.

E/4061, Chapter IX. Draft resolution V, as submitted by Commission and as amended by Iraq and the United Arab Republic, E/AC.7/L.478, adopted unanimously by Social Committee on 27 July 1965, meeting 528.

E/AC.7/L.478. Iraq and United Arab Republic: amendments to Commission's resolution V.

E/4108. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution D.

RESOLUTION 1086 D (xxxix), as recommended by Social Committee, E/4108, adopted unanimously by Council on 30 July 1965, meeting 1395.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Re-emphasizing the importance of the relationship between distribution of income in the nation and socio-economic development,

"Taking note of the existing practical problems in this regard, including the fact that social measures in their present form may not always promote a more equitable distribution of income in the nation as stated in the Secretary-General's reports on methods of determining social allocations and on targets of social development,

"Taking note of the desirability of more just and equitable distribution of income in the nation,

"Noting also the proposals of the Statistical Commission to enquire into the statistical aspects of distribution of income as stated in the report to the Council of the Statistical Commission, on its thirteenth session,

"Requests the Secretary-General:

"(a) To convene a small group of experts to review the relationship between distribution of income in the nation and social policy, including questions of definition and measurement of distribution of income in the nation in the context of social policy;

"(b) To formulate, on the basis of the recommendations of this expert group, a programme of work and study for the United Nations on the subject of the relationship between social policy and distribution of income in the nation, with a view to developing guidelines for the formulation of social policy measures in such a way that they would best promote a more just and equitable distribution of income in the nation;

"(c) To report to the Social Commission at its eighteenth session on the progress made in this work."

THE PLANNING OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—39TH SESSION

Social Committee, meetings 525-529.

Plenary Meeting 1395.

E/4061. Report of 16th session of Social Commission, Chapter IV.

E/AC.7/L.475. Pakistan and USSR: draft resolution, as orally revised by sponsors, unanimously approved by Social Committee on 28 July 1965, meeting 529.

E/4108. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution M.

RESOLUTION 1086 M (xxxix), as recommended by Social Committee, E/4108, adopted unanimously by Council on 30 July 1965, meeting 1395.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered the Secretary-General's report on methods of determining the appropriate allocation of resources to the various social sectors at the different stages of economic development of the countries of the world, prepared in accordance with its resolution 903 B (XXXIV) of 2 August 1962,

"Referring to General Assembly resolutions 1392 (XIV) of 20 November 1959 and 1916 (XVIII) of 5 December 1963 on the inter-relationship of the economic and social factors of development, and to its own resolution 903 B (XXXIV) on planning for balanced economic and social development,

"Considering the necessity for planning for speedy and co-ordinated economic and social development and

the interest of the majority of countries in the study of planning problems and in obtaining practical assistance in this field,

"Recognizing the importance which this and subsequent reports and studies may have, particularly for the developing countries, in evolving their policies,

"Noting that the Secretary-General's report is a useful attempt to describe the various methods of planning social development which are used in practice,

"1. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare further studies of this question, making a more detailed analysis and drawing more far-reaching conclusions, taking account of the various systems of planning for social development;

"2. Recommends that the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development and the Economic Projections and Programming Centre, among other bodies, as well as experts representing countries with different social and economic systems should be invited to participate in the preparation of these studies to the greatest possible extent;

"3. Recommends that the Social Commission should consider a report by the Secretary-General on the above-mentioned studies at its eighteenth session."

OTHER DOCUMENTS

Report of Inter-regional Seminar on Social Aspects of Industrialization, Minsk, Byelorussian SSR, 11-25 August 1964 (ST /TAO /SER.C /74). U.N.P. Sales No.:65.IV.7.

POPULATION QUESTIONS

WORLD POPULATION CONFERENCE

The second World Population Conference was held in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, from 30 August to 10 September 1965, as provided by Economic and Social Council resolutions of 28 April 1961 and 5 April 1963 (820 C (XXXI) and 933 B (XXXV)),⁴ and upon the invitation of the Government of Yugoslavia. The Conference met under the auspices of the United Nations, with the collaboration of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population and five specialized agencies: the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Dolfe Vogeltnik of Yugoslavia was elected President of the Conference, and the following

Vice-Presidents were elected to represent different areas: Asia, Minoru Tachi (Japan); Africa, Thomas Curtis (Guinea); Latin America, Victor Urguidi (Mexico); North America, Mrs. Irene Taeuber (United States); Soviet Union, V. E. Ovsienko (USSR); and Europe, S. Somogyi (Italy).

A total of 821 participants from 88 countries attended the Conference. Since the Conference was a scientific gathering of experts, and not a meeting of government representatives, no resolutions or recommendations were adopted. The purpose of the meeting was to bring about an improved understanding of population problems, especially as they relate to development, and to stimulate interest in new research and the collection of data pertinent to population questions. The significant progress made in

⁴ See Y.U.N., 1961, pp. 359-60 and Y.U.N., 1963, pp. 290-91.

demographic knowledge and experience since the first World Population Conference (held in Rome, Italy, in 1954⁵), together with the changes which came about in world opinion with respect to population questions, pointed up the need to hold a second World Population Conference.

The participants had before them more than 500 scientific and technical papers prepared by experts from all parts of the world and dealing with such subjects as fertility trends, mortality rates, family planning, the movement of urban and rural populations, population prospects, and the demographic aspects of labour supply and employment, educational development, and food supply. Inclusion of the question of family planning was decided upon by a Conference Preparatory Committee in view of the "considerable increase" in interest in the scientific aspects of the subject, and the fact that a number of Governments had instituted programmes for making knowledge and means of family planning available to the people.

The Conference took place in an atmosphere of growing concern over the consequences of rapid population growth, which in many developing countries now showed an annual increase of 3 per cent or more—a rate sufficient to double the population in less than a quarter of a century. Mortality in these regions had been declining, while fertility had remained at a more or less stable high level.

Philippe de Seynes, United Nations Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs, described the rapid population increase in many developing countries as a contributing factor to the thus far disappointing results of their efforts to achieve the goals of the Development Decade. The United Nations, he said, while maintaining its neutral attitude on the question of family limitation, was ready to respond to all requests for assistance from any Government which had decided to embark on such a programme.

Few participants appeared to doubt that the current high rates of population increase in developing countries were a severe handicap to their economic and social progress. At the same time, there were wide differences of opinion regarding the role that Governments should play in remedying this situation. One view was that Governments should include family plan-

ning projects in their broader programmes of economic and social development. Another school of thought, however, held that fertility would decline of its own accord as the result of accelerating urbanization, higher levels of employment, the spread of education and improvements in the status of women. Attempts to introduce family limitation in the absence of such economic and social changes would fail, it was felt. Still other participants held that the theory that economic and social change was an essential condition for fertility decline was based too much on the past experience of developed countries, and that the future might be quite different.

Whatever their opinions on the desirability of government action in the matter, participants were nevertheless in general agreement that family planning programmes were in no sense substitutes for economic and social development. The differences in their viewpoints concerned the question of whether economic and social development alone was sufficient, or whether development schemes and family planning programmes should be pursued simultaneously.

One aspect of population problems brought out at the Conference was the prospect that recent gains in disease control might be offset by increased death rates due to malnutrition and hunger. Papers presented on agricultural development and food supply showed that there was a serious imbalance between the rates of population growth and of food production. B. R. Sen, Director-General of FAO, pointed out that world food production on a per caput basis had failed to rise appreciably for almost seven years, and that in the Far East and Latin America it was still less than before the Second World War.

The participants agreed that while resources existed to feed the world's population within the foreseeable future, adequate use of these resources would require drastic changes in techniques, major capital investments and a far-reaching intensification and reorganization of agriculture. No consensus was reached, however, as to whether the world's natural resources could sustain unlimited numbers of inhabitants.

⁵ See Y.U.N., 1954, pp. 272-73.

The accelerated pace of urbanization, with its accompanying problems, such as housing shortages and slums, was another aspect of the population question to which much attention was devoted. Urban development, including the provision of housing meeting at least minimum standards, was considered one of the more pressing problems confronting countries still in relatively early stages of development. The need to make rural life more attractive and rewarding was emphasized, and some participants advocated national migration policies as an integral part of economic and social planning.

There was also some discussion of measures which could be taken to reduce unemployment and underemployment, both pressing problems in many developing nations. Among other things, an intensification of technical training was advocated to increase the supply of skilled manpower needed for industrial development.

Frequent references were made to the substantial gains over the past decade in the quantity and quality of available demographic data both in developed and developing countries. There were still large and important gaps to be filled, particularly with regard to the developing countries, but research tools had been sharpened considerably and many of the gaps could be filled with reasonably reliable estimates. The task was to apply these increasingly precise techniques to the growing body of data in order to ensure even more firm bases for the design, implementation and evaluation of developmental programmes. One of the more encouraging possibilities for future demographic research was said to be the steady increase in the number of persons competent to carry out this work.

TECHNICAL AID IN 1965

Facilities for training technically competent demographers in the developing countries continued to be provided at three regional centres for demographic training and research, in Chembur (Bombay) India; Cairo, the United Arab Republic; and Santiago, Chile. Approximately 40 United Nations fellowships were awarded for study at these centres. Two additional fellowships were awarded to trainees from Iran and Mauritius for study in the United States and the United Kingdom, respectively.

Expert services in demographic analysis were rendered to the Governments of Iran, Morocco, Paraguay, Trinidad and Tobago, and Uruguay. The United Nations programme of demographic advisory services for the countries of Asia and the Far East was expanded by an increase in the number of regional demographic advisers from one to two. These advisers, attached to the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) in Bangkok, Thailand, render advisory services in various population fields at the request of Governments of the region. In the Middle Eastern region, as a result of increasing recognition on the part of Governments of the importance of demographic trends, a post of regional demographic adviser attached to the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut, Lebanon, was established to promote census-taking, demographic analysis as applied to economic and social policy-making, and opportunities for demographic training.

A team of experts was sent to India, at the request of the Government, to assess the problems involved in accelerating the adoption of family planning by the people and to advise the Government on action that might be taken for this purpose. The demographic training and research centre at Santiago, Chile, was engaged in a series of comparative fertility surveys in Latin America.

United Nations publications during 1965 included a report on conditions and trends of fertility in the world. Fertility was found to be about twice as high, on the average, in the developing countries as in the more developed countries. In reviewing the major findings of this study, the Population Commission at its thirteenth session, in March-April 1965, stressed the need for further studies of differential fertility with regard to education, rural-urban residence and other cultural, behavioural, biomedical, social and economic characteristics.

POPULATION GROWTH AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL DECISION

The Economic and Social Council at its thirty-ninth (mid-1965) session considered the report of the thirteenth session of the Population Commission.

On the basis of the Commission's report, the Council, by its resolution 1084(XXXIX) adopted on 30 July 1965, noted that there was a need to expand the scope of technical services as well as assistance given upon the request of Governments on all aspects of population questions, including training, the collection of basic statistics, research, the gathering of information and experience, and action programmes.

The Council endorsed the recommendations of the Population Commission on a long-range work programme, including, among other things, activities aimed at increasing the supply of technically-trained demographers in the developing countries, extending and intensifying research and technical work and enlarging the programme of conferences and related activities in the population field. It invited the regional economic commissions and specialized agencies to consider modifying and expanding their activities in the population field in accordance with the work programme recommended by the Population Commission. It further requested the Secretary-General to consider giving a position to the work in population in the United Nations Secretariat that would correspond to its importance, and called the attention of the General Assembly to the need to provide the necessary resources for the recommended expanded programme of activities. By resolution 1084(XXXIX) the Council also requested the Secretary-General to provide advisory services and training on action programmes in the field of population at the request of Governments desiring assistance in that field. (For full text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At the General Assembly's twentieth session later in 1965, the Assembly's Second (Economic and Financial) Committee considered the question of population growth and economic development.

Before the Committee were: a report by the Secretary-General on the second World Population Conference; a note by the Secretary-General outlining developments since the adoption of the Assembly's resolution 1838(XVII) of 18

December 1962;⁶ a report by the Secretary-General on the inquiry he conducted among Governments, as requested in that resolution, "concerning the particular problems confronting them as a result of the reciprocal action of economic development and population change." This latter report noted that the 56 replies received were so diverse in nature as to limit their comparability. Developing countries generally expressed concern at the high rate of population growth, considering it an important handicap to development.

A draft resolution was submitted by Denmark, Ghana, India, Iraq, Kenya, Libya, Nepal, Norway, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sweden, Syria, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia, and subsequently co-sponsored by Turkey. The 15-power proposal, among other things, commended the holding of the second World Population Conference and requested the Secretary-General to provide, within the limits of available resources, for an expanded programme of technical assistance along the lines recommended by the Population Commission and endorsed by the Economic and Social Council.

Later, the text was revised to incorporate amendments by France referring to a decision of the 1965 World Health Assembly approving a programme on population growth, including advisory services, on the understanding that such services were related to technical advice and did not involve operational activities. (For further details about decision of World Health Assembly see below, the World Health Organization, p. 730.)

Amendments were also submitted by Ireland, all of which except one were later withdrawn "in a spirit of conciliation," and on the understanding that they were noted in the Committee's report. The one which remained was to have reworded the paragraph in the draft resolution providing for an expanded programme of technical assistance and was to have added the proviso that it was "understood that the Organization would not undertake any operational activities in the field of family planning."

Discussion in the Committee centred largely on the question of whether or not the United Nations should extend assistance to family plan-

⁶ See Y.U.N., 1962, pp. 300-1.

ning programmes, upon the request of Governments, and on the relationship between such programmes and economic development. Some representatives emphasized that family planning projects could not take the place of economic development and feared that providing technical aid for birth control measures might divert badly needed resources from development requirements. Others, including the sponsors of the draft resolution, stressed that this was not their intention and that the two spheres of work should be complementary. While respecting the views of delegations opposed to family planning on ethical grounds, they appealed to them not to deny technical aid in this respect

to those countries which wished to obtain it.

The representative of Brazil proposed that further consideration of the matter be adjourned until the next session of the Assembly. He observed that some Governments had not completed their study of the available documentation and that the Committee had had little time to deal adequately with the subject. The Second Committee adopted the Brazilian proposal on 15 December by a vote of 34 to 28, with 17 abstentions. At a plenary meeting on 20 December 1965, the General Assembly agreed without objection to the Second Committee's recommendation.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

WORLD POPULATION CONFERENCE 1965

E/4019. Report of 13th session of Population Commission, 23 March-5 April 1965, Chapter IV, Section A.

E/CONF.41/PC/3; E/CONF.41/PC/4. Preparatory Committee for 1965 World Population Conference. Reports of third and fourth sessions, Belgrade, Yugoslavia, 23-25 September 1964 and 27-28 August 1965.

POPULATION GROWTH AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—39TH SESSION
Social Committee, meetings 529, 530.
Plenary Meeting 1394.

E/3895/Rev.1 and Corr.1, and Add.1-3. Inquiry among Governments on problems resulting from interaction of economic development and population changes. Report of Secretary-General.

E/4019. Report of 13th session of Population Commission, 23 March—5 April 1965 (for list of documents before Commission, see Annex V).

E/4019, Chapter XII. Draft resolution submitted by Commission, as amended by 3 powers (E/AC.7/L.480), adopted by Social Committee on 28 July 1965, meeting 530, by 20 votes to 1, with 2 abstentions.

E/AC.7/L.480. India and Iraq: amendment, co-sponsored orally by Denmark, to Commission's draft resolution.

E/4109. Report of Social Committee.

RESOLUTION 1084(xxxix), as recommended by Social Committee, E/4109, adopted unanimously by Council on 30 July 1965, meeting 1394.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling General Assembly resolution 1838 (XVII) of 18 December 1962 on population growth and economic development and Council resolutions 933 C

(XXXV) of 5 April 1963 on intensification of demographic studies, research and training and 1048 (XXXVII) of 15 August 1964 on population growth and economic and social development,

"Bearing in mind the problems in the economic and social development of developing countries associated with the growth and structure of population and migration from the countryside to the cities,

"Recalling the concern with these problems expressed in the responses of many Governments of developing countries to the inquiry among Governments on problems resulting from the interaction of economic development and population changes carried out in accordance with the above-mentioned resolution of the General Assembly,

"Taking note of the views expressed by the Population Commission in the report of its thirteenth session on population growth and economic and social development and on possibilities of assisting Governments of developing countries in dealing with population problems, and in particular the Population Commission's recommendations on the long-range programme of work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in the population fields,

"Being aware that many countries lack technical personnel with specialized training in population questions and facilities for training national technicians,

"Considering that there is a need to intensify and extend the scope of the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies relating to population questions,

"1. Endorses the recommendations of the Population Commission in the report of its thirteenth session on the long-range programme of work in the fields of population, including its recommendations with regard to the increase and improvement of demographic statistics, the strengthening of regional demographic training and research centres, and other activities to increase the supply of technically trained personnel in the developing countries, expansion and intensification of research and technical work, widening of the scope

and increase of the amount of technical assistance in population fields available to Governments of developing countries upon their request, and conferences and related activities in the population fields;

"2. Draws the attention of the Statistical Commission, the Social Commission and the Commission on the Status of Women to the recommendations and suggestions of the Population Commission relating to activities in their fields of interest;

"3. Invites the regional economic commissions and the interested specialized agencies to give consideration to possibilities of modifying and expanding their programmes of activities in the population fields along the lines indicated by the recommendations of the Population Commission;

"4. Calls to the attention of the General Assembly the need to provide the necessary resources, within the framework of the decisions taken to balance the budget of the United Nations, for the United Nations to carry out the intensified and expanded programme of activities in the fields of population recommended by the Population Commission;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General:

"(a) To consider giving a position for the work in population in the United Nations Secretariat that would correspond to its importance;

"(b) To provide, in accordance with Council resolution 222 (IX) of 14 and 15 August 1949 and General Assembly resolution 418(V) of 1 December 1950, advisory services and training on action programmes in the field of population at the request of Governments desiring assistance in this field;

"(c) To consult the interested specialized agencies on the division of responsibilities and co-ordination of activities in the long-range programme of work in the population fields recommended by the Population Commission;

"(d) To present to the Population Commission at its fourteenth session proposals with regard to the

priorities of work over future periods of two years and of five years, within the framework of the long-range programme of work in the population fields."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—20TH SESSION

Second Committee, meetings 1010, 1014, 1016, 1017. Plenary Meeting 1404.

A/5803. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly (19th session), Chapter VIII, Section III.

A/6003. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly (20th session), Chapter XII, Section II.

A/6101. World Population Conference, 1965. Report of Secretary-General.

A/6104 and Corr.1. Population growth and economic development. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.2/L.835 and Corr.1 and Add.1; A/C.2/L.835/Rev.1. Denmark, Ghana, India, Iraq, Kenya, Libya, Nepal, Norway, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sweden, Syria, United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia: draft resolution and revision.

A/C.2/L.842 and Rev.1. Ireland: amendments and revised amendments to 14-power draft resolution A/C.2/L.835 and A/G.2/L.835/Rev.1.

A/C.2/L.843. France: amendments to 14-power draft resolution A/C.2/L.835.

A/6143. Report of Third Committee on Reports of Economic and Social Council, para. 67.

A/6197. Report of Second Committee.

OTHER DOCUMENTS

Demographic Yearbook, 1965. U.N.P. Sales No.: 66.XIII.1.

Population Bulletin of United Nations, No. 7-1963, with special reference to conditions and trends of fertility in world (ST/SOA/SER.N/7). U.N.P. Sales No.:64.XIII.2.

HOUSING, BUILDING AND PLANNING

TECHNICAL AID IN 1965

The services of 108 experts were provided through the United Nations during 1965 to advise the following countries and territories on various aspects of housing, building and planning: Afghanistan, Barbados, Cambodia, Cameroon, Ceylon, Chile, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dahomey, Ghana, Grand Cayman, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Montserrat, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Rwanda, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Somalia, Syria, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, the United Arab Re-

public, the United Republic of Tanzania, Western Samoa and Zambia.

Three regional advisers were assigned to the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), three to the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA), one to the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) and one to the United National Social Affairs Office in Beirut, Lebanon, for the Middle East countries.

Three inter-regional advisers were attached to the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning at United Nations Headquarters.

Forty fellowships were awarded in 1965 to nationals of the following 18 countries and territories: Ceylon, Chile, China, Iraq, Kenya,

the Republic of Korea, Lebanon, Mexico, the Philippines, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, the United Arab Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States-administered Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Yap) and Yugoslavia. Eighteen fellowships were awarded to nationals of Afghanistan and Yugoslavia in connexion with United Nations Special Fund projects in these two countries.

Thirty-three fellowships were awarded for participation in: (a) the African sub-regional training course in aided self-help housing, held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 11 January to 9 April 1965; and (b) a study tour workshop on the organization and functions of national housing agencies for participants from Asia and the Far East. Participants in the study tour went to Denmark, Norway and Sweden from 26 September to 17 October 1965.

Five United Nations Special Fund projects were being carried out in 1965 through the United Nations Centre for Housing, Building and Planning. One of these projects—the Building Materials Development Laboratory in Indonesia—was terminated when Indonesia withdrew from membership in the United Nations. Work on the United Nations Special Fund project on the reconstruction of the earthquake-shattered city of Skopje, Yugoslavia, was substantially completed by the end of 1965. Additional expert assistance was provided to the National Institute of Physical Planning and Construction Research in Ireland. Two new United Nations Special Fund projects were approved in 1965: one, for East Pakistan, was to assist the Government in the location and planning of cities; the other, in Afghanistan, was to aid in establishing a central authority for housing, building and planning.

DECISIONS OF THE SOCIAL COMMISSION

At its sixteenth session held at United Nations Headquarters from 3 to 19 May 1965, the Social Commission considered the question of housing, building and planning and, in particular, reviewed the report of the second (1964) session of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning.

The Commission expressed satisfaction with

the over-all approach taken by the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning in seeking concrete solutions to housing, building and urban development problems.

While endorsing the order of priorities established by the Committee, the Social Commission felt that due emphasis had not been given to the role that the United Nations could play in the financing of housing, building and planning programmes.

The Commission noted with satisfaction the emphasis given a programme of pilot projects relating to low-cost housing, urban development and the use of local materials. It also took note that the Committee had, in a study which it had undertaken on rehabilitation and reconstruction of housing and community facilities following natural disasters, stressed the importance of preventive measures.

The Commission emphasized the need for increased efforts, both on the national and on the international level, to provide housing for low-income families, and it drew attention to various other social aspects of the housing problem.

DECISIONS BY THE COMMITTEE ON HOUSING, BUILDING AND PLANNING

Among the matters discussed by the Economic and Social Council's Committee on Housing, Building and Planning—at its third session which was held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 7 to 20 September 1965—were the following: current trends in housing, building and planning on the basis of contributions from the regional economic commissions and other sources; priorities in housing, building and planning activities during the United Nations Development Decade; financing for housing and community facilities; research, training and information in housing, building and planning, social aspects of housing and urban development; industrialization of building; planning and development of the physical environment; rehabilitation and reconstruction after natural disasters; technical co-operation in housing, building and planning; proposals for a work-programme in the five-year period 1966-1970.

The Committee adopted four resolutions,

three of them for endorsement by the Economic and Social Council.

By these resolutions, the Committee, among other things: (1) approved in principle the creation of a United Nations International Institute of Documentation on Housing, Building and Planning; (2) called for strengthening of training programmes, particularly to meet the needs of the developing countries; (3) approved a study on the experience of countries which had made substantial progress in solving the social problems of housing and urban development; and (4) called for strengthening of the United Nations Centre for Housing.

PROPOSAL FOR INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DOCUMENTATION ON HOUSING, BUILDING AND PLANNING

The resolution on the establishment of a United Nations International Institute of Documentation on Housing, Building and Planning (which was put forward for adoption by the Economic and Social Council) recommended that the function of the institute should be: (a) to assemble, collate, evaluate and disseminate information on practical measures and on research in this and related fields by national, regional and international institutes as well as by professional international bodies such as the International Council for Building Research, Studies and Documentation; and (b) to identify gaps in fundamental and applied research essential for effective environmental development as part of national development and pursue the necessary documentary research for this. By this resolution, proposed for its adoption, the Economic and Social Council would, in addition, welcome the Italian Government's offer to provide host facilities for the proposed institute. It would also ask the Secretary-General to continue the consultations and negotiations with the Italian Government on the arrangements needed for the establishment of the Institute and undertake consultations on possible contributions in cash and in kind to meet the costs of setting up the institute, in addition to funds obtainable from the regular United Nations budget.

(For details about the Council's decision on the proposal for setting up the international institute, see p. 395 below.)

TRAINING OF SKILLED PERSONNEL IN HOUSING, BUILDING AND PLANNING

By the resolution on the training of skilled personnel (which was recommended for its adoption) the Economic and Social Council, among other things, would: ask that the matter be placed on the agenda of the next session of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning; and invite the Secretary-General to take various steps to establish and strengthen programmes to train adequate numbers of skilled housing, building and planning personnel, particularly to meet the needs of developing countries.

SOCIAL ASPECTS OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

By the resolution on social aspects of housing and urban development (which was recommended for its adoption), the Economic and Social Council, among other things, would: (1) ask the Secretary-General to make a study on the experience of countries which had made progress in solving the social problems of housing and urban development and to intensify the international exchange of experience in this matter; and (2) recommend that Governments take steps to deal with the most important social aspects of housing and urban development.

CENTRE FOR HOUSING, BUILDING AND PLANNING

By its resolution on the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning, the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning urged the Secretary-General to take steps to assure that the Centre would have the functional status and operational responsibility enabling it to carry out its duties most efficiently and urged him also to allocate the full complement of staff recommended in his 1966 budget statement, assigning additional resources in 1967 and subsequent years.

OTHER COMMITTEE DECISIONS

By other decisions, the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning recommended a rapid expansion of technical aid in the field of housing, building and planning, urged establishment of an interdisciplinary expert group to advise the Secretary-General on the question of financing

for housing, and called for preparatory work on a proposed international conference on industrialization of building.

DECISIONS BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The proposal by the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning concerning the establishment of an international institute for documentation on housing, building and planning was considered by the Economic and Social Council in December 1965. On 20 December, the Council decided to take no action on the text put forward by the Committee. It did, however, request the Secretary-General to proceed with the consultations envisaged in the Committee's proposal and to report to the Council in the early part of 1966.

DECISIONS BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

On 7 December 1965, the General Assembly adopted a resolution (2036(XX)) on housing, building and planning in the United Nations Development Decade whereby it noted that inadequate housing was an urgent problem which could be successfully solved only by mobilizing the efforts and resources of all nations. The Assembly accordingly recommended that United Nations Member States should: (a) assume a major role in solving the housing problem and to this end should make provision in their development planning for the necessary activities and resources; (b) establish housing and town and country planning bodies for this purpose, empowered with the necessary authority; (c) take measures to develop a buildings industry appropriate to the relevant cultural, social and economic requirements and to train a sufficient number of the personnel required; and to bring about conditions in the sphere of land ownership and land use by basic reforms as to ensure speedy and rational solutions of housing and industrial construction problems,

harmonious town and rural development, the elimination of speculation in land plots and a more equitable use of housing resources.

The Assembly also recommended that international aid to developing countries in this field, whether multilateral or bilateral, be directed towards the financing of housing, the establishment of a national or, if necessary, State building materials and components industry and of national, or if necessary, State building design, construction and financing organizations, the training of specialized personnel, the establishment of national bodies for housing construction and town building, and the planning and execution of emergency programmes in urban and rural areas and pilot projects contributing to the earliest possible solution of the housing problem.

The Assembly also called for biennial progress reports from the Secretary-General and invited the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning to work out measures to give effect to the resolution and to solve the housing problem. (For full text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The Assembly vote for the resolution was unanimous. It took this decision on the recommendation of its Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee which approved it, also unanimously, on 8 November 1965, on the basis of a text originally submitted by the Economic and Social Council in 1964, as amended in the Third Committee by Ceylon and Liberia. It was on 11 August 1964, it will be recalled, that the Council adopted the text which it submitted for final approval by the Assembly at its nineteenth (1964) session.⁷ Owing, however, to the special circumstances prevailing at the nineteenth session, the Assembly was unable to consider the matter. It was therefore taken up by the Assembly in 1965, at its twentieth session.

⁷ See Y.U.N., 1964, pp. 317-18, 319-20.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

- E/4061. Report of Social Commission, 16th session, Chapter V.
E/4124 and Corr. Report of 3rd session of Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, 7-20 September 1965 (for list of documents before Committee, see Annex II).

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—39TH SESSION (RESUMED)
Plenary Meeting 1400.

- E/4124. Report of 3rd session of Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, Chapter IV, and

Chapter XII, draft resolution I.
E/4126 and Add.1. Note by Secretary-General.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—20TH SESSION
Third Committee, meetings 1331-1334.
Plenary Meeting 1390.

A/5803. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly (19th session), Chapter VIII, Section I.

A/6003. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly (20th session), Chapter XII, Section III.

A/6073. Housing, building and planning. Report of Secretary-General.

A/6073, Annex. Draft resolution for Assembly action, as submitted by Economic and Social Council (Resolution 1024 A (XXXVII) of 11 August 1964), and as amended by Ceylon (A/C.3/L.1276) and Liberia (A/C.3/L.1277), adopted unanimously by Third Committee on 8 November 1965, meeting 1334.

A/C.3/L.1276. Ceylon: amendment to Council resolution (A/6073, Annex).

A/C.3/L.1277. Liberia: amendment to Council resolution (A/6073, Annex).

A/6126. Report of Third Committee.

RESOLUTION 2036(xx), as proposed by Third Committee, A/6126, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 7 December 1965, meeting 1390.

"The General Assembly,

"Noting that in countries throughout the world inadequate housing is one of the most urgent problems necessitating immediate solution,

"Recognizing that the housing problem can be successfully solved only by mobilizing the efforts and resources of the nations,

"Recognizing further that social reforms aimed at accelerating social and economic development have an important part to play in the successful solution of the housing problem,

"1. Recommends that Member States should:

"(a) Assume a major role in the solution of the housing problem in every country and, to this end, make provision in their national development planning for the necessary activities and resources;

"(b) Establish for this purpose central and other organizations or bodies in charge of housing and town and country planning and empowered with the necessary authority;

"(c) Take all necessary measures to develop a building material industry utilizing local raw materials to the maximum, and to promote or establish, as appropriate, building design and construction organizations

will improve efficiency, lower costs and establish designs and standards that are appropriate to the relevant cultural, social and economic requirements;

"(d) Prepare and implement programmes for training architects, construction engineers and workers in sufficient numbers to carry out national development programmes;

"(e) Bring about conditions in the spheres of land ownership and land use by basic reforms, if such conditions have not already been achieved, that will ensure a speedy and rational solution of housing and industrial construction problems, harmonious town and rural development, the elimination of speculation in plots of land and a more equitable use of housing resources in the interests of the whole nation;

"2. Recommends that international assistance to developing countries in the field of housing, building and planning, whether multilateral or bilateral, should be directed toward the financing of housing, the establishment of a national or, if necessary, State building materials and components industry and of national or, if necessary, State building design, construction and financing organizations, the training of national cadres of architects and construction engineers and workers, the establishment of national bodies in charge of housing construction and town building, and the planning and execution of emergency programmes in urban and rural areas and pilot projects contributing to the earliest possible solution of the housing problem;

"3. Suggests that the Secretary-General, in close co-operation with the executive secretaries of the regional economic commissions, prepare biennial progress reports on the application of the present resolution;

"4. Invites the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning to work out, on the basis of those reports, additional practical and effective measures for the implementation of the above recommendations and the solution of the housing problem."

OTHER DOCUMENTS

World Housing Conditions and Estimated Housing Requirements (ST/SOA/58). U.N.P. Sales No.: 65.IV.8.

Report of Working Group on Modular Co-ordination in Housing, San Salvador, El Salvador, 14-23 August 1962 (ST/TAO/SER.C/59/Rev.1) (Issued September 1965).

Report of United Nations Symposium on Planning and Development of New Towns, Moscow, USSR, 24 August-7 September 1964 (ST/TAOJSER.C/79). U.N.P. Sales No.:66.IV.3.

E/4009 and Add.1, 2. Election of 7 members of Committee on Housing, Building and Planning. Note by Secretary-General.

SOCIAL SERVICES

TECHNICAL AID AND STUDIES IN 1965

During 1965, the services of 35 social welfare experts were made available under United Na-

tions assistance programmes to 33 countries. In addition, 44 fellowships were awarded to the nationals of 22 United Nations Member States.

PLANNING, ORGANIZATION AND
ADMINISTRATION OF SOCIAL SERVICES

The services of 11 advisers on the planning, organization and administration of social welfare services were made available in 1965 to the following countries: the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Honduras, Iran, the Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Togo, Turkey and the United Republic of Tanzania.

FAMILY AND CHILD WELFARE

Ten advisers on family and child welfare were assigned in 1965 to the following countries: Colombia, Iraq, Libya, Pakistan, the Philippines, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Arab Republic and the Republic of Viet-Nam.

A conference on children and youth in national development was held in Santiago, Chile, from 28 November to 11 December 1965. It was sponsored jointly by the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America, the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning, and the United Nations Children's Fund, in co-operation with the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and the World Health Organization.

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) continued to give assistance to Governments in the field of family, child and youth welfare services with the technical support of the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs. Out of 65 country programmes being assisted by UNICEF in 49 countries, 17 new projects were started during the year 1965.

TRAINING OF SOCIAL WELFARE PERSONNEL

The services of 14 advisers on training for social work were provided to the following countries: Bolivia, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Iran, the Ivory Coast, Jordan, Lebanon, Pakistan, Thailand and Turkey.

A seminar for social work educators in Africa was held in Alexandria, United Arab Republic, from 14 August to 2 September 1965 under United Nations auspices.

REHABILITATION OF THE DISABLED

Thirty-four specialists in the rehabilitation of the disabled, from 24 developing countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Middle East, took part in a United Nations study tour on rehabilitation facilities in Poland and the USSR during September 1965. They were senior personnel from rehabilitation services in developing countries.

Twenty-two fellowships were awarded during 1965 to nationals from Argentina, Czechoslovakia, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Greece, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Thailand, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia.

Twelve experts in different aspects of rehabilitation were sent during 1965 to the following 11 countries: the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, India, Iran, Jamaica, Laos, Libya, Malawi, Spain, Thailand and the Republic of Viet-Nam.

DECISIONS BY SOCIAL
COMMISSION AND ECONOMIC
AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

PROPOSED CONFERENCE OF
SOCIAL WELFARE MINISTERS

Acting on the recommendation of its Social Commission and on the basis of a report by the Secretary-General to the Commission and comments thereon by an ad hoc Working Group on Social Welfare set up in August 1963,⁸ the Economic and Social Council decided on 30 July 1965, to ask the Secretary-General to consult Members of the United Nations or of the specialized agencies about the appropriateness of convening a conference of social welfare ministers and their senior advisers—which might be held in 1968 or later—on social welfare programmes in national development, in order to examine national and regional variations in the approach to social welfare and to identify common elements in social welfare functions and services, to clarify the role of social welfare in economic and social development and to focus attention on ways of maximizing the contribution of social welfare programmes to human development and to raising levels of

⁸ See Y.U.N., 1963, pp. 309-10, 723.

living. The Secretary-General was asked to report to the Social Commission and the Council in 1966 on the results of the consultations and the steps contemplated thereupon.

The Council's decision to this effect was embodied in resolution 1086 F (XXXIX), which was approved by 14 votes to 0, with 4 abstentions. (For full text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

REAPPRAISAL OF UNITED NATIONS SOCIAL SERVICES PROGRAMME

Acting on the basis of a recommendation by its Social Commission and on reports by the Secretary-General and by the ad hoc Working Group on Social Welfare set up in 1963, the Economic and Social Council adopted a resolution (1086 I (XXXIX)) on 30 July 1965, whereby it: (1) endorsed the view that social welfare had an essential role in the development efforts of nations and that the United Nations social welfare programme should be strengthened to make its maximum contribution to national development; (2) approved the programme proposals described in the Secretary-General's report (containing a reappraisal of the United Nations social service programme); (3) stressed the need for study and analysis of national experience in social welfare planning and administration as the basis for developing guidelines useful to Governments; (4) recommended that emphasis be placed on an organizational level for social welfare in the United Nations that would facilitate carrying out functions of leadership, programme development, research and technical assistance in social welfare; and (5) urged that consideration be given as soon as possible by the appropriate authorities to increasing the staff and other resources of the United Nations so as to expand United Nations social welfare programmes and services. (For full text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

The Council adopted the resolution to this effect by 11 votes to 0, with 7 abstentions.

FAMILY, CHILD AND YOUTH WELFARE SERVICES

By another resolution (1086 G (XXXIX)) adopted on 30 July 1965 on the recommendation of its Social Commission, the Economic

and Social Council, among other things, recommended that Governments devote more and more national resources and efforts to: (a) reducing and eliminating illiteracy among children and youth; (b) providing young people with equal material opportunities for obtaining education, which fully corresponded to their demonstrated abilities and reasonable aspirations; and (c) eliminating child neglect and homelessness among children. It asked the Secretary-General to undertake the preparation of monographs on the development and operation of welfare services for families, children and youth in selected countries at different stages of development, and studies on the following subjects: (i) the effects on family life of rapid population growth, urbanization and labour mobility and of related social welfare measures; (ii) the effective use of volunteers, especially in youth programmes; and (iii) the social welfare needs and problems of youth and related social welfare programmes. The Council further requested the Secretary-General to give high priority to co-operation with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the interested specialized agencies in the further expansion of assistance to family and child welfare programmes in developing countries, in line with the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade with respect to the younger generation.

Guidelines for Governments in establishing or extending social welfare services for families, children and youth were set forth in an annex to the resolution.

The vote in the Council for this resolution was 14 in favour, 0 against, with 4 abstentions. (For text of resolution and annex, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES **below**.)

YOUTH AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

On 30 July 1965, acting on the basis of a recommendation by its Social Commission, the Economic and Social Council unanimously adopted a resolution (1086 J (XXXIX)) recommending that Governments should, in formulating and giving effect to national development plans, take full account of the needs of young people and their role in national development and also the social protection of their vocation and equality of opportunity to develop and use their abilities. It was also recommended that

Governments give priority to the consideration of appropriate policies and measures for combating unemployment and underemployment among young people. In addition, the Council asked the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations Children's Fund and the specialized agencies, to give due attention to: (a) assisting Governments, at their request, on questions of planning for the younger generation in the context of over-all development programmes; (b) encouraging appropriate non-governmental organizations to use their experience and facilities to the fullest extent in the interest of youth; and (c) facilitating co-operation with bilateral and appropriate multilateral programmes interested in aiding developing countries in enabling youth to participate in the development process. (For full text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

IMPLEMENTATION OF DECLARATION OF THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

On 30 July 1965—acting on the basis of a USSR proposal adopted by its Social Committee on 17 July 1965—the Economic and Social Council approved a resolution (1086L (XXXIX)) calling upon the United Nations Member Governments, specialized agencies, the United Nations Children's Fund and non-governmental organizations to take the necessary steps to ensure the speediest possible implementation of the Declaration of the Rights of the Child and to give attention to the inclusion in social and development programmes of all necessary provision for the needs of children. The Social Commission was asked to consider at its 1966 session the question of the adequacy of the provision made for the needs of children in programmes of social development.

The vote for this text in the Social Committee was 18 votes to 0, with 5 abstentions. In the Council, the vote was 17 in favour to 0 against, with 5 abstentions. (For full text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

REHABILITATION OF THE DISABLED

On 30 July 1965, the Economic and Social Council, acting on a recommendation by its Social Commission, called upon United Nations Member States to accord rehabilitation services, especially the training of personnel, an appro-

priate place in their social programmes and drew attention to the usefulness, particularly in developing countries, of taking full account of possibilities for the establishment and extension of basic services for the disabled as part of their social programmes. The United Nations, the specialized agencies and interested non-governmental organizations were asked to expand their activities for rehabilitation of the disabled, within available resources, so as to contribute to economic and social progress through improved services to the disabled.

The decision to this effect was embodied in resolution 1086 K (XXXIX), which the Council adopted unanimously. (For full text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

TRAINING OF SOCIAL WELFARE PERSONNEL

Another resolution adopted by the Economic and Social Council on 30 July 1965—by 14 votes to 0, with 4 abstentions—dealt with the training of social welfare personnel. This followed consideration of a report by the Secretary-General on the subject and comments thereon by the Social Commission and its ad hoc Working Group on Social Welfare.

By the resolution which it approved (1086H (XXXIX)), the Council, recognizing the rapidly expanding need for trained social welfare personnel, endorsed the guidelines given in the Secretary-General's report for the further development, over the next five years, of the training component of the United Nations social welfare programme. The Council requested the Secretary-General to make the report on training of social welfare personnel available to United Nations Member States, drawing their attention particularly to the suggestions in the report for national action in the progressive development of social welfare training programmes. The report was to be made available as well to the specialized agencies concerned and interested non-governmental organizations. The Secretary-General was also asked (a) to include among the projects and activities to be given priority during the United Nations Development Decade those designed for further development of the training component of the United Nations social welfare programme; (b) to give priority to assistance to developing countries in the establishment and

expansion of social welfare training programmes realistically adapted to local circumstances and social welfare manpower requirements, and particularly to assistance for social welfare training programmes for teachers and trainers, personnel for key positions in planning, policy develop-

ment and administration, and for auxiliary social welfare workers; and (c) to undertake a systematic study of new approaches and experiments in social welfare training. (For full text of resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—39TH SESSION
Social Committee, meetings 525-529.
Plenary Meeting 1395.

E/4061. Report of 16th session of Social Commission, 3-19 May 1965 (for list of documents before Commission, see Annex IV).

PROPOSED CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS RESPONSIBLE FOR SOCIAL WELFARE

E/4061, Chapter IX. Draft resolution VII, as proposed by Social Commission and as amended by Chile (E/AC.7/L.474), adopted by Social Committee on 26 July 1965, meeting 527, by 19 votes to 0, with 4 abstentions.

E/AC.7/L.474. Chile: amendment to Commission's draft resolution VII.

E/4108. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution F.

RESOLUTION 1086 F (xxxix), as submitted by Social Committee, E/4108, adopted by Council on 30 July 1965, meeting 1395, by 14 votes to 0, with 4 abstentions.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on reappraisal of the United Nations social service programme and the addendum to this report and the comments of the Social Commission and the ad hoc Working Group on Social Welfare thereon,

"Recognizing that achievement of the goals of the United Nations Development Decade requires increased emphasis on the planning and development of social welfare programmes,

"Recognizing further the importance of the exchange of views and wide consensus among senior social welfare officials of Member States as a basis for the formulation of a more dynamic United Nations policy in social welfare, including comprehensive guidelines for Governments in the development or extension of social welfare services in relation to major stages of economic and social development,

"1. Endorses the merit of convening a conference of Ministers and their senior advisers responsible for social welfare which might be held in 1968 or later on social welfare programmes in national development, in order to examine national and regional variations in the approach to social welfare and identify common elements in social welfare functions and services, to clarify the role of social welfare in economic and social development, and to focus attention on ways

of maximizing the contribution of social welfare programmes to human development and to raising the levels of living;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to consult Governments of States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies regarding the appropriateness of such a conference;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to consult these States and the specialized agencies concerned regarding the subjects to be placed on the agenda of such a conference;

"4. Further requests the Secretary-General to report to the Social Commission at its seventeenth session and to the Council at its forty-first session on the results of these consultations and steps contemplated thereon."

REAPPRAISAL OF UNITED NATIONS SOCIAL SERVICE PROGRAMME

E/4061, Chapter IX. Draft resolution X, proposed by Social Commission, adopted by Social Committee on 27 July 1965, meeting 528, by 14 votes to 4, with 4 abstentions.

E/4108. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution I.

RESOLUTION 1086 I (xxxix), as proposed by Social Committee, E/4108, adopted by Council on 30 July 1965, meeting 1395, by 11 votes to 0, with 7 abstentions.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the reappraisal of the United Nations social service programme, the report on the United Nations social service research and publication programme, and the comments of the Social Commission and its ad hoc Group on Social Welfare thereon,

"Recalling its own resolution 975 G (XXXVI) of 1 August 1963 authorizing the convening of an ad hoc Group on Social Welfare to report to the Social Commission its findings as to ways in which the United Nations social service programme would be organized and strengthened to make a maximum contribution to mobilization of human resources during the United Nations Development Decade,

"1. Commends the reappraisal report of the Secretary-General which clearly portrays major trends and issues in the United Nations social welfare programme;

"2. Endorses the view that social welfare has an essential role in the development efforts of nations,

and that the United Nations social welfare programme should be strengthened to make its maximum contribution to national development;

"3. Approves the programme proposals described in paragraph 32 of the reappraisal report which emphasize broad social welfare programmes of a developmental type and provide the basic components for a United Nations policy for social welfare;

"4. Emphasizes the need, as presented in the reappraisal report and supported by the ad hoc Working Group, for the study and analysis of national experience in social welfare planning and administration as the basis for the development of guidelines useful to Governments;

"5. Recommends that emphasis be placed on an organizational level for social welfare in the United Nations which will facilitate carrying out functions of leadership, programme development, research, and technical assistance in social welfare;

"6. Urges that consideration be given by the appropriate authorities of the United Nations, as soon as possible, to the question of the need for substantial increases in the social welfare staff, both at Headquarters and in the regional economic commissions, and in resources for advisory social welfare services in order to provide adequately for the expanding United Nations social welfare programmes, to meet the requests of Member States for such services, to ensure the essential supporting technical services for co-operation with the United Nations Children's Fund, and to co-operate, as appropriate, with multilateral and regional organizations."

FAMILY, CHILD AND YOUTH WELFARE SERVICES

E/4061, Chapter IX. Draft resolution VIII, proposed by Social Commission, adopted by Social Committee on 27 July 1965, meeting 528, by 18 votes to 0, with 5 abstentions.

E/4108. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution G.

RESOLUTION 1086 G (xxxx), as proposed by Social Committee, E/4108, adopted by Council on 30 July 1965, meeting 1395, by 14 votes to 0, with 4 abstentions.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on family, child and youth welfare services, and the comments of the Social Commission and of its ad hoc Working Group on Social Welfare thereon,

"Recalling the request contained in Council resolution 903 D (XXXIV) of 2 August 1962 for the preparation of a report containing suggestions for the use of Governments interested in the establishment and extension of family, child and youth welfare services, training of personnel, and methods of financing these services,

"Recognizing that social welfare services for families, children and youth constitute a vital component of broader measures for raising levels of living and the development of human resources and that United Nations activities in this field should be further de-

veloped within the context of the over-all United Nations programme for improving economic and social conditions all over the world,

"Recognizing that raising the standard of living of families, children and youth cannot be achieved without producing a sufficient quantity of material wealth as well as its fair distribution,

"Recognizing also that the plans for the expansion of social services for families, children and youth should be made as a part of planning for over-all economic and social development and that the planning organs and other competent authorities should be responsible for continuously evaluating the fulfilment of such plans,

"Noting that the carrying out of radical democratic reforms aimed at solving such problems as the abolition of illiteracy, unemployment, the creation of national cadres, the achievement of full sovereignty over national resources, is the chief condition for an effective implementation of family, child and youth social welfare programmes,

"1. Recommends that the report on family, child and youth welfare services including the guidelines which are set forth in the note by the Secretary-General and annexed to this resolution, be given the widest possible circulation as a valuable aid to Governments, specialized agencies, and non-governmental organizations;

"2. Recommends Governments to devote more and more national resources and efforts to:

"(a) Reducing and eliminating illiteracy among children and youth;

"(b) Providing young people with equal material opportunities for obtaining education which fully corresponds to their demonstrated abilities and reasonable aspirations;

"(c) Eliminating child neglect and homelessness among children as rapidly as possible;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General:

"(a) To undertake the preparation of monographs on the development and operation of welfare services for families, children and youth in selected countries at different stages of development, in order to provide more specific information as a basis for national social welfare planning, including appropriate priorities and allocation of resources;

"(6) To undertake studies of:

"(i) The effects on family life of rapid population growth, urbanization and labour mobility and of the social welfare measures required to assist families in these circumstances;

"(ii) The effective use of volunteers, especially in social welfare programmes concerned with youth development;

"(iii) The social welfare needs and problems of youth, and suitable welfare programmes to meet these needs;

"4. Further requests the Secretary-General to give high priority to co-operation with the United Nations Children's Fund and the interested specialized agencies in the further expansion of assistance to family and child welfare programmes in developing countries in line with the objectives of the United Nations Devel-

opment Decade with respect to the younger generation, and, to this end, to provide as far as possible the essential supporting technical services including increased staff resources and technical assistance as requested by Governments for project planning, implementation and evaluation."

ANNEX

Guidelines for Governments in the Establishment or Extension of Social Welfare Services for Families, Children and Youth

"1. National development inevitably means change. From the standpoint of families, children and youth, two major kinds of change are involved. Firstly, the effect of national development is to change the economic, social and physical environment, possibly to open up new horizons and opportunities, certainly to pose new challenges for the family if not to impose additional burdens on it. Secondly, development almost invariably involves adjustments within the family itself, in the roles and responsibilities of family members and in relationships among the generations.

"2. There is, at the same time, growing recognition that the rate and direction of development is determined, in part, by the motivations and capacities of people and by the quality of the nation's human resources. The family plays a significant role in this regard not only by its resourcefulness in helping to meet the needs of the individual for food, shelter and clothing, for affection and for a sense of belonging, but also by providing a setting in which the younger generation may absorb and adapt to changing circumstances the traditions and values of the particular society.

"3. In order to raise family levels of living and improve conditions of family life, as well as to enable the family to surmount the personal stresses and strains accompanying change and to contribute within its capacity to national as well as individual development, the following basic considerations and requirements should be recognized and taken into account in national planning:

"(a) Raising family levels of living is dependent, in the first instance, on the production of material goods. The economic and social well-being of the family also requires a rational and equitable distribution of the nation's available resources.

"(6) Improvements in material levels of living and the quality of family life require a broad range of social programmes and services. Progress in the social field depends not only on the availability of appropriate social welfare services, but on educational programmes designed to eliminate illiteracy and raise the general standards of education, and basic health measures to reduce the incidence of illness and disability and to improve the general health level of individuals and families. Adequate housing and programmes to organize employment and eliminate unemployment are also essential.

"(c) In order to ensure the well-being of the family, the planning of social programmes, including social welfare services, should therefore be integrated, and social planning should also be integrated with economic planning.

"(d) In the planning of social welfare services for families, children and youth, the assumption should be avoided that there is in any given circumstance an ideal family pattern. The needs and problems of families, children and youth with which social welfare services as well as other social programmes are concerned, do not conform to any fixed or immutable pattern. Just as family patterns and family needs evolve partly in response to the challenges of a dynamic society, so must social welfare services be conceived in a dynamic rather than a static way. In the development of welfare programmes and institutional arrangements, account should be taken of the diversity in the problems accompanying development within each country and even within a particular locality, in order that social welfare programmes might remain continuously responsive to the changing economic and social situation.

"(e) Although the production of adequate material resources and an equitable distribution of these resources are essential to improvement in family levels of living, the welfare needs of families, children and youth do not necessarily disappear as economic affluence is approached or achieved, nor are all social problems likely to be resolved as economic development goes forward. Indeed, rapid economic development may well produce, in the short run, particularly acute social stresses for the family or particularly insistent social problems requiring special responses in the form of social welfare programmes that may prove to be inapplicable, or not as applicable, in subsequent stages of development. Experience indicates, in short, that social welfare needs and problems are present at all stages of economic growth; and that social welfare services have a potentially positive role to play at each stage.

"4. In different countries and cultures, the required social welfare services are provided differently, depending on such indigenous factors as social values and objectives, the role and structure of government and/or non-governmental organizations, and the availability of material resources and trained manpower. In spite of these differences, the origin, the function and the content of social welfare services are frequently somewhat similar. Social welfare services come into being to meet certain human needs that can no longer be satisfied exclusively on a kinship basis within the extended family or clan, on the informal level of mutual aid among friends and neighbours, or on a religious or ethical basis of voluntary sharing and alms-giving. Social welfare services function, broadly speaking, to support and strengthen the family or, in the event of special circumstances such as death of the bread winner or a natural disaster, to provide appropriate assistance for family members or to arrange a substitute for family life for surviving children. The scope of social welfare embraces such varied programmes and services as: information and guidance to parents in the care and rearing of children and in improving the atmosphere and conditions in the home and its environment; counselling to families and youth concerning problems of personal and social relationships; advice and assistance to parents and young

people in obtaining material aid or in locating and using community services; preventive and/or remedial programmes for groups needing special care, such as homeless and neglected children, the delinquent and the handicapped, migrants, refugees, the elderly, etc., community programmes of an educational, cultural and/or recreational nature for young people and for families; and, in general, social action to assess and interpret the welfare needs of families, children and youth, and to marshal the resources necessary for their satisfaction.

"5. If a nation's social welfare services are to achieve the objectives set for them, if overlapping and duplication are to be avoided and a balanced network of services is to be developed, and if this network is to remain responsive to changing human needs and social conditions, government must take ultimate responsibility for the establishment and evolution of an over-all policy in the social welfare field. In a broad sense, what is required is articulation of the nation's social goals and identification of the social programmes and priorities required for their attainment. Specifically, co-ordination in planning, policy and programmes will be necessary at a number of interlocking levels.

"(a) The establishment or improvement of welfare services must be related, in the first place, to the major objectives of and programmes for national development. The latter may be relevant to the development of welfare programmes in at least three respects. First, the nature and direction of national development helps to determine the economic and social conditions and to pose the human problems with which particular welfare services will be concerned. Second, the rate of progress in economic and social development helps to determine the extent both of the demand and of the resources available for social welfare programmes. Third, other economic or social measures may be designed, on occasion, to supplement, or to serve as a substitute for, one or more welfare services.

"(b) The development of welfare services must be related, in the second place, to programmes and services in closely related fields such as health, housing and education. Services in allied fields may, at times, provide at least a partial substitute for, or may require supplementation by, social welfare programmes. Welfare services are frequently associated at the operating level with programmes or facilities in other social fields. There is often, in any case, sufficient similarity, if not overlapping, in the objectives and methods of certain social services to require, at the operating level, a substantial measure of programme co-ordination and/or staff co-operation.

"(c) Welfare services are affected by, and must be planned in relation to, the nation's structure of social law and custom dealing with protection of the individual and with personal relationships within the family. Welfare services for families, children and youth and the nation's legal framework are clearly interdependent with respect to such matters as marriage and divorce, the obligations of family members toward one another, inheritance of property, employment of minors, the nature and extent of the State's responsibility for the care of young children and the

regulation of juveniles, and the status and protection of adults who are not competent to manage their own affairs.

"(d) The development of social welfare services for families, children and youth must take account, finally, of certain intrinsic requirements within the social welfare field itself. Reference has already been made to the need to establish a national social welfare policy. If this policy is to be realistic, it should include practical arrangements for welfare planning and determination of priorities, for the education and training of required personnel, for the organization of specific services and their effective co-ordination, for the financing of the total social welfare endeavour, and for the fact-finding and research necessary to effective planning, administration and continuing evaluation of individual programmes.

"6. In social welfare as in other fields, planning clearly takes place at more than one level. Planning is an essential element in the organization and evolution of a single welfare agency or service in a particular neighbourhood or community. Within the boundaries of a municipality or a group of adjacent municipalities, the local network of social welfare services may be planned by local government and/or by a local welfare council or council of social agencies. Intermediate levels of government frequently have responsibility for the planning of all welfare programmes within their particular jurisdiction. There is, finally, the planning which is required at the national level.

"7. In the organization and administration of welfare services, national, intermediate and local, there is often considerable variation within a nation—as well as among nations,—in programme auspices and standards, methods of financing, recruitment and training of personnel and even in timing and priorities. Some diversity in these areas frequently produces, if it is not a prerequisite to, progress in the social welfare field. If such diversity is to be harmonized with national objectives and needs, however, government must take responsibility for the over-all development of social welfare programmes, for ensuring adequate financial resources for such programmes, and for the establishment of appropriate planning machinery. Experience indicates that a separate social welfare department, bureau or agency is likely to be needed at each level of government to carry out the specialized tasks involved.

"8. One of the major responsibilities of such a department of social welfare at the national level will be to formulate and keep under continuous review a schedule of national priorities for the establishment or extension of welfare programmes and services. National priorities in the development of welfare services for families, children and youth are inevitably influenced by such factors as the prevailing economic and social philosophy; demographic factors including the growth and age composition of the population, the proportions in rural areas and urban settlements, and the rate and directions of population movement; the nature and extent of specific social problems and human needs; the degree of public support for particular service and the stage of development in other na-

tional programmes. Within these broad limits developing nations, in particular, may find it advisable, if not essential, to assign high priority to one or more of the following population groups or welfare programmes:

"(a) Those groups whose present or potential contribution to national development is likely to be of vital importance—children and youth; girls and women especially in societies where their role and status are undergoing significant change; individuals and families migrating to urban areas in search of employment and opportunities for a better life; rural people grappling with radical changes in agricultural technology or living conditions;

"(b) Those groups which may be especially vulnerable in a period of rapid development or which may be regarded as having special social or humanitarian claims on the nation—children and young people who lack a normal home life; persons with physical and mental handicaps especially, perhaps disabled war veterans; the ill; the aged and infirm;

"(c) Programmes which emphasize prevention rather than highly specialized care or expensive remedial treatment. The appropriate preventive services might include services to support and strengthen family life; group services for women involving instruction in home management, child care and training, health and sanitation, nutrition, literacy, etc.; appropriate welfare services for the young child; services for out-of-school youth combining a continuing educational experience, training in specific skills and recreation;

"(d) Having in mind the relationship between expanding population and family welfare, family planning programmes where they are compatible with a country's demographic structure and are in harmony with the moral and social values of a particular society; as well as measures designed to enhance national levels of living for growing populations by harnessing continuing advances in technology to the nation's productive processes;

"(e) Those social welfare projects and programmes which stimulate citizen initiative and encourage citizen participation, including the participation of youth, in activities designed to enrich the quality of family and community life and to improve the community environment.

"9. Effective social welfare services require appropriately trained and experienced personnel. Consequently, in planning welfare services for families, children and youth, adequate consideration should be given alike to probable personnel requirements and to practical possibilities for related education and training. The determination of personnel requirements is obviously not just a matter of counting the number of positions to be filled. It also involves some analysis of the major types of welfare jobs which have been established or are envisaged. In most developing countries, the most pressing personnel needs are likely to be, initially, at two widely separate levels. One is at the level of direct service to individuals, groups and communities; the other is at the advanced level of social policy development, planning, programme administration and social welfare education.

"10. In the early stages of development, the relatively low level of general education and the relatively non-specialized character of most welfare services will alike dictate that most of the training for direct social welfare services should be at a fairly general and elementary level as a basis for the performance of simple functions in multi-purpose programmes or settings. As economic and social development proceeds, more specialized welfare programmes are likely to emerge; greater differentiation in job requirements will become necessary; and more specialized training will be required at a number of different but functionally related levels.

"11. The training of senior social welfare personnel is likely, in the first instance, to pose a more formidable challenge. In a number of developing countries, however, a worth-while start has been made through in-service training, short courses, seminars and similar devices. As experience is gained and resources permit, schools of social work and government training institutes may be established and a variety of more elaborate and extensive training programmes can be developed.

"12. Regardless of the nature or level of the functions they perform or the extent and level of their previous training, social welfare personnel will require opportunities through in-service or similar training arrangements to keep abreast of changing knowledge and evolving social welfare programmes.

"13. In a context of scarce resources and multiple needs, developing countries cannot afford to ignore the potential role of volunteers in the operation of their family, child and youth welfare services. Indeed, regardless of the stage of development (or of the particular economic and social system) of a country, volunteers have an important role to play in the initiation and provision of social welfare services. However, if volunteers are to make an effective contribution in the provision of welfare services, various kinds of short-term training should be provided. Volunteers also require, whenever possible, appropriate guidance and direction from qualified paid personnel.

"14. Social welfare services are sometimes viewed as an institutional expression or extension of the kind of undifferentiated helping activity which occurs on a customary basis within the extended family, clan or local community. As specialization in social functions develops and an institutional framework begins to emerge, the related issues of organization and co-ordination assume increasing importance.

"15. At the various operating levels, intermediate and local, there are a number of possible approaches to these problems. Staff from allied fields may be assigned to work on a team basis in a particular social programme or with respect to a particular social problem. Services in a number of allied fields may be associated in a single administrative unit or community facility. A welfare council or one or more advisory committees may be established to promote co-operation and co-ordination of effort at the operating level, as well as to encourage the further development of required welfare programmes and other social services.

"16. Machinery and arrangements for co-ordination in the field, while important, are not likely to be sufficient in themselves. As already indicated, an agency is required with the authority and responsibility, as well as the technical resources, for planning national policy and programmes in social welfare. Channels for communication and co-operative action must be established between this national agency and government departments in allied fields. Above all, perhaps, the effectiveness of organizational arrangements and operating procedures in the field may depend on what might be called the administrative climate. Efforts at programme integration or co-ordination at the operating level may be frustrated by excessive centralization of decision-making, or may founder on the rocks of departmental exclusiveness and/or interdepartmental jealousies in the national government. As professional specialization increases, the difficulties of co-ordination are likely to be augmented unless mutual understanding is promoted through the content of training programmes for related social fields and disciplines.

"17. Equal emphasis and attention should be given within the social welfare sector itself to adequate arrangements for co-ordination among governmental and non-governmental programmes at national, intermediate and local levels. While governments should assume the primary responsibility as indicated in paragraphs 5 and 7 above, social planning councils or similar bodies may also play an important role in the planning and co-ordination of non-governmental welfare programmes at all levels, as well as in advising governmental bodies on these matters where appropriate. These bodies frequently include not only interested and informed citizens and representatives of non-governmental welfare services, but representatives of appropriate governmental agencies or departments.

"18. Social welfare services for families, children and youth are financed, on occasion, in a variety of specific ways—with the proceeds from earmarked taxes, by government-operated lotteries, through the establishment of a national welfare foundation or trust, by direct charge to the user or indirect taxation of the users' employers, through various forms of voluntary fund-raising, as part of one or more social security programmes. Each of these methods is likely to have its own distinctive advantages and its own inherent limitations, depending, in part at least, on tradition, social philosophy, structure of government and similar factors, in the particular country. Other things being equal, however, the financing of government welfare programmes out of general revenues is, in practice as well as in theory, the most satisfactory approach.

"19. If the tax system is inefficient or inadequate, a developing country may have no alternative other than to reserve most of its general revenues for programmes receiving a higher priority and to have recourse, in the short-run at least, to other methods of financing specific welfare and other social services. It should be recognized, on the other hand, that the planning and financing of welfare programmes should involve value judgments not only concerning priorities

among competing social problems or needs, but also concerning alternative ways of distributing the financial burden. The financing of specific services from sources other than general government revenues tends to obscure, where it does not avoid, these fundamental issues by eliminating the need for periodic appropriations and the opportunity for periodic review of programmes.

"20. Most developing countries do not have the financial resources, the skilled manpower or the required facilities to undertake elaborate and extensive research in the field of social welfare. Nor in the early stages of programme development is such research likely to be necessary. Evidence of the need for new welfare services may be obvious to all, or may, at most, require a simple survey of the most pressing family and community problems. An inventory of existing facilities and services may also reveal major areas of un-met needs, as well as provide the groundwork for planning a co-ordinated network of welfare programmes. If an adequate system of record-keeping is built into each new service and arrangements are made for compiling statistical and other operational data at the national level, some of the raw material required for more systematic study and analysis will begin to emerge concurrently with the capacity to make use of it effectively through a planned research programme and to apply the results appropriately in the further development of welfare policy and specific services. Programme evaluation and assessment must, in most cases, evolve in a somewhat similar fashion, beginning with individual or collective judgment based on experience and readily available information, and gradually becoming more systematic and sophisticated as the required administrative framework and procedures are developed.

"21. In the evaluation of services as in other kinds of programme research, an outside consultant may be helpful in assessing the present level of performance and in suggesting procedural or substantive improvements. Assistance of this sort cannot, however, provide an adequate substitute either for the continuous fact-finding required for effective day-to-day administration of welfare services or for the gradual development of adequate research facilities and competence as an essential component of programme planning."

YOUTH AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

E/4061, Chapter IX. Draft resolution XI, as proposed¹ by Social Commission, and as amended by Argentina (E/AC.7/L.479) and by France orally, adopted¹ unanimously by Social Committee on 27 July, 1965, meeting 528.

E/AC.7/L.479. Argentina: amendment to Commission's draft resolution XI.

E/4108. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution J.

RESOLUTION 1086 j (xxxix), as proposed by Social Committee, E/4108, adopted unanimously by Council on 30 July 1965, meeting 1395.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Noting the emphasis given to the younger genera-

tion in programmes for the mobilization of human resources to achieve the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade, as set out in the Secretary-General's proposals for action,

"Recognizing that it is the young people of all nations and especially youth in the developing countries who are particularly affected by economic and social development programmes,

"Considering the importance of treating the needs of youth as part of plans and programmes for the well-being and advancement of the family and the community as a whole,

"Noting that the activities of the United Nations, including the United Nations Children's Fund, and the specialized agencies in several fields are of clear relevance to the welfare, education, physical and cultural development, and social participation of young people,

"1. Recommends that Governments, in formulating their development plans and establishing institutional arrangements for their implementation, should take fully into account the needs of young people and their role in national development, and also the social protection of their vocation and equality of opportunity to develop and use their abilities;

"2. Recommends further that Governments consider, as a matter of priority, appropriate policies and measures for combating unemployment and under-employment among young people and on enabling them to participate in services to their communities in accordance with their vocation and abilities;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations Children's Fund and the specialized agencies, to give due attention, *inter alia*, by providing the services of advisers at inter-regional, regional and country levels, to:

"(a) Assisting Governments, at their request, on questions of planning for the younger generation in the context of overall development programmes and on policies and programmes for the welfare, protection, education, both in and out of school, vocational guidance and training and advancement of youth, including measures aimed at increasing the quality and scope of participation by youth in national development;

"(b) Encouraging the participation of appropriate non-governmental organizations having consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, or the specialized agencies concerned with youth and voluntary service by young people, so that their experience, competence and facilities may be utilized to the fullest extent in the interest of youth;

"(c) Facilitating co-operation with bilateral and appropriate multilateral programmes interested in providing assistance to developing countries in the field of youth;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to consider whether additional resources may be necessary to strengthen the capacity of the United Nations to assist Governments in this field and invites the United Nations Children's Fund to continue its assistance for this purpose."

IMPLEMENTATION OF DECLARATION OF RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

E/AC.7/L.449/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Corr.1. USSR: revised draft resolution, as amended by United Kingdom, adopted by Social Committee on 27 July 1965, meeting 528, by 18 votes to 0, with 5 abstentions.

E/AC.7/L.476. United Kingdom: amendments to USSR revised draft resolution, E/AC.7/L.499/Rev.1.

E/4108. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution L.

RESOLUTION 1086 L (xxxix), as submitted by Social Committee, E/4108, adopted by Council on 30 July 1965, meeting 1395, by 17 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Reaffirming the great importance of the Declaration of the Rights of the Child, adopted in 1959,

"Drawing attention to the fact that, although almost six years have passed since the adoption of the Declaration, in many countries little progress is observed towards meeting the urgent needs of children, and that children continue to suffer from hunger, disease and other social and economic ills, and are deprived of other rights set forth in the Declaration of the Rights of the Child,

"1. Calls upon the Governments of Member States and also upon the specialized agencies, the United Nations Children's Fund and non-governmental organizations to take the necessary steps to ensure the speediest possible implementation of this Declaration and to give attention to the inclusion in programmes of social development of all necessary provision for the needs of children;

"2. Requests the Social Commission to consider at its seventeenth session in connexion with the re-examination of the Commission's role in the framework of the United Nations programmes, and taking account of the views of the United Nations Children's Fund, the question of the adequacy of the provision for the needs of children in programmes of social development."

REHABILITATION OF DISABLED

E/4061, Chapter IX. Draft resolution XII, proposed by Social Commission, adopted unanimously by Social Committee on 27 July 1965, meeting 528.

E/4108. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution K.

RESOLUTION 1086 K (xxxix), as proposed by Social Committee, E/4108, adopted unanimously by Council on 30 July 1965, meeting 1395.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling its resolution 309 E (XI) of 13 July 1950 and the resolution adopted by the Social Commission at its eighth session on the rehabilitation of the handicapped,

"Noting the progress that has been made in the field of rehabilitation as a result of the activities of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and non-

governmental organizations interested in the social, medical and vocational rehabilitation of the disabled,

"Noting further the continuing importance of Recommendation 99 concerning vocational rehabilitation of the disabled, adopted by the International Labour Organisation in 1955,

"Welcoming the resolution adopted by the thirteenth session of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in 1964, requesting the Director-General to give increased attention to the education of handicapped persons,

"1. Calls upon Member States to accord rehabilitation services, especially the training of personnel, an appropriate place in their social programmes and draws attention to the usefulness, particularly in developing countries, of taking full account of possibilities for the establishment and extension of basic services for the disabled as part of their social programmes;

"2. Requests the United Nations, the specialized agencies and interested non-governmental organizations to expand their activities in the field of rehabilitation within their priorities and available resources, in order to contribute to social and economic progress through improved quality and effectiveness of services to the disabled."

TRAINING OF SOCIAL WELFARE PERSONNEL

E/4061, Chapter IX. Draft resolution IX, proposed by Social Commission, and orally revised, adopted by Social Committee on 27 July 1965, meeting 528, by 19 votes to 0, with 4 abstentions.

E/4108. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution H.

RESOLUTION 1086 H (xxxxr), as proposed by Social Committee, E/4108, adopted by Council on 30 July 1965, meeting 1395, by 14 votes to 0, with 4 abstentions.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the training of social welfare personnel and the comments of the Social Commission and its ad hoc Working Group on Social Welfare thereon,

"Recognizing the rapidly expanding need for trained social welfare personnel and that appropriate training of such personnel is a key consideration in maximizing the contribution of the social welfare field to the development of human resources and raising the levels of living,

"Noting the growing acceptance of social work as a distinctive discipline and as the primary element in social welfare training, as well as the widening role and increasing responsibilities of trained social workers in social welfare programmes and in related services in allied fields,

"1. Commends the report of the Secretary-General and its comprehensive review of the trends and problems in the development of social welfare training programmes and the possibilities outlined for practical approaches to meeting the urgent needs for social welfare personnel particularly in developing countries, as well as the suggestions contained in chapter III for future programme developments in this field;

"2. Endorses the guidelines contained in the Secretary-General's report for the further development, over the next five years, of the training component of the United Nations social welfare programme;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General:

"(a) To make the report on training of social welfare personnel available to Member States, drawing their attention particularly to chapter V containing suggestions for national action in the progressive development of social welfare training programmes, and also to the specialized agencies concerned and interested non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council;

"(b) To include among the projects and activities to be given priority during the United Nations Development Decade those designed for the further development of the training component of the United Nations social welfare programme taking into account the guidelines referred to in paragraph 2 above and the particular needs of developing countries for trained personnel in this field;

(c) To give priority to assistance to developing countries in the establishment and expansion of social welfare training programmes realistically adapted to local circumstances and social welfare manpower requirements, and particularly to assistance for social welfare training programmes for teachers and trainers, personnel for key positions in planning, policy development and administration, and for auxiliary social welfare workers;

"(d) To undertake, as a basis for the preparation of the fifth quadrennial international report on training social welfare personnel, a systematic study of new approaches and experiments in social welfare training, enlisting the co-operation of interested Governments and, as appropriate, non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council actively interested in this field."

OTHER DOCUMENTS

Study on Legislative and Administrative Aspects of Rehabilitation of Disabled in Selected Countries (ST/SOA/51). U.N.P. Sales No.:65.IV.2.

Training for Social Work. Fourth International Survey (ST/SOA/57). U.N.P. Sales No.:65.IV.3.

Family, Child and Youth Welfare Services (ST/SOA/59). U.N.P. Sales No.:65.IV.9.

ST/SOA/60. Training of rural blind in economically less developed areas.

SOCIAL DEFENCE

TECHNICAL AID IN 1965

MEETINGS

Over 1,200 participants from 84 countries attended the third United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held in Stockholm, Sweden, from 9 to 18 September 1965. The Congress had as its general theme the prevention of crime and delinquency. Its agenda included the following items: social change and criminality; social forces and the prevention of criminality; community preventive action; measures to combat recidivism, probation and other non-institutional measures; and special preventive and treatment measures for young adults. The deliberations stressed the need for: promoting technical knowledge; imaginative approaches in the development of social defence policies and practices; effective co-ordination between researcher and practitioner; and an active role by the public in the prevention and control of crime and delinquency.

Prior to the Congress, an inter-regional meeting of senior staff of selected institutes of criminology, organized jointly by the United Nations and the Government of Denmark, was held at Krogerup (near Copenhagen), from 19 to 31 July 1965. The programme included a study tour of criminological research institutes in Norway and Sweden. The meeting, attended by participants from 15 developing countries, was intended to stimulate interest in criminological research in developing countries and to help mobilize governmental and other support for this endeavour.

EXPERT ADVICE AND FELLOWSHIPS

During 1965, six experts were assigned to advise the following countries and territories on various aspects of problems relating to social defence: British Guiana, Colombia, Ethiopia, Somalia, Turkey and the United Arab Republic.

In addition, three experts were made available under United Nations technical co-operation programmes to the United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders, located in Fuchu, Japan.

Twenty-nine fellowships were awarded by the United Nations in 1965 to nationals of the following countries and territories: Afghanistan,* Australia, Ceylon,* China,* Dahomey, Greece, Hong Kong,* India,* Indonesia,* Iran,* Japan, the Republic of Korea,* Laos,* Malaysia,* Nepal,* the Philippines,* Singapore* and Thailand.* (Asterisk [*] shows that fellowships were awarded to officials from countries so indicated for study at the Asia and Far East Institute in Fuchu, Japan.)

ASIA AND FAR EAST TRAINING INSTITUTE

The United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders in Fuchu, Japan, was established in 1961 in co-operation with the Government of Japan. It conducted three international training courses during 1965. A total of 37 non-Japanese and 29 Japanese trainees, many of them in policy-making posts, attended the courses. Twenty of the trainees received United Nations fellowships to enable them to attend courses at the Institute (for details, see above under FELLOWSHIPS).

In January 1965, at the request of the Government of the Philippines, the Institute conducted a seminar at Manila, the Philippines—sponsored by the Asia Foundation—on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders.

PUBLICATIONS

United Nations publications on social defence matters published in 1965 included: two issues of the *International Review of Criminal Policy* (Nos. 22 and 23)—dealing, respectively, with training and criminological research; a bibliography, containing 1,445 references, published as a supplement to No. 22 of the *Review*; and *The Young Adult Offender: A Review of Current Practices and Programmes in Prevention and Treatment*.

DECISION BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Organizational arrangements for the United Nations social defence programme were considered in 1965 both by the Economic and Social

Council's Social Commission in May and by the Council itself in July.

On 30 July, the Council adopted a resolution whereby it: (1) endorsed the principle that the prevention of juvenile delinquency and adult criminality should be undertaken as part of comprehensive economic development plans; (2) expressed its satisfaction that there had been an increase in technical aid in the social defence field in recent years and expected that this would be continued; (3) agreed that the expertise of the Advisory Committee of Experts on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders should be made available on a continuing basis, that it should report to the Social Commission and that the membership of this advisory body should be increased from 7 to 10 members; and (4) asked the Secretary-General to establish a funds-in-trust account to be administered by the United Nations for the purpose of strengthening the capacity of the United Nations to meet the demands for international action in this field.

The decision to this effect was embodied in a resolution (1086 B (XXXIX)) of 30 July, when the Council adopted it by 12 votes to 3, with 3 abstentions. The Council took this action on

the basis of a resolution submitted for its approval by the Social Commission. (For full text of Council's resolution, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS

The Advisory Committee of Experts on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders met in Geneva, Switzerland, from 13 to 22 December 1965, when it discussed the organization of the 1967 United Nations Consultative Group on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and the ways of intensifying United Nations action in the social defence field. The Committee selected five priority areas for international action: social defence in relation to economic and social planning; programmes to prevent juvenile delinquency; participation of the public in the prevention and control of criminality; development of research and dissemination of information; and the training of personnel. The Committee also advocated the establishment of an international centre for research in social defence under the funds-in-trust scheme proposed by the Economic and Social Council.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—39TH SESSION
Social Committee, meetings 525-529.
Plenary Meeting 1395.

E/3945. Assessment of arrangements for carrying out United Nations responsibilities in field of prevention of crime and treatment of offenders. Note by Secretary-General.

E/4061. Report of 16th session of Social Commission, Chapter III.

E/4061, Chapter IX. Draft resolution III, submitted by Commission, adopted by Social Committee on 26 July 1965, meeting 527, by 14 votes to 3, with 3 abstentions.

E/4108. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution B.

RESOLUTION 1086 B (xxxix), as submitted by Social Committee, E/4108, adopted by Council on 30 July 1965, meeting 1395, by 12 votes to 3, with 3 abstentions.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling its resolution 731 F (XXVIII) of 30 July 1959 as well as its preliminary review in 1964 of the administrative arrangements brought into effect as a consequence of this resolution,

"Having considered the Secretary-General's statements on this question including the report of the consultant, as well as the comments of the Social Commission thereon,

"Welcoming the Secretary-General's proposals for strengthening the Organization's capacity to meet the demands for international action appropriate to the role which the United Nations is expected to play in the field of social defence,

"1. Endorses 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;

"2. Expresses its satisfaction that, in keeping with Council resolution 731 F (XXVIII), technical assistance in the social defence field has been strengthened during recent years, and that it is expected that this will be continued particularly through regional training and research projects and the use of regional advisers;

"3. Agrees that the expertise of the Advisory Committee of Experts on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders should be made available on a continuing basis, that it should report as appropriate to the Social Commission, and that its membership should be increased from seven to ten;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to proceed to

the establishment of a funds-in-trust account to be administered by the United Nations for the purpose of strengthening the capacity of the Organization to carry on its responsibilities in the social defence field and invites Member States to contribute to this account."

A/6003. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter XII, Section I.

OTHER DOCUMENTS

International Review of Criminal Policy, 1964. Bibliography (Topical bibliography of current technical literature) (ST/SOA/SER.M/22/Add.I). U.N.P. Sales No.:66.IV.2.

International Review of Criminal Policy, No. 23, 1965 (ST/SOA/SER.M/23). U.N.P. Sales No.:65.IV.4. Young Adult Offender. A Review of Current Practices and Programmes in Prevention and Treatment (ST/SOA/SD/11). U.N.P. Sales No.:65.IV.5.

Comparative Survey of Juvenile Delinquency. Part V: Middle East (ST/SOA/SD/1/Add.4/Rev.I). U.N.P. Sales No.:65.IV.6.

ST/TAO/SER.C/81. Third United Nations Seminar for Arab States on Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders, Damascus, Syria, 26 September—5 October 1964.

ST/TAO/SER.C/87. Report of Inter-regional Meeting on Research in Criminology. Denmark, Norway,

Sweden, 18 July-7 August 1965.

THIRD UNITED NATIONS CONGRESS ON PREVENTION OF CRIME AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

A/CONF.26/1. Social change and criminality. Working paper by Secretariat.

A/CONF.26/2 and Corr.1. Social forces and prevention of criminality (with particular reference to public, family, educational facilities and occupational opportunities). Working paper by Secretariat.

A/CONF.26/3 and Corr.1. Community preventive action (with particular reference to planning and implementation of medical, police and social programmes). Working paper by Secretariat.

A/CONF.26/4. Measures to combat recidivism (with particular reference to adverse conditions of detention pending trial and inequality in administration of justice). Working paper by Secretariat.

A/CONF.26/5. Probation (especially adult probation) and other non-institutional measures. Working paper by Secretariat.

A/CONF.26/6. Special preventive and treatment measures for young adults. Working paper by Secretariat.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS

E/CN.5/398. Report of Advisory Committee of Experts on Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders, Geneva, 13-22 December 1965.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

TECHNICAL AID IN 1965

During 1965, the following 31 countries and territories received expert assistance from the United Nations in the field of community development: Afghanistan, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, British Guiana, Burundi, Cameroon, Ceylon, Chile, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Israel, Laos, Liberia, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Swaziland, Turkey, Venezuela, Yemen and Zambia.

Seventeen fellowships were awarded to nationals of the following countries and territories: Afghanistan, Brazil, Cambodia, Niger, Pakistan, Somalia, Spain and Sudan.

Experts were also assigned by the United Nations to assist: the Arab States Training Centre for Education in Community Development (ASFEC), at Sirs-el Layan, United Arab Republic; the Regional Centre for Community Development in Latin America (CREFAC), at Patzcuaro, Mexico; and to regional projects for the South Pacific and Caribbean regions.

Assistance from the World Food Programme was made available for approximately 25 community development projects in 1965.

Assistance from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) was provided for 10 community development programmes.

A sub-regional workshop on professional education in community development, organized by the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), was held in Bangkok, Thailand, from 7 to 17 December 1965; it was attended by participants from China, Hong Kong, Japan, the Republic of Korea and Thailand.

A study group on the social aspects of land reform and co-operation was held in Geneva, Switzerland, from 10 to 21 May 1965, and was attended by 43 participants from the following countries: Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey and the USSR. (See also pp. 352-55.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—20TH SESSION

A/6143. Report of Third Committee on Reports of
Economic and Social Council, para. 68.

ADVISORY SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES

ACTIVITIES IN 1965

During 1965, the United Nations, under its advisory social welfare services programme, granted assistance to 96 countries and territories. A total of 215 experts was sent to requesting countries, and 224 fellowships were awarded to nationals of 67 countries and territories for study and observation in the fields of social policy and development, population, housing, building and planning, community development, the prevention of crime and treatment of offenders, the rehabilitation of the physically disabled, and social services. In addition, there were 53 short-term expert assignments in Europe under the European Social Welfare Programme, and 21 advisers served on a regional basis, assigned as follows: 5 to Africa, 6 to Asia and the Far East, 5 to the Americas, 5 to the Middle East and 6 on an inter-regional basis.

The countries and territories aided are listed below (asterisk * indicates those which received expert assistance and dagger † indicates those which received fellowships) :

Algeria*	Ethiopia*
Afghanistan*†	Ghana*†
Argentina*†	Grand Cayman*
Australia?	Greece?
Barbados*	Grenada*
Basutoland*	Guatemala*†
Bechuanaland*	Guinea*
Bolivia*	Haiti?
Brazil*†	Honduras*†
British Guiana*	Hong Kong†
Cambodia*†	India*†
Cameroon*†	Iran*†
Ceylon*†	Iraq*†
Chile*†	Ireland†
Chinat†	Tsrae!*†
Colombia*†	Ivory Coast*
Democratic Republic of the Congo*	Jamaica*
Costa Rica*†	Japan?
Cyprus*†	Jordan*†
Czechoslovakia†	Kenya*†
Dahomey*†	Republic of Korea†
Dominican Republic*†	Kuwait*†
Ecuador*†	Laos*†
El Salvador*†	Lebanon*†
	Liberia*

Libya*†	Spain*†
Malaysia†	St. Lucia*
Malawi*†	St. Vincent*
Mauritius†	Sudan*†
Mexico*†	Swaziland*
Montserrat*	Syria*†
Morocco*†	Tanzania*†
Nepal*†	Thailand*†
Netherlands†	Togo*†
Nicaragua*†	Trinidad and Tobago*†
Niger*†	Tunisia*†
Nigeria*†	Turkey*†
Pakistan*†	Uganda*†
Panama*†	United Arab Republic*†
Paraguay*†	Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands†
Peru*†	Uruguay*†
Philippines*†	Venezuela*†
Poland†	Republic of Viet-Nam*
Rwanda*	Western Samoa*
Saudi Arabia*?	Yemen*
Senegal*	Yugoslavia*†
Sierra Leone*	Zambia*
Somalia*?	
Southern Rhodesia?	

Seminars, study tours, workshops and meetings of groups of experts were organized under the programme of advisory social welfare services in 1965, as follows:

INTER-REGIONAL

Study Tour on the rehabilitation of the disabled (conducted in Poland and the USSR, from 1 to 30 September 1965).

Meeting of Directors and senior staff from selected institutes for criminology in developing countries (held in Copenhagen, Denmark, from 18 to 31 July 1965).

AFRICA

Self-help housing courses (held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 11 January to 9 April 1965).

Training course for instructors in social work (held in Alexandria, United Arab Republic, from 14 August to 3 September 1965).

ASIA AND THE FAR EAST

Sub-regional and national workshop on professional education in community development (held in Bangkok, Thailand, from 7 to 17 December 1965).

Study tour and workshop on organization and functions of national housing agencies for the implementation of housing programmes in Asia and the Far East (held in Copenhagen, Denmark, Oslo, Norway, and Stockholm, Sweden, from 26 September to 17 October 1965).

EUROPEAN SOCIAL WELFARE PROGRAMME

During 1965, financial aid to the European Social Welfare Programme⁹ was continued. The following seminars, study groups and expert groups were organized under the European Social Welfare Programme at the venues and on the dates indicated:

A seminar on the planning and co-ordination of social welfare programmes at the local level—in Namur, Belgium, from 18 to 27 October 1965.

A study group on rural social development—in Mepono, Italy, from 29 March to 7 April 1965.

A study group on the social aspects of land reform and co-operatives—in Warsaw, Poland, from 10 to 21 May 1965.

A study group on training for social work in newly-developing communities—in Ashkelon, Israel, from 5 to 15 September 1965.

An expert group on European co-operation in training for social work in Africa—in Cesenatico, Italy, from 6 to 14 September 1965.

An expert group on cost-benefit analysis of social projects—in Rennes, France, September-October 1965.

⁹ This programme, started in 1950, has been administered since 1960 by the United Nations Office of Social Affairs in Geneva in co-operation with national committees and liaison officials appointed for this by participating countries. The Programme is mainly a regional mutual assistance endeavour in the social field and supplements technical assistance operations. The Programme covers four main fields of activity: (a) the organization of seminars, study groups and meetings of specialists; (b) an exchange plan for social welfare or labour personnel; (c) the provision of short-term experts; and (d) a film library that collects and makes available the best documentary films on social welfare subjects.