

country in which a census had recently been taken, and undertaking a pilot analysis of the results of that census with a view to examining the demographic aspects of the country's development problems; the development of standards for registration and compilation of vital statistics; and the improvement of migration statistics. The Commission recognized that these projects should be conducted within the limits of available resources and that a system of priorities was required.

The Commission recommended three resolutions for adoption by the Economic and Social Council. The first asked the Secretary-General to prepare from time to time, for submission to the Population Commission, a summary of the results of the various studies and research activities on migration made by the United Nations and Specialized Agencies. The second requested the Secretary-General to consult with Specialized Agencies, non-governmental organizations and governments on the possibility of convening a world conference on population which would, among other things, examine the findings of the various censuses taken in or around 1950. The Secretary-General would be asked to submit a report on the results of his enquiries to the fourteenth session of the Council. The third resolution recommended that the membership of the Population Commission be increased from 12 to 15. The Council subsequently approved this proposed increase in membership.

### **Social Commission**

The Social Commission held its seventh session in Geneva from March 19 to April 13, 1951, and its eighth session in New York from May 12 to May 30, 1952. Mr. R. B. Curry of the Department of National Health and Welfare attended both sessions as the Canadian expert on the Commission.

The report of the seventh session contained several draft resolutions prepared for the approval of the Economic and Social Council. One of these, dealing with training for social work, requested the Council, *inter alia*, to recommend to governments that they give due attention to a set of principles which the Commission had worked out in detail. Another resolution dealt with the establishment of community welfare centres. The Secretary-General was requested to invite the Technical Assistance Board "to give favourable consideration to any applications by governments in this field". A third resolution urged governments to give favourable consideration to the adoption and development of probation as a major instrument of policy in the prevention of crime and treatment of offenders. A fourth concerned assistance to indigent aliens and a fifth sought to initiate steps leading to the formulation of a model convention or a model reciprocal law on the recognition and enforcement abroad of family maintenance obligations.

At the eighth session the Commission considered a report on advisory social welfare services covering the years 1947 to 1951. It heard the Secretary-General's report on the progress made, particularly by Specialized Agencies and non-governmental organizations, in the field of rehabilitation of the physically and visually handi-