

*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 cultural and educational co-operation;
- (v) To make recommendations for the co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies;

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

(c) The interrelated character of economic and social factors and the basic requirement that economic and social development should go together with a view to promoting better standards of life in larger freedom, 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.

*1390th plenary meeting,  
7 December 1965.*

## **2036 (XX). Housing, building and planning in the United Nations Development Decade**

*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 which 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 population;

2. *Recommends* that international assistance to developing countries in the field of housing, building and planning, whether multilateral or bilateral, should 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 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.

*1390th plenary meeting,  
7 December 1965.*

### **2037 (XX). Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* that under the terms of the Charter of the United Nations the peoples have declared themselves determined to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war,

*Recalling further* that in the Charter the United Nations has affirmed its faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity of the human person and in the equal rights of men and nations,

*Reaffirming* the principles embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,<sup>9</sup> the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,<sup>10</sup> the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,<sup>11</sup> General Assembly resolution 110 (II) of 3 November 1947 condemning all forms of propaganda designed or likely to provoke or encourage any threat to the peace, the Declaration of the Rights of the Child,<sup>12</sup> and General Assembly resolution 1572 (XV) of 18 December 1960, which have a particular bearing upon the upbringing of young people in a spirit of peace, mutual respect and understanding among peoples,

*Recalling* that the purpose of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization is to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among nations through education, science and culture, and recognizing the role and contributions of that organization towards the education of young people in the spirit of international understanding, co-operation and peace,

*Taking into consideration* the fact that in the conflagrations which have afflicted mankind it is the young people who have had to suffer most and who have had the greatest number of victims,

*Convinced* that young people wish to have an assured future and that peace, freedom and justice are among the chief guarantees that their desire for happiness will be fulfilled,

*Bearing in mind* the important part being played by young people in every field of human endeavour and the fact that they are destined to guide the fortunes of mankind,

*Bearing in mind furthermore* that, in this age of great scientific, technological and cultural achievements, the energies, enthusiasm and creative abilities of the young should be devoted to the material and spiritual advancement of all peoples,

*Convinced* that the young should know, respect and develop the cultural heritage of their own country and that of all mankind,

*Convinced furthermore* that the education of the young and exchanges of young people and of ideas in a spirit of peace, mutual respect and understanding between peoples can help to improve international relations and to strengthen peace and security,

*Proclaims* this Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples and calls upon Governments, non-governmental organizations and youth movements to recognize the principles set forth therein and to ensure their observance by means of appropriate measures:

#### *Principle I*

Young people shall be brought up in the spirit of peace, justice, freedom, mutual respect and understanding in order to promote equal rights for all human beings and all nations, economic and social progress, disarmament and the maintenance of international peace and security.

#### *Principle II*

All means of education, including as of major importance the guidance given by parents or family, instruction and information intended for the young should foster among them the ideals of peace, humanity, liberty and international solidarity and all other ideals which help to bring peoples closer together, and acquaint them with the role entrusted to the United Nations as a means of preserving and maintaining peace and promoting international understanding and co-operation.

#### *Principle III*

Young people shall be brought up in the knowledge of the dignity and equality of all men, without distinction as to race, colour, ethnic origins or beliefs, and in respect for fundamental human rights and for the right of peoples to self-determination.

#### *Principle IV*

Exchanges, travel, tourism, meetings, the study of foreign languages, the twinning of towns and universities without discrimination and similar activities should be encouraged and facilitated among young people of all countries in order to bring them together in educational, cultural and sporting activities in the spirit of this Declaration.

#### *Principle V*

National and international associations of young people should be encouraged to promote the purposes of the United Nations, particularly international peace and security, friendly relations among nations based on respect for the equal sovereignty of States, the final abolition of colonialism and of racial discrimination and other violations of human rights.

Youth organizations in accordance with this Declaration should take all appropriate measures within their respective fields of activity in order to make their contribution without any discrimination to the work of educating the young generation in accordance with these ideals.

Such organizations, in conformity with the principle of freedom of association, should promote the free exchange of ideas in the spirit of the principles of this

<sup>9</sup> Resolution 217 A (III) of 10 December 1948.

<sup>10</sup> Resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.

<sup>11</sup> Resolution 1904 (XVIII) of 20 November 1963.

<sup>12</sup> Resolution 1386 (XIV) of 20 November 1959.