

1392 (XIV). Interrelationship of the economic and social factors of development

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that economic development and social development are interrelated and that social progress is an end in itself as well as a means of furthering economic development,

Recalling its resolution 1161 (XII) of 26 November 1957, in which it noted that knowledge was lacking on how to combine the elements of economic and social progress in such a way as to promote optimum development,

1. *Notes with approval* the decision of the Economic and Social Council in its resolutions 723 B (XXVIII), section II, and 723 C (XXVIII), section II, of 17 July 1959 to amend the terms of reference of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East and of the Economic Commission for Latin America to include the social aspects of economic development and the interrelationship of the economic and social factors;

2. *Looks forward* to the report of the Secretary-General on a study of a balanced economic and social development due to be presented in 1961, in pursuance of Economic and Social Council resolution 663 E (XXIV) of 31 July 1957;

3. *Recommends* that the Economic and Social Council continue to give further attention to this interrelationship and to consider ways in which its work in the social field can be strengthened, including the advisability of the Social Commission meeting annually.

*841st plenary meeting,
20 November 1959.*

1393 (XIV). Low-cost housing

The General Assembly,

Considering that the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 731 B (XXVIII) of 30 July 1959 approved the long-range programme of concerted international action in the field of low-cost housing and related community facilities,

Recognizing that the continuous efforts of Governments and private organizations, as well as co-ordinated action on the part of international bodies, are necessary in order to deal with the problem of housing and the rapid rate of urban expansion,

1. *Recommends* that the appropriate organs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies should give due consideration to the requests of Governments for technical assistance in this field;

2. *Recommends* that Member States should, as part of their national plans, institute or accelerate programmes to promote the construction of low-cost housing and stimulate active participation by the people in these programmes through self-help, mutual aid, co-operation and other similar measures;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with interested Governments and the specialized agencies concerned, to collect and disseminate information in the field of housing concerning the technical and material needs of all countries with housing problems and concerning the relevant experience gained by others which might be able to assist them;

4. *Invites* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the results of his inquiry at an appropriate time, and the Economic and Social Council to transmit this

report, with its comments thereon, to the General Assembly.

*841st plenary meeting,
20 November 1959.*

1394 (XIV). Juvenile delinquency

The General Assembly,

Noting that many countries have reported an increasing concern with the phenomenon of juvenile delinquency and related forms of social maladjustment, including antisocial group behaviour,

Considering that such a phenomenon should be carefully studied at the international level, with a view to assessing its gravity and finding remedies therefor,

Recalling the discussions on juvenile delinquency which took place in the General Assembly in connexion with article 10 of the draft Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and with principle 9 of the Declaration of the Rights of the Child,¹

Recalling also that the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 731 F (XXVIII) of 30 July 1959 expressed the belief that the United Nations should retain leadership and responsibility in the matter of social defence and strengthen technical assistance in this field,

Noting the provision made for studies on this matter in the programme of work of the Social Commission for 1959-1961, including studies for consideration at the second United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, to be held in 1960,

Expresses the hope that the Secretary-General, in carrying out these studies in consultation with Member States and in co-operation with the specialized agencies, non-governmental organizations and experts concerned with the matter, will give this problem the urgent attention which its increasing gravity deserves.

*841st plenary meeting,
20 November 1959.*

1395 (XIV). Technical assistance in narcotics control

The General Assembly,

Considering that, under Chapter IX of the Charter of the United Nations and under the international narcotics treaties, the United Nations exercises responsibilities in the field of narcotic drugs,

Considering that technical assistance is a means by which countries may be helped to increase the effectiveness of their measures to control the production, distribution and use of narcotic drugs, to reduce and eliminate drug addiction and to combat the illicit traffic,

Recognizing the particular usefulness of technical assistance for those countries with an important problem of drug addiction or illicit traffic, or both,

Taking account of the arrangements previously established by the General Assembly concerning the regular technical assistance programmes and the advisory services of the United Nations, and concerning the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance,

Noting that in many cases narcotics control projects would benefit the international community as much or more than the country receiving technical assistance, and that the effectiveness of the control system embodied in the international narcotics treaties would be