

3. *Recommends* that Governments should carry out, as far as national circumstances permit, the necessary social security measures within the framework of general planning and, in particular, should:

(a) Seek to ensure that the aged, the disabled and those who suffer the loss of the breadwinner receive adequate social security payments;

(b) Introduce and expand social security schemes with due regard for the groups of workers with special needs, in particular women;

(c) Improve the treatment under social security schemes for immigrant workers and their families;

(d) Provide sufficient institutions for the care of aged persons requiring medical treatment;

(e) Ensure, where possible, the vocational training and employment of the handicapped;

(f) Seek to ensure that aged persons protected by social welfare programmes can take part, to the extent of their capacities, in creative activities, which would give them moral satisfaction;

(g) Seek to ensure further that in city and district planning, and when renovating existing facilities, adequate attention be paid to architectural facilities for the aged and the disabled, and that public buildings, factories and other work places and, when possible, housing be made easily accessible to them;

4. *Calls for* the participation of the whole community, including the trade unions, in the field of social security as well as in the improvement of the general well-being of the population;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give constant attention to these problems and to reflect them in his reports on the world social situation;

6. *Invites* the Economic and Social Council to request the Commission for Social Development to include in its programme of work for 1974-1977 questions relating to the place of social security in the system of social and economic planning and development and, in this connexion, requests the Secretary-General to consult with the International Labour Organisation regarding the preparation of a comparative study of social security systems, social security planning and the role and responsibility of the State in this matter;

7. *Decides* to consider this question at one of its future sessions.

2201st plenary meeting
14 December 1973

3139 (XXVIII). Crime prevention and control

The General Assembly,

Recalling its decision taken in resolution 415 (V) of 1 December 1950 to convene every five years a congress on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders,

Recalling also the unanimous acceptance by the Fourth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders of the invitation of the Government of Canada to act as host to the Fifth Congress, to be held in 1975,

1. *Reaffirms* its wish to ensure that the Fifth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders will make an important and useful contribution to the solution of problems related to crime prevention and control;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the Secretariat's preparatory work for the Congress is fully adequate for its successful outcome.

2201st plenary meeting
14 December 1973

3140 (XXVIII). Concerted action at the national and international levels to meet the needs and aspirations of youth and to promote their participation in national and international development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2037 (XX) of 7 December 1965, 2497 (XXIV) of 28 October 1969 and 2770 (XXVI) of 22 November 1971, and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1407 (XLVI) of 5 June 1969 and 1752 (LIV) of 16 May 1973,

Considering that the report of the Secretary-General on youth⁴¹ focuses attention on the complexity of the young generation's problems in terms of the realities of the world of today and the demands of the world of tomorrow, and that adequate attention should be given to the conclusions of the report, in particular those of a practical nature,

Noting that the Secretary-General's report recognizes that youth, an integral part of society, has particular problems and that it is more affected by the impact of inequities in national and international economic and social development,

Aware that the free development of youth in the countries under foreign domination, particularly in southern Africa, is seriously compromised from birth and that this fact merits special attention,

Mindful that, because of the prevalence of mass poverty and the inequitable distribution of wealth and services in the world, most young people continue to experience serious problems in achieving their aspirations and in satisfying their basic individual, social and economic needs, in particular with regard to health, education, training, employment and participation in national, regional and international development,

Emphasizing that the United Nations can play an important role in the promotion of opportunities for young people to participate fully in national development and in international co-operation, including the achievement of the goals of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade,⁴²

Considering that, as follows from the report of the Secretary-General, it is necessary to take additional measures both at the national and international levels to define and secure the rights of youth as well as its responsibilities, so as to ensure that its needs and aspirations will be adequately met and its role fully implemented,

Convinced that the activities of the United Nations system in the field of youth should be developed in a more harmonious and concerted manner,

1. *Takes note with interest* of the conclusions and proposals for action contained in the Secretary-Gen-

⁴¹ E/CN.5/486 and Corr.1, E/CN.5/486/Add.1 and Corr.1; E/CN.5/486/Summary and Corr.1.

⁴² Resolution 2626 (XXV).