



CONTENTS

	Page
Agenda items 62 and 92:	
Education of youth in the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms: report of the Secretary-General (continued)	} 77
The problems and needs of youth and its participation in national development (continued)	
Consideration of draft resolutions (continued)	

Chairman: Mrs. Turkia OULD DADDAH
(Mauritania).

AGENDA ITEMS 62 AND 92

Education of youth in the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms: report of the Secretary-General (continued) (A/7603, chap. IX, sect. I; A/7662, A/C.3/L.1660/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Corr.1, A/C.3/L.1661 and Rev.1, A/C.3/L.1662-1665)

The problems and needs of youth and its participation in national development (continued) (A/7603, chap. VIII, sect. C and chap. XI, sect. I; A/7680/Rev.1, A/C.3/613, A/C.3/L.1660/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Corr.1, A/C.3/L.1661 and Rev.1, A/C.3/L.1662-1665)

CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS
(continued)

1. Mr. SHERIFIS (Cyprus) introduced, on behalf of the sponsors, a revised version of the draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1660/Rev.1). He said that Chile, Costa Rica and Iran had joined the original sponsors. Every effort had been made to reconcile the various views which had been expressed without sacrificing anything essential. The task of drawing up a draft resolution which was both concise and comprehensive had not been easy, and representatives who had offered suggestions could be sure that they had been given the most careful consideration. Some of them had been rejected solely through a desire to avoid any wording which might be controversial and to ensure that the draft received the unanimous approval of the members of the Committee.

2. The revised text of paragraph 6 of part A had inadvertently been omitted from document A/C.3/L.1660/Rev.1. That paragraph would read:

“Recommends to Governments, the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies concerned to ensure a greater involvement of youth in the activities relating to the commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the

United Nations and the observance of the International Education Year.”

In addition, at the end of paragraph 4 of part B, the semi-colon should be deleted and the words “and suggest possible solutions accordingly” should be added.

3. For reasons of brevity, the reference to two important resolutions in the first preambular paragraph had been deleted and, in accordance with the comments made by some delegations, mention had been made of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. The expression “*inter alia*” had also been inserted after the opening word, in order to cover other relevant instruments. The second preambular paragraph had been revised so as to stress the important role of youth; the sixth preambular paragraph had been deleted and a new one, concerning the responsibility of the family in the education of youth, had been inserted.

4. With regard to part A, the full title of General Assembly resolution 2447 (XXIII) had been included in paragraph 1; in paragraph 2, references were now made to the nature of document A/7662 and Governments which had not yet done so were invited to reply to the questionnaire concerning the education of youth. In accordance with the wishes of several delegations, the phrase “friendly relations and co-operation among States” had been inserted in paragraph 3, and in paragraph 4 the sponsors had taken up the ideas expressed by the representative of Chile at the 1558th meeting but had used a wording which would also take account of suggestions by other delegations. In paragraph 5, the reference to the year 1971 had been deleted and the word “seminars” appeared in the plural.

5. Where part B was concerned, the sponsors had inserted the full title of Economic and Social Council resolution 1407 (XLVI) in paragraph 1. The proposal that paragraph 4 should include a phrase to the effect that the Secretary-General should suggest possible solutions for the problems and needs of youth had also been accepted. Paragraph 5 had been revised in order to take account of the suggestion made by the Chilean and other delegations (see 1558th meeting, para. 18) which undoubtedly improved the text. With regard to paragraph 7, the idea of referring to international youth organizations had received wide support and had been accepted, and in addition the phrase “at its twenty-fifth session” had been replaced by “as early as possible”.

6. In view of the possible consequences, and particularly the financial implications, the proposal that the Secretary-General should be requested to give wide publicity to the resolution through a special publication for young people, with explanatory notes, had not been incorporated in the

text. Similarly, the proposal relating to the Commission on Human Rights and the Commission for Social Development had not been accepted because the Rapporteur's report would in any event be transmitted to those Commissions which would no doubt take due account of the Committee's views on the matter.

7. He urged the members of the Committee to display a spirit of conciliation, understanding and solidarity with youth by giving their unanimous support to the revised draft resolution.

8. Mr. BARTTFELD (Argentina) said he was gratified that the different geographical groups were agreed on the importance of education of youth in the respect for human rights and, in general, he shared the views which had been expressed during the general debate. The revised draft resolution reflected all the intentions of the Committee, and for that reason Argentina would support it. The suggestions expressed by the representative of Chile appropriately complemented the draft under consideration. Any action which placed emphasis on the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms would always receive the firm support of his delegation.

9. Miss CAO-PINNA (Italy) welcomed the fact that the sponsors of the revised draft resolution had accepted several suggestions, including those of the Chilean and other delegations, which she supported, and said that she wished to submit two amendments (A/C.3/L.1664). The first would insert the words "2445 (XXIII) and resolution" in paragraph 1 of part A, because in her view the draft must stress the importance of that resolution, and was concerned with the teaching in schools of the purposes and principles of the Charter and the activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, with particular reference to human rights. In its report to the General Assembly, the Preparatory Committee for the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the United Nations had already included the implementation of that resolution among its recommendations.¹ The second amendment would add a new paragraph at the end of part B, requesting the Economic and Social Council to ask the Commission for Social Development and the Commission on Human Rights to consider the report of the Third Committee on the items under discussion and to study and make recommendations on the various ways and means proposed in the Committee for strengthening and enlarging international action on youth problems.

10. Referring to the Algerian amendment (A/C.3/L.1661), she said that she shared the Algerian delegation's concern for the education of young people regardless of the political or legal status of the country in which they lived, but she felt that the text was not sufficiently precise. Sub-paragraph (a) alluded to two types of legal situations but stated only one objective—self-determination—which applied only to the first group of countries, namely, the colonial countries. Furthermore, it would be more appropriate to speak of colonial régimes than of colonial occupation. The concept of "foreign occupation" was too vague and should be clarified. If the aim of the Algerian amendment was to ensure the education of youth, it would

be desirable to speak of full recognition of the right to education, rather than self-determination. For example, in Gaza UNRWA and UNESCO had acknowledged that right and had taken practical steps to ensure the education of the young people in that area, where special circumstances obtained.

11. The amendment submitted by the Democratic Republic of the Congo (A/C.3/L.1662) caused her no difficulty but seemed unnecessary, since an established procedure already existed for granting consultative status to international organizations which satisfied the proper requirements. Lastly, she urged the Sudanese delegation not to press its amendments (A/C.3/L.1663).

12. Mr. LEVCHENKO (Secretariat) said that, since a number of errors had slipped into the revised version of the draft resolution, document A/C.3/L.1660/Rev.1/Corr.1 had been circulated to correct them.

13. Mrs. BARISH (Costa Rica) pointed out that there was also an omission in the sixth paragraph of the preamble in the Spanish version of document A/C.3/L.1660/Rev.1; the words "*de la juventud*" should be inserted after the words "*en la educación*".

14. Mr. MOUSSA (United Arab Republic) said that, thanks to the efforts of the sponsors, the Committee had before it a broad text incorporating the greatest possible number of suggestions, and he would vote in favour of the revised draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1660/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Corr.1). However, he regretted that the sponsors had not incorporated into their text the Algerian amendment (A/C.3/L.1661), which referred to some of the most serious preoccupations of youth today, such as colonialism and respect for national, religious and linguistic traditions, and would add an idea of the utmost importance to the draft resolution. The amendment submitted by the Democratic Republic of the Congo (A/C.3/L.1662) seemed to him to be covered by the revised text.

15. He proposed that in paragraph 4 of part A of the revised draft resolution the words "colonialism and *apartheid*" should be replaced by "colonialism, racism, *apartheid* and all similar policies", which would include all the systems of oppression under which millions of human beings were now suffering.

16. Mr. IDDIR (Algeria) said that, after consultations with other delegations, he had prepared a revised version of his amendment (A/C.3/L.1661/Rev.1).

17. In pressing its amendment, his delegation, like those of the other developing countries, had no intention of causing controversy or in any way impairing the Committee's deliberations. The proposed text simply reflected the principles and purposes of the United Nations Charter and the charter of the Organization of African Unity, and reaffirmed the right of all peoples to independence. In view of the grave responsibility borne by the United Nations with regard to the liberation of oppressed peoples, he was confident that his revised amendment would be adopted unanimously by the Committee.

18. Miss MARTINEZ (Jamaica) commended the conciliatory spirit, flexibility and goodwill shown by the

¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session*, agenda item 25, document A/7690.

sponsors of the revised version of the draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1660/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Corr.1) with which she had no major difficulties. Nevertheless, the most serious problems affecting youth in most countries were related to employment and training, and those problems were most acute in the countries which had the least resources. For that reason, she had suggested the inclusion in the text of a paragraph recommending that the United Nations and the competent organizations should give due priority to programmes aimed at vocational training for young people and to increased employment opportunities; while that suggestion was to some extent taken into account in paragraph 5 of part B of the revised draft resolution, the way in which it was formulated did not entirely dispel her delegations's misgivings. First, equality of opportunity did not necessarily mean increased employment opportunities, and, secondly, the establishment of such equality was primarily a task for sovereign States and not for international organizations, although the United Nations and the specialized agencies were, of course, in a position to provide assistance with a view to increasing employment opportunities.

19. In order to supply that omission, she proposed that the words "as well as to the need of ensuring increased opportunities in both fields" should be added to paragraph 5 of part B.

20. Mr. EL SHEIKH (Sudan) withdrew his amendments (A/C.3/L.1663), the substance of which had been incorporated in the revised version of the draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1660/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Corr.1). Although he found the revised text acceptable and would vote for it when it was put to the vote, he would have preferred it also to include the revised Algerian amendment (A/C.3/L.1661/Rev.1), which made an important contribution to the text and in its new version would, he was sure, receive general support.

21. Mrs. SCHIM VAN DER LOEFF-MACKAAY (Netherlands) observed that the text submitted to the Committee would not be easily understandable to young people unless it was accompanied by some explanations and by the documents to which it referred. She therefore proposed that the following paragraph should be added to part B of the revised draft resolution:

"8. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to devote a special publication to this resolution which should contain the full text of the resolution accompanied by concise and clear explanatory notes, in order to give to youth all over the world the opportunity for study and comments."

In that way direct contact could be established with youth, and that would also help to open the way to greater collaboration between the United Nations and young people.

22. While she was not opposed to objective consideration of the problems of colonialism and racism in the appropriate forums, she could not support the revised Algerian amendment, since she felt that the ideas it contained would be out of place in the text under discussion.

23. Mr. SCHREIBER (Director, Division of Human Rights) pointed out that the preparation and distribution of

the publication suggested by the representative of the Netherlands would have no financial implications, since there would be no need to request funds for it. At the Inter-Agency Meeting on Youth, held at Rome in July 1969, the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other organizations had decided to prepare a number of pamphlets on subjects of interest to youth—literacy campaigns, the advancement of women, the campaign against hunger, human rights, a policy for youth, and youth and human rights—and to give them the widest possible dissemination, as funds for the financing of publications of that kind were already available. The publication on youth and human rights would, of course, stress the resolutions of interest to youth which the General Assembly would be adopting at the current session and the concepts on which they were based. The preparation of the publication would be entrusted to experts who would draft it in such a way as to make it readily understandable to young people and to the general public.

24. Mr. SCHIM VAN DER LOEFF-MACKAAY (Netherlands) withdrew her amendment.

25. Mr. ZEILEISSEN (Austria) said that his delegation wished to become a sponsor of the revised draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1660/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Corr.1), which, while it did not propose any spectacular action, would be of great value to youth. The amendments which had been submitted were not, in his view, of a polemic nature and he considered them acceptable.

26. Mr. KAYUKWA-KIMOTHO (Democratic Republic of the Congo) said that one of the objectives of his amendment (A/C.3/L.1662) was a study of the possibility of establishing contact with international youth organizations. There were four world-wide youth movements; two of them—the World Federation of Democratic Youth and the World Assembly of Youth—were of a general nature, and the other two—the International Student Conference and the International Union of Students—were student movements. Some of the organizations were in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, and contact had already been established with them. However, the United Nations should be in contact with all world-wide youth movements in order to obtain a more complete picture of the situation and needs of young people throughout the world.

27. Since the sponsors had agreed to include a general reference to international youth organizations in paragraph 7 of part B of the draft resolution, and since the suggestion that other youth organizations should be granted consultative status created difficulties for some delegations, he had decided to withdraw his amendment.

28. Mr. EL-FATTAL (Syria) said that the revised draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1660/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Corr.1) was an improvement on the earlier text with regard to both substance and form, but he believed that the Committee would adopt it unanimously if the revised Algerian amendment (A/C.3/L.1661/Rev.1) were incorporated. He did not understand why certain delegations had called the expression "foreign occupation" in the amendment vague, when the purpose of the amendment was not in any way to take sides with regard to political claims relating to

occupied territories but to ensure the well-being of the young people living there.

29. Mrs. DE PINOCHET (Chile) pointed out that, in paragraph 4 of part A in the Spanish text of the revised draft resolution, the word “*consecuente*” should be used instead of “*consistente*”.

30. Mr. GHAOUCY (Afghanistan) said that he would vote for the revised draft resolution and also for the revised Algerian amendment which he considered extremely appropriate.

31. Mr. BARRY (Guinea) endorsed the revised draft resolution and, in particular, the revised Algerian amendment, which had his delegation’s strongest support.

32. Mr. LISITSKY (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic) said that paragraph 4 of part B of the draft resolution did not fully reflect the differences between the problems of youth in different countries, and proposed that the words “in the developed and developing countries” at the end of the paragraph should be replaced by “according to different countries and groups of countries”.

33. Mrs. WARZAZI (Morocco) welcomed the spirit of co-operation that the sponsors had shown in revising the draft resolution, which had resulted in a considerably improved draft that could awaken the interest of youth, particularly if the revised Algerian amendment was incorporated in it, since young people, as well as being concerned with their own particular problems, were keenly interested in political problems.

34. The Netherlands proposal was very much to the point, because once the draft resolution was adopted it should be publicized as widely as possible.

35. Mr. COLL (Venezuela) proposed that paragraphs 2 and 3 of part B of the revised draft resolution should be reversed and read as follows:

“2. *Recommends in particular* to Governments that, taking into account the Second Development Decade, youth and youth organizations be given appropriate opportunity to participate in the preparation and implementation of national development plans and in programmes of international co-operation;

“3. *Recommends* that Governments, in formulating national development policies, ensure a more co-ordinated approach to meeting the needs and aspirations of youth;”.

36. Mr. EVDOKEEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that the sponsors of the revised draft resolution had made every effort to reconcile different views in their text. As a result of their work, the Committee had before it a very acceptable draft which, together with the revised Algerian amendment, deserved to be adopted unanimously.

37. He urged the Italian delegation not to press its amendment for the inclusion in paragraph 1 of part A of a reference to General Assembly resolution 2445 (XXIII), since the text would become unduly cumbersome if all relevant resolutions were mentioned.

38. Mr. PARDOS (Spain) said that, in its revised form, the draft resolution was clearer and more logical. The Algerian delegation’s revised amendment introduced important ideas, but the political implications of its wording created difficulties. Consequently, in order to make it possible for the amendment to be adopted unanimously, he submitted a sub-amendment (A/C.3/L.1665) whereby the words “exercise of their right of self-determination” in subparagraph (a) of the revised Algerian text would be replaced by the words “process of their decolonization”.

39. Mr. AL-JABIRI (Iraq) urged the sponsors of the revised draft resolution to incorporate the revised Algerian amendment in their text, which would then become a far-reaching instrument relevant to the situation of youth in all parts of the world. He considered the sub-amendment contained in document A/C.3/L.1665 acceptable, but he urged the representative of Spain not to press it if that would make it difficult for the sponsors of the draft resolution to accept the revised Algerian amendment.

40. Mrs. DAES (Greece) supported the revised Algerian amendment, and said that she had no difficulty in agreeing to the first Italian amendment. However, since the Soviet Union delegation had expressed objections to it, she urged the representative of Italy not to press it to a vote, so that the draft resolution might be adopted unanimously. The second Italian amendment seemed unnecessary, since it was a repetition of the request that had already been made to the Economic and Social Council on that point.

41. She agreed with the Jamaican proposal, and would vote for it if it was put to the vote.

The meeting rose at 1.5 p.m.