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YOUTH, ITS EDUCATION IN THE RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND
FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS, ITS PROBLEMS AND NEEDS, AND ITS
PARTICIPATION IN NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Report of the Third Committee

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INTRODUCTION

1. The General Assembly, at its 1843rd meeting on 18 September 1970, allocated to the Third Committee agenda item 55 entitled "Youth, its education in the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, its problems and needs, and its participation in national development: report of the Secretary-General".
2. Item 55 had been placed on the agenda of the twenty-fifth session in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 2497 (XXIV) of 28 October 1969, on youth, its education in the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, its problems and needs, and its participation in national development.
3. The Committee considered this item at its 1741st to 1760th meetings from 28 September to 15 October 1970. The comments and positions taken by Member States on this agenda item are contained in the summary records of those meetings (A/C.3/SR.1741-1760).
4. The Committee had before it the following documents:
 - (a) A report of the Secretary-General (A/7921 and Add.1 and 2) on action taken in implementation of General Assembly resolution 2497 (XXIV) containing information communicated by Member States, in conformity with operative paragraphs 1 and 2 of section I of that resolution, on the action they had taken to ensure that young people are educated in respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;
 - (b) Chapter IX, section K, of the report of the Economic and Social Council;^{1/}
 - (c) A note by the Secretary-General (A/C.3/L.1764) reproducing the conclusions of the seminar on the role of youth in the promotion and protection of human rights, held at Belgrade from 2 to 12 June 1970.

^{1/} Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/8003).

II. DEBATE

5. Young people, in the opinion of the members of the Committee, have a very high regard for the ideals of peace and justice on which the United Nations is founded, are extremely responsive to the world around them, have a universalist outlook, and are drawn to action, rather than being content with the mere repetition of well-worn principles.

6. It was generally acknowledged by the Committee that the root cause of "unrest among youth", which sometimes expresses itself in violence, is the frustration young people feel in a world in which injustice, oppression, poverty and the waste of wealth still prevail. The younger generation, one of the most dynamic segments of society, could be an important factor of social change. In many countries, however, it is relegated to a marginal role in these matters. In the view of some representatives, the experience of the socialist countries demonstrates that young people's aspirations can be fulfilled only through profound socio-economic change.

7. The members of the Committee generally stressed the importance of dialogue with young people, the need to secure their genuine participation in the development of society and the danger of adopting paternalistic attitudes towards them.

8. In the opinion of most representatives, the problems and needs of young people were not a phenomenon which could be dealt with in isolation. They were a feature of over-all national development and should accordingly be taken into account in the formulation of national policy and plans. The nature and magnitude of those problems and needs differed in developed and developing countries, because of the disparities in levels of living and in cultural, social and political conditions. In some especially fortunate countries young people were rebelling primarily against privilege and the unequal distribution of wealth, whereas in other countries the problems of hunger, poverty, illiteracy, unemployment and underemployment were common to all generations. Several members of the Committee deplored the discrepancies sometimes found between educational attainment and employment opportunities. Young people who, on completing their education, found no employment befitting the training they had received, saw their hopes dashed; the result was a waste of human resources. According to some speakers, education

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and vocational and technical training should be such as to promote the achievement of young people's aspirations, while taking national requirements into account. The participation of youth in national development could, in the opinion of many representatives, be more effectively arranged with the help of existing young people's organizations.

9. A number of speakers stressed that special attention should be given to rural young people, particularly in developing countries, and that high priority should be given to agricultural and technical training. Reference was also made to the special needs of under-privileged young people, such as the blind and the mentally deficient.

10. At the international level, the establishment of a volunteer service was considered by a number of representatives to be an effective means of enabling young people to participate in development and one which could greatly advance mutual understanding. Contacts between young people in developed and developing countries should likewise be encouraged.

11. A number of representatives expressed their interest in the forthcoming report on the world social situation of youth which was to be issued in 1972. Reference was also made to the report which was to be prepared for submission to the General Assembly in 1971 and which was to suggest means of strengthening co-operation and establishing channels of communication with young people and international youth organizations.

12. On the subject of what action the United Nations might take with regard to the question of youth, some representatives made suggestions - many of them based on the conclusions of the Belgrade seminar on the role of youth in the promotion and protection of human rights and those of the World Youth Assembly. The idea of designating an international youth year, suggested by some representatives, was rejected by others. Divergent views were also expressed concerning the idea of setting up within the United Nations a special body on the problems of youth, which would work in co-operation with States and youth organizations and would centralize research, co-ordinate programmes and propose measures to the General Assembly. The view was expressed that such a body, if established, might duplicate the work of existing bodies which were already dealing with youth questions.

13. Most speakers referred to the importance of education in promoting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. Education in those matters at primary

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school and within the family was essential. It was equally essential that educators should be given special training in human rights. Some representatives mentioned the role played by UNESCO in that respect. That process of education should be extended beyond the bounds of educational institutions through the use of public information media.

14. Similarly, the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights might provide an opportunity for a fruitful dialogue between the United Nations and youth. Most representatives expressed themselves gratified with the work of the Belgrade seminar and suggested that such a successful undertaking might be a model for future meetings of the same kind at the international or regional levels. Authorized representatives of youth should, wherever possible, be consulted about such meetings and should help in organizing them. Many members of the Committee pointed out that the conclusions of the Belgrade seminar and the message addressed to the General Assembly by the World Youth Assembly were similar in many respects. In both cases, it was stated, the participants had laid special emphasis on the need for States, groups and individuals to apply the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international instruments.

15. The World Youth Assembly was considered by very many representatives to be a remarkable event and a genuine response to the need for communication between the United Nations and the youth of the world. Some, however, deplored the intolerance shown by certain groups to the detriment of the right of some others to freedom of expression - a development which had, in their view, detracted from the universal nature of that Assembly. Most representatives held, however, that its proceedings and its message to the General Assembly reflected the major aspirations of the young people of today, their apprehensions, their demands and their revolt against the poverty of most of mankind, ignorance, injustice, oppression, racism, aggression, colonialism, military occupation, unjust wars and imperialism. These representatives paid tribute to the courage and frankness with which the young people had expressed their views and welcomed the fact that their main concerns had been what was happening in the world today. In their opinion, the World Youth Assembly had shown clearly that the confrontation was not between generations, but between retrograde tendencies and progressive forces. The young people, for the most part, had identified themselves with the latter forces. It was asserted that

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it was no longer a matter of finding out what young people wanted, but of seeing what adults and the United Nations, in co-operation with young people, could do to promote human rights and ensure world peace.

16. Many members of the Committee considered that it might be useful to convene further world youth assemblies, but expressed the hope that the arrangements for them would be satisfactory in all respects, in the light of the experience acquired in connexion with the first one.

17. Several representatives considered that the resolution to be adopted by the Third Committee should mention the duty of Governments to protect young people against the baneful ideology of nazism. They asserted that the threat of nazism still overshadowed the world and pointed out that the United Nations had repeatedly condemned nazism. Other representatives contended that "nazism" was an ideology of the past and only one aspect of the ideology upon which other totalitarian régimes whose practices were contrary to the United Nations Charter were modelled. Consequently, the insertion of that word in a resolution might have an unduly restrictive effect.

18. One representative referred to the problem of the conscription of young people for service in the armed forces of their countries and to that of the conscientious objection of many of them to taking part in murderous wars. In that connexion, he specifically called for United Nations action in the form of suggesting to Governments that they should recruit only volunteers for the armed forces. Those representatives who spoke on this subject, while praising the generosity which had prompted the proposal, pointed out the constitutional and practical difficulties which it raised; some contended that defensive wars and wars of national liberation should be distinguished from aggressive wars of occupation and domination.

III. DRAFT RESOLUTIONS AND AMENDMENTS

A. Draft resolutions and document submitted by Saudi Arabia

19. At the 1741st meeting the following draft resolution was introduced by Saudi Arabia (A/C.3/L.1766):

"The General Assembly,

"Whereas the primary purpose of the United Nations Charter is to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war and to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights,

"Noting that everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person as enunciated in article 3 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

"Taking into account that all fundamental human rights would be negated and worthless if the individual is either robbed of his life or if his liberty is drastically restricted, and the security of his person continuously endangered by war,

"Considering that the youth of over 100 States Members of the United Nations who participated in the World Youth Assembly in July 1970, preponderantly declared themselves against war in general, and stressed the consciousness of their great responsibilities for safeguarding peace, liberty and independence of peoples and for the construction of a better future,

"Since throughout history and up to the present time youth at large have never been polled but were often coerced by arbitrary laws or otherwise to join the armed forces of their respective countries and ordered to annihilate other youth whenever wars broke out regardless of whether such wars were unquestionably aggressive or strictly for self-defence,

"Bearing in mind that most wars and particularly world wars have been motivated by conflicting economic interests which ultimately were not permanently served, due to the fact that the victors and the defeated invariably sustained irreparable loss in life and treasure,

"Mindful that most of the youth of the world have awakened and may no longer be easily deceived or indoctrinated to engage in the carnage of war as is evident from innumerable youth demonstrations for peace in a large and increasing number of countries,

"Cognizant that many of the youth who are not killed in war are either physically maimed or incapacitated and thereby deprived of playing a normal self-fulfilling role in life and noting that a large segment of this youth becomes a burden on society,

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"Deploing that a good number of those youth who survive all physical injuries from war may be stricken by mental anguish and morbid frustration, and as a result try to escape from their plight by addiction to narcotics or by resorting to violence, and in general suffer from a deep sense of guilt which dehumanizes or even brutalizes their behaviour, and hence are apt to become destructive elements in and a menace to their community,

"Furthermore aware that the youth of the world expects the United Nations to undertake constructive measures to fulfil their hopes and aspirations for bringing about universal peace,

"1. Calls upon

(a) To refrain from coercing any youth to join the armed forces of his country if such youth conscientiously objects to being involved in the act of killing regardless of whether the armed forces are engaged to repel foreign aggression or protect economic interests abroad;

(b) Only to enlist in the armed forces those youths who volunteer strictly to defend their country from flagrant aggression;

"2. Urges Member States to prevail upon adults between 35 and 50 years of age to enlist in the armed forces for legitimate self-defence in order to give the opportunity to the youth of the world to develop academically, culturally and vocationally before being commanded to prematurely sacrifice their lives, unless of course a segment of youth believes that its sacred duty is to participate actively in protecting its country from foreign invasion;

"3. Calls upon mothers and other women of all nations to play an effective role in formulating national policies concerning war and peace;

"4. Recommends to Governments to study the feasibility of a referendum of the people, including youth, before declaring or waging war;

"5. Requests scientists all over the world to be mindful of the aspirations of youth and their yearning for world peace and urges these scientists to co-operate amongst themselves, nationally and internationally to explore effective ways and means for preventing the use of their inventions and discoveries for destructive purposes;

"6. Suggests to States Members of the United Nations and other nations of the world to consider establishing a ministry for the affairs of youth so that no precipitated or arbitrary action may be taken by Governments without prior consultations with such ministry, which in turn should endeavour to bridge or at least narrow the present generation gap between the young and the old;

"7. Requests the Secretary-General to circulate the present resolution to youth organizations, Governments and scientific associations for their comments thereon and report to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session."

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20. Taking into account suggestions made informally, Saudi Arabi introduced a revised text (A/C.3/L.1766/Rev.1) at the 1752nd meeting.
21. At the 1754th meeting Saudi Arabia made further changes to the text, a new version of which had been issued (A/C.3/L.1766/Rev.2).
22. At the 1757th meeting Saudi Arabia announced that it had decided not to keep the text it had submitted in the form of a draft resolution and had submitted it in the form of a document (A/C.3/L.1766/Rev.3), together with a draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1791).
23. The draft resolution submitted by Saudi Arabia (A/C.3/L.1791) read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Having taken note of document A/C.3/L.1766/Rev.2 submitted by the representative of Saudi Arabia,

"Decides to transmit the said document to the Secretary-General with the request that he sends copies thereof to youth organizations and scientific associations drawn from lists available to the United Nations Secretariat."

24. The revised document submitted by Saudi Arabia (A/C.3/L.1766/Rev.3) read as follows:

"The following considerations, suggestions and recommendations are submitted for examination:

Considerations

- The primary purpose of the United Nations Charter is to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war and to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights.
- Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person as enunciated in article 3 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
- All fundamental human rights would be negated and worthless if the individual is either robbed of his life or if his liberty is drastically restricted, and the security of his person continuously endangered by war.
- The youth of over 100 States Members of the United Nations who participated in the World Youth Assembly in July 1970 preponderantly declared themselves against war in general and stressed the consciousness of their great responsibilities for safeguarding peace, liberty and independence of peoples and for the construction of a better future.

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- Throughout history and up to the present time youth at large have never been polled but were often conscripted by laws or otherwise to join the armed forces of their respective countries.

- Most wars and particularly world wars have been motivated by conflicting economic interests which ultimately were not permanently served, due to the fact that the victors and the defeated invariably sustained irreparable loss in life and treasures.

- Most of the youth of the world have awakened and may no longer be easily deceived or indoctrinated to engage in the carnage of war, as is evident from innumerable youth demonstrations for peace in a large and increasing number of countries.

- Many of the youth who are not killed in war are either physically maimed or incapacitated and thereby deprived of playing a normal self-fulfilling role in life, and a large segment of this youth becomes a burden on society.

- A good number of those youth who survive all physical injuries from war may be stricken by mental anguish and morbid frustration, and as a result try to escape from their plight by addiction to narcotics or by resorting to violence, and in general suffer from a deep sense of guilt which dehumanizes or even brutalizes their behaviour, and hence are apt to become destructive elements in and a menace to their community.

- The youth of the world expects the United Nations to undertake constructive measures to fulfil their hopes and aspirations for bringing about universal peace.

Suggestions and recommendations

1. It is suggested to Member States:

(a) Not to punish any youth who refuses to join the armed forces of his country if such youth conscientiously objects to being involved in war and to take into consideration his deep convictions;

(b) Only to enlist in the armed forces those youths who volunteer strictly to defend their country from flagrant aggression.

2. Member States are urged to call upon adults between thirty-five and fifty years of age to enlist in the armed forces in order to give the opportunity to the youth of the world to develop academically, culturally and vocationally before being commanded to prematurely sacrifice their lives, bearing in mind that the majority of youth and others in all nations consider it a sacred duty to participate actively in protecting their respective countries from foreign invasion.

3. Mothers and other women of all nations are called upon to play an effective role in formulating national policies concerning war and peace.

4. It is recommended that Governments study the feasibility of a referendum of the people, including youth, or any similar machinery on issues that may lead to war.

5. Scientists all over the world are requested to be mindful of the aspirations of youth and their yearning for world peace and are urged to co-operate amongst themselves, nationally and internationally, to explore effective ways and means for preventing the use of their inventions and discoveries for destructive purposes.

6. It is suggested that States Members of the United Nations and other nations of the world consider establishing a ministry for the affairs of youth so that no precipitated or arbitrary action may be taken by Governments without prior consultations with such ministry, which in turn should endeavour to bridge or at least narrow the present generation gap between the young and the old."

25. At the 1759th meeting the representative of Saudi Arabia said that, since he had submitted a draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1791), it would suffice if the document submitted by his delegation (A/C.3/L.1766/Rev.3) was mentioned in the Committee's report and referred, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Commission on Human Rights for further study. He further stated at that meeting that, if the suggestion of one delegation to the effect that the Committee should request the Secretary-General to transmit its report on item 55 of the agenda to the youth organizations which had been invited to the World Youth Assembly were accepted, he would not press for a vote on his draft resolution. For the Committee's recommendations on that issue, see paragraph 74.7

B. Draft resolution submitted by twenty-four Powers (A/C.3/L.1767) and amendments

26. At the 1752nd meeting a draft resolution was introduced by Yugoslavia on behalf of Afghanistan, Algeria, Ceylon, Chile, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Guyana, India, Kenya, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Pakistan, People's Republic of the Congo, Uganda, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia and Zambia (A/C.3/L.1767). The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Conscious of the major role, contribution and participation of youth in the promotion of world peace and justice, social and economic progress, human rights and fundamental freedoms, self-determination and the emancipation of all peoples in building a better future,

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"Recognizing the positive influence of the United Nations Charter on the ideas, needs and aspirations of youth and their awareness of the sad image of the world of today,

"Aware of the fact that the present slow progress in the realization of the objectives of the Charter gives rise to restlessness in youth,

"Taking into account that youth have expressed at their gatherings their positive attitudes towards the principles embodied in the Charter, their firm stand against the continuance of colonialism and subjugation of peoples to alien domination, foreign rule or occupation, wars of aggression, apartheid and all racial ideologies and policies which constitute a major source of the present unrest and dissatisfaction of the young people,

"Noting the discontent of youth with the slow progress made in the development of the developing countries, with the ever growing economic and technological gap and the widening disparities in the levels of living between the developed and the developing countries, and with unemployment,

"Noting further the awareness of youth of the inadequate efforts of many developed countries to contribute to the development of the developing countries,

"Recognizing the expressed desire of youth to have the United Nations become a truly universal organization in order to achieve better international relations and to end the arms race and power politics,

"Welcoming the fact that the World Youth Assembly, convened by the General Assembly as a part of the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations, provided a platform for fruitful exchanges among its participants and a forum through which youth could support the activities of the United Nations and its family of organizations,

"Taking note of the activities of the World Youth Assembly, held at the United Nations Headquarters in New York from 9 to 17 July 1970,

"Taking note further of the report of the seminar on the role of youth in the promotion and protection of human rights, held in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, from 2 to 12 June 1970,

"1. Reaffirms the provisions of its resolutions 2447 (XXIII) and 2497 (XXIV);

"2. Emphasizes the significance of the efforts of the World Youth Assembly;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to consult Governments and the specialized agencies concerned on the possibility of convening, in future, world youth assemblies in the light of the experience gained during the

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organization of the first World Youth Assembly, especially keeping in mind the need for a truly universal representation, the financial implications and other relevant aspects, and to submit when appropriate a report to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council;

"4. Emphasizes the urgency of youth's participation in the social, economic, political, cultural and other domains of human activities and, as appropriate, in legislative and other decision-making organs whose activities affect political and social life in society;

"5. Calls upon Governments, all institutions of learning, the United Nations and its specialized agencies and all organizations concerned to act in such a way as to ensure the education of young people in the spirit of the ideas of peace based on justice, co-operation among peoples and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;

"6. Urges Governments to respond to the aspirations of youth and to take further urgent and effective measures to support the struggle for peace and justice, international security, self-determination, liberation of peoples and territories subjected to racial, colonial and alien domination, the elimination of colonial and foreign occupation, the non-interference in the internal affairs of other States and respect for the territorial integrity of States and the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to eradicate racism, apartheid and all other forms of discrimination;

"7. Recommends that youth be fully involved in the efforts to accelerate the development of developing countries, bearing in mind the special social and economic situation of youth in these countries;

"8. Calls upon the developed countries to respond to the appeal of the young people to provide financial and other assistance for the efforts of the developing countries to carry out their developmental policies in order to implement the aims of the Second United Nations Development Decade;

"9. Recommends that the principles of participation where appropriate be affirmed with respect to education so as to enable the yearnings of youth to be reflected in the planning and operation of governmental programmes designed to serve youth;

"10. Requests the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies concerned to continue undertaking on a regional and on a world-wide basis programmes and projects related to the problems and needs of youth and their participation in the national development and to co-operate closely where appropriate with youth organizations;

"11. Decides to resume the consideration of this item in the future."

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27. Amendments to the draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1767) were submitted in the following order:

(a) Syria submitted an amendment (A/C.3/L.1772) which read as follows:

"In preambular paragraph 9, after the word 'activities', add a comma and the words 'message and reports'".

(b) Iraq submitted an amendment (A/C.3/L.1773) which read as follows:

"Replace preambular paragraph 3 by the following:

"'Aware of the fact that the present slow progress in the realization of the principles and objectives of the Charter, the usurpation of inalienable rights of indigenous populations, and the denial of the right of self-determination, negatively affect the attitude of world youth towards the United Nations,'".

(c) The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics submitted an amendment (A/C.3/L.1774 and Corr.1) which read as follows:

"After operative paragraph 1, add the following new paragraph:

"'Considers that at the present time the efforts of young people should be directed mainly towards strengthening peace and friendship among peoples, against the threat of war, against all forms of oppression and exploitation and towards the development of fruitful economic, scientific and cultural co-operation between countries irrespective of their social systems, in the interest of national development and social progress;'".

(d) The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic submitted an amendment (A/C.3/L.1775) which read as follows:

"Before operative paragraph 6, insert the following paragraph:

"'Considers it important that young people of all countries of the world should resolutely oppose military and other action designed to suppress liberation movements of peoples still under colonial or racist domination, and should support those peoples in every way possible in their efforts to attain independence in accordance with the inalienable right of self-determination;'".

(e) Bulgaria submitted an amendment (A/C.3/L.1776) which read as follows:

"After operative paragraph 5, add the following paragraph:

"'Recommends to Governments and organizations concerned to study very attentively the interests and requirements of youth, and to take effective action with a view to curtailing the harmful influence on youth of propaganda for war, racial hatred and enmity among peoples;'".

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(f) Hungary submitted amendments (A/C.3/L.1777) which read as follows:

"1. In the second preambular paragraph, substitute the words 'sad image' with 'complex problems'.

"2. In the seventh preambular paragraph, substitute the words 'power politics' with the word 'militarism'."

(g) The Netherlands, New Zealand and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland submitted an amendment (A/C.3/L.1778) which read as follows:

"Replace operative paragraph 3 by the following paragraph:

"(i) Recognizes the valuable contribution to international understanding made by youth organizations, both national and international, and calls upon them to intensify their efforts to encourage contacts between youth in the world; and

"(ii) Decides to bear in mind the possibility of convening another World Youth Assembly in the future",

(h) Italy and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland submitted an amendment (A/C.3/L.1779) which read as follows:

"Replace operative paragraph 4 by the following:

"Emphasizes the importance of increasing participation of youth in the social, economic, political, cultural and other domains of human activities, and welcomes the generous contribution to **voluntary** services which youth is already making".

(i) Italy submitted an amendment (A/C.3/L.1780) which read as follows:

"In operative paragraph 1, insert between 'resolutions' and '2447 (XXIII)', the following: '2445 (XXIII)',".

(j) Turkey submitted an amendment (A/C.3/L.1781) which read as follows:

"In operative paragraph 6, after the words 'territorial integrity' add the words 'and independence'".

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(k) Mongolia submitted an amendment (A/C.3/L.1782) which read as follows:

"After the second preambular paragraph add the following paragraph:

"Expressing concern at the fact that armed conflicts are continuing and acts of aggression are being committed in various parts of the world, bringing death, injury and suffering to various segments of the population, particularly young people,".

(1) Czechoslovakia submitted amendments (A/C.3/L.1783) which read as follows:

"(1) Fourth preambular paragraph:

For 'embodied in the Charter, their firm' read 'embodied in the Charter, their support for peace and international security, their firm'.

"(2) Sixth preambular paragraph;

For 'developed countries to contribute' read 'developed countries, particularly of those responsible for long-lasting colonial exploitation, to contribute'.

"(3) After operative paragraph 5 insert a new paragraph and accordingly renumber the following paragraphs:

'6. Urges all Governments to prohibit the publication and distribution of racist, chauvinistic, nazi and revanchist literature, including textbooks;'.
"

"(4) Replace the existing operative paragraph 11 by the following text:

'12. Decides to resume the consideration of this item in the future, taking into account in particular the advisability of considering the question of the implementation of the Declaration on Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples"'.
"

(m) The United States of America submitted amendments (A/C.3/L.1784) which read as follows:

"(1) Replace the existing sixth preambular paragraph by the following text:

'Noting youth's awareness of the urgency of joint and concentrated action by developing and developed countries in all spheres of economic and social life,'.

"(2) Seventh preambular paragraph:

For 'universal organization in order' read 'universal organization under the conditions envisaged in the Charter in order'.

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"(3) Operative paragraph 3:

For 'the need for a' read 'the need for rules of procedure that ensure fair treatment and full participation by all youth representatives, a'.

"(4) Replace the existing operative paragraph 8 by the following text:

'8. Calls upon all Member States to respond to the appeal of the young people to give their full support to the most complete and effective implementation of measures designed to achieve the goals of the Second United Nations Development Decade in order to realize the fundamental objectives of the Charter;''.

(n) Ghana and Greece submitted an amendment (A/C.3/L.1785) which read as follows:

"Operative paragraph 10:

For 'the needs of youth and' read 'with particular emphasis to the problems of young workers and rural youth'".

(o) France and Greece submitted an amendment (A/C.3/L.1786) which read as follows:

"Replace the existing operative paragraph 9 by the following text:

'Requests Governments and educational institutions, taking into account in particular the relevant studies and recommendations of UNESCO, to encourage closer association of young people in the planning and management of education programmes so as to enable them to participate in the solution of their own problems and in the over-all development of educational systems;''.

(p) Barbados submitted amendments (A/C.3/L.1787) which read as follows:

"(1) Operative paragraph 4:

For 'Emphasizes the urgency of youth's participation' read 'Emphasizes the urgency of the participation of youth including the handicapped'.

"(2) Operative paragraph 9:

For 'the yearnings of youth to be' read 'the yearnings of youth including the handicapped to be'".

(q) Canada submitted an amendment (A/C.3/L.1788) which read as follows:

"Operative paragraph 6:

In the sixth and seventh lines replace the words 'and the implementation' by 'in accordance with the principles of the Charter and ...'".

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(r) Mauritania and Morocco submitted amendments (A/C.3/L.1789) which read as follows:

"(1) After operative paragraph 4 add the following new paragraph 5:

'Emphasizes further the paramount need for youth to be fully aware of the positive and practical role which they should play in the development of their countries, and of their duties, without which rights can have no true meaning;'

"(2) Before operative paragraph 5, add the following new paragraph:

'Recognizes the fundamental role of the family in the education of youth in the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;''.

(s) Argentina, Costa Rica and Uruguay submitted amendments (A/C.3/L.1790) which read as follows:

"Second preambular paragraph:

(1) After the word 'Charter' insert the words 'and of the Universal Declaration'.

(2) Delete the phrase 'and their awareness of the sad image of the world today'.

"Third preambular paragraph:

Not applicable to English text.

"Sixth preambular paragraph:

Replace the paragraph by the following:

'Noting further the awareness of youth of the need for many developed countries to make greater efforts to contribute to the development of the developing countries,'.

"Seventh preambular paragraph:

Replace the paragraph by the following:

'Bearing in mind that youth sees the United Nations as an organization with a universal mission to maintain international peace and security to bring about better international relations and to end the arms race and power politics'.

/...

"Eighth preambular paragraph:

Replace the paragraph by the following:

'Considering that a World Youth Assembly was convened as a part of the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations, to enable the generations born since the establishment of the United Nations to express their opinions regarding its present and future activities and to provide a forum through which youth could support the activities of the United Nations and its family of organizations,'.

"Operative paragraph 2:

Replace 'Emphasizes the significance of' by 'Draws attention to'.

"Operative paragraph 3:

After 'truly universal representation' add the words 'and the vigilant preservation of freedom of speech,'.

"Operative paragraph 4:

Replace the paragraph by the following:

'Emphasizes the urgency of channelling the restlessness of young people, as appropriate, in such a way as to lead them to assume their responsibilities in the social, economic, political, cultural and other domains of human activities;,'.

"Operative paragraph 5:

Replace the first part by the following:

'Calls upon Governments, other organs of the United Nations, UNESCO and other specialized agencies to act, within their respective spheres of competence, in such a way as to ensure ...'.

"Operative paragraph 6:

Replace the first part by the following:

'Urges Governments to adopt policies designed to inculcate in youth and in youth organizations the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms so that they can support the struggle for peace and justice,...'.

"Operative paragraph 7:

Replace the phrase 'the development of developing countries' by 'the over-all growth of developing countries'".

/...

28. At the 1754th meeting, Bolivia, the Central African Republic, Mali, Niger and Togo joined the sponsors of the draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1767).

C. Revised draft resolution submitted by twenty-six Powers (A/C.3/L.1767/Rev.1) and amendments

29. At the 1755th meeting, Afghanistan, Algeria, Bolivia, the Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chile, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Guyana, India, Kenya, Kuwait, Libya, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, the People's Republic of the Congo, Togo, Uganda, the United Arab Republic, the Upper Volta, Yugoslavia and Zambia submitted a revised draft resolution which took account of some of the proposed amendments and some of the suggestions made informally in the course of the debate (see, in this connexion, the summary record of the 1755th meeting of the Third Committee, held on 9 October 1970 (A/C.3/SR.1755)). The revised draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1767/Rev.1) read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Conscious of the major role, contribution and participation of youth in the promotion of world peace and justice, social and economic progress, human rights and fundamental freedoms, self-determination and the emancipation of all peoples in building a better future,

"Recognizing the positive influence of the United Nations Charter on the ideas, needs and aspirations of youth and their awareness of the serious problems confronting the world today,

"Aware of the fact that the present slow progress in the realization of the principles and objectives of the Charter and the usurpation of inalienable rights of peoples give rise to restlessness in youth,

"Taking into account that youth have expressed at their gatherings their positive attitudes towards the principles embodied in the Charter, their firm stand against the continuance of colonialism and subjugation of peoples to alien domination, foreign rule or occupation, wars of aggression, apartheid and all racial ideologies and policies which constitute a major source of the present unrest and dissatisfaction of the young people,

"Noting the discontent of youth with the slow progress made in the development of the developing countries, with the ever growing economic and technological gap and the widening disparities in the levels of living between the developed and the developing countries and with unemployment,

/...

"Noting further the awareness of youth of the inadequate efforts of many developed countries to contribute to the development of the developing countries,

"Recognizing the expressed desire of youth to have the United Nations become a truly universal organization in order to achieve better international relations and to end the arms race and power politics,

"Welcoming the fact that the World Youth Assembly, convened by the General Assembly as a part of the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations, provided a platform for fruitful exchanges among its participants and a forum through which youth could support the activities of the United Nations and its family of organizations,

"Taking note of the activities of the World Youth Assembly, held at the United Nations Headquarters in New York from 9 to 17 July 1970,

"Taking note further of the report of the seminar on the role of youth in the promotion and protection of human rights, held in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, from 2 to 12 June 1970,

"1. Reaffirms the provisions of its resolutions 2037 (XX), 2445 (XXIII), 2447 (XXIII) and 2497 (XXIV);

"2. Considers that the efforts of young people should be directed towards strengthening peace based on justice and friendship among peoples, against the threat of war, against all forms of oppression and exploitation and towards the development of fruitful economic, scientific and cultural co-operation among all countries;

"3. Emphasizes the significance of the efforts of the World Youth Assembly;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to consult Governments and the specialized agencies concerned on the possibility of convening, in future, world youth assemblies in the light of the experience gained during the organization of the first World Youth Assembly, especially keeping in mind the need for a truly universal representation, the financial implications and other relevant aspects, and to submit, when appropriate, a report to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council;

"5. Recognizes the valuable contribution to international understanding made by youth organizations, both national and international, and calls upon them to intensify their efforts to encourage contacts between youth in the world;

"6. Emphasizes the urgency of youth's participation in the social, economic, political, cultural and other domains of human activities and, as appropriate, in legislative and other decision-making organs whose activities affect political and social life in society;

/...

"7. Calls upon Governments, all institutions of learning, the United Nations and its specialized agencies and all organizations concerned to act in such a way as to ensure the education of young people in the spirit of the ideas of peace based on justice, co-operation among peoples, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and the principles of international law;

"8. Urges Governments to respond to the aspirations of youth and to take further urgent and effective measures to support the struggle for peace and justice, international security, self-determination, liberation of peoples and territories subjected to racial, colonial and alien domination, the elimination of colonial and foreign occupation, the non-interference in the internal affairs of other States, respect for the territorial integrity and independence of States and the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to eradicate racism, apartheid and all other forms of discrimination;

"9. Recommends that youth be fully involved in the efforts to accelerate the development of developing countries, bearing in mind the special social and economic situation of youth in these countries;

"10. Calls upon the developed countries to respond to the appeal of the young people to provide financial and other assistance for the efforts of the developing countries to carry out their developmental policies in order to implement the aims of the Second United Nations Development Decade;

"11. Recommends that the principles of participation, where appropriate, be affirmed with respect to education so as to enable the yearnings of youth to be reflected in the planning and operation of governmental programmes designed to serve youth;

"12. Requests the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies concerned to continue undertaking on a regional and on a world-wide basis programmes and projects related to the problems and needs of youth and their participation in the national development and to co-operate closely, where appropriate, with youth organizations;

"13. Decides to resume the consideration of this item in the future."

30. At the same meeting, Guinea and Somalia joined the sponsors of the draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1767/Rev.1).

31. At the same meeting, Italy and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland submitted a revised version (A/C.3/L.1779/Rev.1) of their amendments to the draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1767/Rev.1). The text read as follows:

"(1) Replace operative paragraph 6 by the following:

'Emphasizes the importance of the increasing participation of youth in the social, economic, political, cultural and other domains of human activities'".

/...

"(2) After operative paragraph 6, add the following paragraph:

'Welcomes the generous contribution to voluntary services which youth is already making'".

D. Revised draft resolution submitted by twenty-five Powers (A/C.3/L.1767/Rev.2) and amendments

32. At the 1756th meeting, Afghanistan, Algeria, Bolivia, the Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chile, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Guinea, Guyana, India, Kenya, Kuwait, Libya, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, the People's Republic of the Congo, Somalia, Uganda, the United Arab Republic, the Upper Volta, Yugoslavia and Zambia submitted a revised version (A/C.3/L.1767/Rev.2) of the draft resolution which took account of certain others of the amendments referred to in paragraph 27 above and some other suggestions made in the course of the debate (see, in this connexion, the summary record of the 1756th meeting of the Third Committee, held on 12 October 1970 (A/C.3/SR.1756). At the same meeting, the Chairman informed the Committee that Togo was no longer a co-sponsor of the revised draft resolution. The text (A/C.3/L.1767/Rev.2) read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Conscious of the major role, contribution and participation of youth in the promotion of world peace and justice, social and economic progress, human rights and fundamental freedoms, self-determination and the emancipation of all peoples in building a better future,

"Recognizing the positive influence of the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights on the ideas, needs and aspirations of youth and their awareness of the serious problems confronting the world today,

"Aware of the fact that the present slow progress in the realization of the principles and objectives of the Charter and the usurpation of inalienable rights of peoples give rise to restlessness in youth,

"Taking into account that youth have expressed at their gatherings their positive attitudes towards the principles embodied in the Charter, their strong support for peace, justice and international security, their firm stand against the continuance of colonialism and subjugation of peoples to alien domination, foreign rule or occupation, wars of aggression, apartheid and all racial ideologies and policies which constitute a major source of the present unrest and dissatisfaction of the young people,

/...

"Noting the discontent of youth with the slow progress made in the development of the developing countries, with the ever growing economic and technological gap and the widening disparities in the levels of living between the developed and the developing countries and with unemployment,

"Noting further the awareness of youth of the inadequate efforts of many developed countries to contribute to the development of the developing countries,

"Recognizing the important role of the family in the education of youth in the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

"Recognizing the expressed desire of youth to have the United Nations become a truly universal organization in order to achieve better international relations and to end the arms race and power politics,

"Welcoming the fact that the World Youth Assembly, convened by the General Assembly as a part of the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations, provided a platform for fruitful exchanges among its participants and a forum through which youth could support the activities of the United Nations and its family of organizations,

"Taking note of the activities of the World Youth Assembly, held at the United Nations Headquarters in New York from 9 to 17 July 1970,

"Taking note further of the report of the seminar on the role of youth in the promotion and protection of human rights, held in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, from 2 to 12 June 1970,

"1. Reaffirms the provisions of its resolutions 2037 (XX), 2445 (XXIII), 2447 (XXIII) and 2497 (XXIV);

"2. Considers that the efforts of young people should be directed towards strengthening peace based on justice and friendship among peoples, against the threat of war, against all forms of oppression and exploitation and towards the development of fruitful economic, scientific and cultural co-operation among all countries;

"3. Emphasizes the efforts of the World Youth Assembly;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to consult Governments and the specialized agencies concerned on the possibility of convening, in future, world youth assemblies in the light of the experience gained during the organization of the first World Youth Assembly, especially keeping in mind the need for a truly universal representation, the financial implications and other relevant aspects, and to submit, when appropriate, a report to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council;

/...

"5. Recognizes the valuable contribution to international understanding made by youth organizations, both national and international, and calls upon them to intensify their efforts to encourage contacts between youth in the world;

"6. Emphasizes the urgency of youth's participation in the social, economic, political, cultural and other domains of human activities;

"7. Calls upon Governments, all institutions of learning, the United Nations organs and the specialized agencies concerned and all other organizations concerned to act in such a way as to ensure the education of youth people in the spirit of the ideas of peace based on justice, co-operation among peoples, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and the principles of international law;

"8. Urges Governments to respond to the aspirations of youth and to take further urgent and effective measures to support the struggle for peace and justice, international security, self-determination, liberation of peoples and territories subjected to racial, colonial and alien domination, the elimination of colonial and foreign occupation, the non-interference in the internal affairs of other States, respect for the territorial integrity and independence of States and the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to eradicate racism, apartheid and all other forms of discrimination;

"9. Recommends that youth be fully involved in the efforts to accelerate the over-all growth of developing countries, bearing in mind the special social and economic situation of youth in these countries;

"10. Calls upon the developed countries to respond to the appeal of the young people to provide financial and other assistance for the efforts of the developing countries to carry out their developmental policies in order to implement the aims of the Second United Nations Development Decade;

"11. Requests Governments and educational institutions, taking into account in particular the relevant studies and recommendations of UNESCO, to encourage closer association of youth, and as appropriate, in the planning and management of education programmes so as to enable them to participate in the solution of their own problems, in the over-all development of educational systems, and in the planning and operation of governmental programmes designed to serve youth;

"12. Requests the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies concerned to continue undertaking on a regional and on a world-wide basis programmes and projects related to the problems and needs of youth, especially those of young workers and rural youth, and their participation in the national development and to co-operate closely, where appropriate, with youth organizations;

"13. Decides to resume the consideration of this item in the future."

33. The following amendments were maintained by their sponsors after the introduction by the twenty-five Powers of the new version of their revised draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1767/Rev.2):

(a) The amendment submitted by Mongolia (A/C.3/L.1782) adding the following new paragraph after the second preambular paragraph:

"Expressing concern at the fact that armed conflicts are continuing and acts of aggression are being committed in various parts of the world, bringing death, injury and suffering to various segments of the population, particularly young people,".

(b) The amendment submitted by the United States of America (A/C.3/L.1784) replacing the sixth preambular paragraph by the following new text:

"Noting youth's awareness of the urgency of joint and concentrated action by developing and developed countries in all spheres of economic and social life,".

(c) The first amendment submitted by Argentina, Costa Rica and Uruguay, which were joined at the 1756th meeting by Panama (A/C.3/L.1790/Rev.1), replacing the sixth preambular paragraph by the following new text:

"Noting further the awareness of youth of the need for many developed countries to make greater efforts to contribute to the development of the developing countries,".

(d) The second amendment submitted by Hungary (A/C.3/L.1777) (see paragraph 27 (f)) replacing the words "power politics" in the eighth preambular paragraph (the seventh preambular paragraph of the original draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1767)) by the word "militarism". As orally amended, this amendment inserted the word "aggressive" before "power politics".

(e) The second amendment submitted by Argentina, Costa Rica, Panama and Uruguay (A/C.3/L.1790/Rev.1) replacing the eighth preambular paragraph by the following new text:

"Bearing in mind that youth sees the United Nations as an organization with a universal mission to maintain international peace and security, to bring about better international relations and to end the arms race and power politics,".

(f) The second amendment submitted by the United States of America (A/C.3/L.1784) (see paragraph 27 (m)(2)) replacing the words "universal organization in order" in the eighth preambular paragraph (the seventh preambular paragraph of the original draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1767)) by the words "universal organization under the conditions envisaged in the Charter in order". The amendment was orally amended to insert the words "of membership" after "conditions".

(g) The third amendment submitted by Argentina, Costa Rica, Panama and Uruguay (A/C.3/L.1790/Rev.1) replacing the ninth preambular paragraph by the following text:

"Considering that a World Youth Assembly was convened as a part of the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations, to enable the generations born since the establishment of the United Nations to express their opinions regarding its present and future activities and to provide a forum through which youth could support the activities of the United Nations and its family of organizations,".

(h) The amendment submitted by Syria (A/C.3/L.1772) to the tenth (formerly the ninth) preambular paragraph (see paragraph 27 (a)). As orally amended, the amendment inserted the words "and message" after the word "activities".

(i) The second amendment submitted by the Netherlands, New Zealand and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (A/C.3/L.1778) replacing operative paragraph 4 by the following text:

"Decides to bear in mind the possibility of convening another World Youth Assembly in the future,".

(j) The third amendment submitted by the United States of America (A/C.3/L.1784 and Corr.1) inserting the words "rules of procedure that ensure fair treatment and full participation by all youth representatives," in operative paragraph 4 after the words "keeping in mind the need for".

(k) The fourth amendment submitted by Argentina, Costa Rica, Panama and Uruguay (A/C.3/L.1790/Rev.1) inserting the words "and the vigilant preservation of freedom of speech" in operative paragraph 4 after the words "truly universal representation".

(l) The amendment submitted by Mauritania and Morocco (A/C.3/L.1789/Rev.1) adding the following new paragraph after operative paragraph 6:

/...

"Emphasizes further that it is necessary and important that young people should be fully aware of the positive and specific role which they should play in the development of their countries, and of the duties which the exercise of their rights in itself imposes upon them;".

(m) The amendment submitted by Italy and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (A/C.3/L.1779/Rev.1) adding the following paragraph after operative paragraph 6:

"Welcomes the generous contribution to voluntary services which youth is already making;".

(n) The amendment submitted by Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia (A/C.3/L.1792/Rev.1) adding the following words at the end of operative paragraph 7: "and, to that end, to take effective steps to combat propaganda in favour of unjust wars, as well as to combat racist, Nazi and similar ideologies". On a proposal by Yugoslavia, which was accepted by Bulgaria on its own behalf and on behalf of Czechoslovakia, the beginning of the amendment was changed to read as follows: "and also to take effective steps"; that text would come after the semi-colon at the end of operative paragraph 7 of the draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1767/Rev.2).

(o) The amendment submitted by the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic (A/C.3/L.1775), as orally amended by the sponsor, inserting the following paragraph before operative paragraph 8:

"Considers is important that young people of all countries of the world should resolutely oppose military and other action designed to suppress the liberation movements of peoples still under colonial, racist or alien domination, and under military occupation and should support those peoples in every way possible in their efforts to attain independence in accordance with the inalienable right of self-determination;".

(p) The amendment submitted by Canada (A/C.3/L.1788/Rev.1) inserting the words "in accordance with the principles of the United Nations Charter" in the second line of operative paragraph 8 after the words "effective measures".

(q) The amendment submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/C.3/L.1793) inserting the word "nazism" after the word "racism" in operative paragraph 8.

(i) The sub-amendment (A/C.3/L.1794) submitted by the Netherlands to the amendment of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics inserting before the word "nazism" the words "totalitarian ideologies and practices, including".

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(ii) The sub-amendment (A/C.3/L.1795) submitted by Iraq to the sub-amendment of the Netherlands

- (1) Adding the words "nazism and similar" before the words "totalitarian ideologies and practices";
- (2) Deleting the words "including nazism";
- (3) Adding the words "which are based on terror and racial intolerance" after the words "totalitarian ideologies and practices".

(iii) The sub-amendment (A/C.3/L.1796) submitted by the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic to the sub-amendment of the Netherlands replacing the word "totalitarian" by the words "nazism and similar" and replacing the words "including nazism" by the words "as found in southern Africa and other regions of the world".

(iv) At the 1757th meeting, Syria proposed an oral sub-amendment to the sub-amendment of the Netherlands (A/C.3/L.1794) replacing it by the words "nazism and similar ideologies and practices". At the 1758th meeting, Syria stated it would not press its sub-amendment since the sub-amendment submitted by Iraq (A/C.3/L.1795) expressed the same idea.

(r) The fourth amendment submitted by the United States of America (A/C.3/L.1784), introduced as an amendment to the former operative paragraph 8, replacing operative paragraph 10 by the following text:

"Calls upon all Member States to respond to the appeal of the young people to give their full support to the most complete and effective implementation of measures designed to achieve the goals of the Second United Nations Development Decade in order to realize the fundamental objectives of the Charter;"

(s) Since the amendments submitted by Barbados in document A/C.3/L.1787 (see paragraph 27 (p)) had been withdrawn, the representative of that country submitted an oral amendment to operative paragraph 12 inserting the words "the handicapped" before the words "young workers" in the third line of the paragraph.

/...

(t) The fourth amendment submitted by Czechoslovakia (A/C.3/L.1783) replacing operative paragraph 13 by the following text:

"Decides to resume the consideration of this item in the future, taking into account in particular the advisability of considering the question of the implementation of the Declaration on Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples."

IV. VOTING

A. Preamble

34. At its 1757th meeting the Committee voted on the preambular paragraphs of the draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1767/Rev.2).

35. The first and second preambular paragraphs were adopted unanimously.

36. The Mongolian amendment (A/C.3/L.1782) [see paragraph 33 (a)] to insert a new preambular paragraph after the second preambular paragraph was adopted by 37 votes to 32, with 27 abstentions.

37. The third, fourth and fifth preambular paragraphs were adopted unanimously.

38. At the request of the Yugoslav representative, the vote on the first United States amendment (A/C.3/L.1784) to replace the sixth preambular paragraph [see paragraph 33 (b)] was taken by roll-call. The amendment was rejected by 50 votes to 22, with 30 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Australia, Belgium, Canada, China, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sweden, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Against: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bolivia, Brazil, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guyana, Honduras, India, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, People's Republic of the Congo, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Syria, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Abstaining: Argentina, Austria, Barbados, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chad, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Guatemala, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Ivory Coast, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Malaysia, Mongolia, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay.

/...

39. At the request of the Yugoslav representative the vote on the first amendment of Argentina, Costa Rica, Panama and Uruguay (A/C.3/L.1790/Rev.1) to replace the sixth preambular paragraph [see paragraph 33 (c)] was taken by roll-call. The amendment was adopted by 38 votes to 32, with 32 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

- In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Cambodia, Canada, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Philippines, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela.
- Against: Afghanistan, Algeria, Ceylon, Chile, Cuba, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guyana, India, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Arab Republic, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.
- Abstaining: Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran, Ivory Coast, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, People's Republic of the Congo, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Togo, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta.

40. The seventh preambular paragraph was adopted unanimously.

41. The Hungarian amendment to the eighth preambular paragraph (A/C.3/L.1777) [see paragraph 33 (d)] was rejected by 48 votes to 17, with 28 abstentions.

42. At the request of the Yugoslav representative the vote on the second amendment of Argentina, Costa Rica, Panama and Uruguay (A/C.3/L.1790/Rev.1) to replace the eighth preambular paragraph [see paragraph 33 (e)] was taken by roll-call. The amendment was rejected by 51 votes to 35, with 17 abstentions.

/...

The voting was as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Cambodia, Canada, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Philippines, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zambia.

Against: Algeria, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guyana, Hungary, India, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, People's Republic of the Congo, Peru, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Abstaining: Austria, Barbados, Burma, Chile, Indonesia, Iran, Jamaica, Lesotho, Liberia, Malaysia, New Zealand, Portugal, Swaziland, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

43. The second United States amendment to the eighth preambular paragraph (A/C.3/L.1784), as revised orally [see paragraph 33 (f)], was rejected.

44. The eighth preambular paragraph of the draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1767/Rev.2) was adopted by 79 votes to 1, with 15 abstentions.

45. At the request of the Yugoslav representative the vote on the third amendment of Argentina, Costa Rica, Panama and Uruguay (A/C.3/L.1790/Rev.1) to replace the ninth preambular paragraph [see paragraph 33 (g)] was taken by roll-call. The amendment was rejected by 43 votes to 37, with 23 abstentions.

The voting was as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Barbados, Belgium, Brazil, Cambodia, Canada, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Ireland, Israel, Italy

/...

Jamaica, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Against: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Mauritania, Mongolia, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Abstaining: Austria, Burma, Cameroon, Iran, Ivory Coast, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, People's Republic of the Congo, Peru, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia.

46. The ninth preambular paragraph of the draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1767/Rev.2) was adopted by 73 votes to 5, with 16 abstentions.

47. At the request of the Syrian representative, the vote on the Syrian amendment (A/C.3/L.1772) to the tenth preambular paragraph, as orally revised, [see paragraph 33 (h)] was taken by roll-call. The amendment was adopted by 62 votes to 18, with 21 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Cuba, Denmark, Finland, France, Ghana, Guyana, Hungary, India, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Luxembourg, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, People's Republic of the Congo, Peru, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

/...

Against: Argentina, Barbados, Cambodia, China, Cyprus, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Niger, Portugal, Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Abstaining: Brazil, Burma, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Togo, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta.

48. The tenth preambular paragraph of the draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1767/Rev.2), as amended, was adopted by 75 votes to 5, with 14 abstentions.

49. The eleventh preambular paragraph was adopted unanimously.

50. At its 1758th meeting the Committee adopted the preamble, as a whole, by 73 votes to none, with 7 abstentions.

B. Operative part

51. At its 1758th meeting the Committee voted on the operative paragraphs.

52. Operative paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 were adopted unanimously.

53. The Committee voted as follows on the amendments to operative paragraph 4 of the draft resolution:

(a) At the request of the Yugoslav and United Kingdom representatives, the vote on the second amendment of Netherlands, New Zealand and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (A/C.3/L.1778) [see paragraph 33 (i)] was taken by roll-call. The amendment was rejected by 45 votes to 30, with 24 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Cambodia, Canada, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Finland, France, Honduras, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Against: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bolivia, Burundi, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, Cuba, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Maldives, Morocco, Nepal,

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Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Syria, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Abstaining: Argentina, Austria, Barbados, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Gabon, Guatemala, Hungary, Iran, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Poland, Rwanda, Togo, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

(b) The third amendment of the United States of America (A/C.3/L.1784 and Corr.1) [see paragraph 33 (j)] was adopted by 45 votes to 37, with 15 abstentions.

(c) At the request of the French representative the vote on the fourth amendment of Argentina, Costa Rica, Panama and Uruguay (A/C.3/L.1790/Rev.1) [see paragraph 33 (k)] was taken by roll-call. The amendment was adopted by 44 votes to 25, with 34 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, Guatemala, Honduras, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Togo, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Against: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bulgaria, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Libya, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Abstaining: Barbados, Bolivia, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Chile, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Iran, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Malaysia, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, Swaziland, Syria, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yemen.

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54. Operative paragraph 4, as amended, was adopted by 86 votes to none, with 7 abstentions.
55. Operative paragraph 5 was adopted by 98 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.
56. Operative paragraph 6 was adopted unanimously.
57. The amendment of Mauritania and Morocco (A/C.3/L.1789/Rev.1) [see paragraph 33 (l)] was adopted by 95 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.
58. The second amendment of Italy and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (A/C.3/L.1779/Rev.1) [see paragraph 33 (m)] was adopted by 59 votes to 8, with 31 abstentions.
59. The amendment of Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia (A/C.3/L.1792/Rev.1) [see paragraph 33 (n)] was adopted by 41 votes to 28, with 29 abstentions.
60. Operative paragraph 7, as amended, was adopted by 61 votes to 5, with 33 abstentions.
61. At the request of the representatives of Iraq and Yugoslavia the vote on the amendment of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic (A/C.3/L.1775) [see paragraph 33 (o)] was taken by roll-call. The amendment was adopted by 51 votes to 15, with 38 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, People's Republic of the Congo, Peru, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Israel, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Austria, Barbados, Brazil, Burma, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Indonesia, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica,

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Japan, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Niger, Philippines, Rwanda, Spain, Swaziland, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela.

62. The Canadian amendment (A/C.3/L.1788/Rev.1) [see paragraph 33 (p)] was adopted by 64 votes to none, with 36 abstentions.

63. At the request of the Iraqi representative the vote on his sub-amendment (A/C.3/L.1795) [see paragraph 33 (q)] was taken by roll-call. The sub-amendment was adopted. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Austria, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Ceylon, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, Mongolia, Morocco, Pakistan, People's Republic of the Congo, Peru, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia,

Against: Australia, Belgium, Cambodia, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Barbados, Brazil, Burma, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mexico, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Philippines, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela.

The Chairman said that, unless the sponsors objected, it would be unnecessary to vote on the remaining amendments to the paragraph. It was so agreed.

64. Operative paragraph 8, as amended, was adopted by 69 votes to 2, with 27 abstentions.

65. Operative paragraph 9 was adopted unanimously.

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66. At the request of the Yugoslav representative the vote on the fourth United States amendment (A/C.3/L.1784) [see paragraph 33 (r)] was taken by roll-call. The amendment was rejected by 53 votes to 28, with 23 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Sweden, Togo, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Against: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, Cuba, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, India, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, People's Republic of the Congo, Peru, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Syria, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Abstaining: Argentina, Austria, Barbados, Burma, Burundi, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, France, Gabon, Guatemala, Honduras, Indonesia, Israel, Ivory Coast, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Rwanda, Spain.

67. Operative paragraph 10 was adopted by 92 votes to none, with 11 abstentions.

68. Operative paragraph 11 was adopted unanimously.

69. The oral amendment of Barbados to operative paragraph 12 was adopted by 57 votes to none, with 36 abstentions.

70. Operative paragraph 12, as amended [see paragraph 33 (s)], was adopted unanimously.

71. The fourth Czechoslovak amendment A/C.3/L.1783) [see paragraph 33 (t)] was adopted by 28 votes to 22, with 47 abstentions.

72. The draft resolution as a whole, as amended [see paragraph 73], was adopted by 93 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.

V. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE THIRD COMMITTEE

73. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Youth, its education in the respect of human rights and
fundamental freedoms, its problems and needs, and its
participation in national development

The General Assembly,

Conscious of the major role, contribution and participation of youth in the promotion of world peace and justice, social and economic progress, human rights and fundamental freedoms, self-determination and the emancipation of all peoples in building a better future,

Recognizing the positive influence of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights on the ideas, needs and aspirations of youth and its awareness of the serious problems confronting the world today.

Expressing concern at the fact that armed conflicts are continuing and acts of aggression are being committed in various parts of the world, bringing death, injury and suffering to various segments of the population, particularly young people,

Aware of the fact that the present slow progress in the realization of the principles and objectives of the Charter and the usurpation of the inalienable rights of peoples give rise to restlessness in youth,

Taking into account that young people have expressed at their gatherings their positive attitudes towards the principles embodied in the Charter, their strong support for peace, justice and international security, their firm stand against the continuance of colonialism and subjugation of peoples to alien domination, foreign rule or occupation, wars of aggression, apartheid and all racial ideologies and policies which constitute a major source of the present unrest and dissatisfaction of the young people,

Noting the discontent of youth with the slow progress made in the development of the developing countries, with the ever-growing economic and technological gap and the widening disparities in the levels of living between the developed and the developing countries, and with unemployment,

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Noting further the awareness of youth of the need for many developed countries to make greater efforts to contribute to the development of the developing countries,

Recognizing the important role of the family in the education of youth in the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recognizing the expressed desire of youth to have the United Nations become a truly universal organization in order to achieve better international relations and to end the arms race and power politics,

Welcoming the fact that the World Youth Assembly, convened by the General Assembly as a part of the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations, provided a platform for fruitful exchanges among its participants and a forum through which youth could support the activities of the United Nations and its family of organizations,

Taking note of the activities and the message of the World Youth Assembly, held at United Nations Headquarters from 9 to 17 July 1970,

Taking note further of the report of the seminar on the role of youth in the promotion and protection of human rights, held in Belgrade from 2 to 12 June 1970,

1. Reaffirms the provisions of its resolutions 2037 (XX) of 7 December 1965, 2445 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, 2447 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968 and 2497 (XXIV) of 28 October 1969;

2. Considers that the efforts of young people should be directed towards strengthening peace based on justice and friendship among peoples, against the threat of war, against all forms of oppression and exploitation and towards the development of fruitful economic, scientific and cultural co-operation among all countries;

3. Emphasizes the efforts of the World Youth Assembly;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to consult Governments and the specialized agencies concerned on the possibility of convening, in future, world youth assemblies in the light of the experience gained during the organization of the first World Youth Assembly, especially keeping in mind the need for rules of procedure that ensure fair treatment and the full participation of all youth representatives for a truly universal

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representation and for the strict observance of freedom of speech, as well as the financial implications and other relevant aspects, and to submit, when appropriate, a report to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council;

5. Recognizes the valuable contribution to international understanding made by youth organizations, both national and international, and calls upon them to intensify their efforts to encourage contacts between youth in the world;

6. Emphasizes the urgency of youth's participation in the social, economic, political, cultural and other domains of human activities;

7. Further emphasizes that it is necessary and important that young people should be fully aware of the positive and specific role which they should play in the development of their countries, and of the duties incumbent upon them by virtue of the very exercise of their rights;

8. Welcomes the generous contribution to voluntary services which youth is already making;

9. Calls upon Governments, all institutions of learning, the United Nations organs and the specialized agencies concerned and all other organizations concerned to act in such a way as to ensure the education of young people in the spirit of the ideas of peace based on justice, co-operation among peoples, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and the principles of international law; and also to take effective steps to combat propaganda in favour of unjust wars, as well as to combat racist, Nazi and similar ideologies;

10. Considers it important that young people of all countries of the world should resolutely oppose military and other action designed to suppress the liberation movements of peoples still under colonial, racist or alien domination, and under military occupation and should support those peoples in every way possible in their efforts to attain independence in accordance with the inalienable right of self-determination;

11. Urges Governments to respond to the aspirations of youth and to take further urgent and effective measures, in accordance with the principles of the Charter, to support the struggle for peace and justice, international

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security, self-determination, the liberation of peoples and territories subjected to racist, colonial and alien domination, the elimination of colonial and foreign occupation, the non-interference in the internal affairs of other States, respect for the territorial integrity and independence of States and the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and to eradicate racism, nazism and similar totalitarian ideologies and practices which are based on terror and racial intolerance, apartheid and all other forms of discrimination;

12. Recommends that youth be fully involved in the efforts to accelerate the over-all growth of developing countries, bearing in mind the special social and economic situation of youth in these countries;

13. Calls upon the developed countries to respond to the appeal of the young people to provide financial and other assistance for the efforts of the developing countries to carry out their developmental policies in order to implement the aims of the Second United Nations Development Decade;

14. Requests Governments and educational institutions, taking into account in particular the relevant studies and recommendations of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to encourage, as appropriate, closer association of young people in the planning and management of education programmes so as to enable them to participate in the solution of their own problems, in the over-all development of educational systems, and in the planning and operation of governmental programmes designed to serve youth;

15. Requests the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies concerned to continue to undertake, on a regional and on a world-wide basis, programmes and projects related to the problems and needs of youth, especially those of the handicapped young workers and rural youth, and their participation in the national development, and to co-operate closely, where appropriate, with youth organizations;

16. Decides to resume the consideration of this item in the future, taking into account in particular the advisability of considering the question of the implementation of the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples.

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74. The Third Committee further recommends [see paragraph 25] that the General Assembly:

(a) Transmit document A/C.3/L.1766/Rev.3, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Commission on Human Rights, for consideration at its next session in connexion with the agenda item concerning youth;

(b) Transmit the report of the Third Committee on item 55 of the agenda to the youth organizations which had been invited to the World Youth Assembly and to certain scientific associations drawn from lists available to the United Nations Secretariat.
