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Chairman: Mr. Humberto DIAZ CASANUEVA
(Chile).

AGENDA ITEM 79

Designation of 1968 as International Year for Human Rights (A/5493 and Add.1, A/C.3/L.1181/Rev.1 and 2) (concluded)

1. Mr. PISANI MASSAMORMILE (Italy), speaking on a point of order, said that it had not been intended to hold the 1284th meeting of the Third Committee concurrently with the meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee of the General Assembly for the announcement of voluntary contributions to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for the Palestine Refugees in the Near East. The Italian delegation had therefore made no provision to be represented at both meetings, and the same was true of other delegations. He moved that, in the circumstances, the meeting should be suspended for one hour to permit representatives to notify their respective delegations, so that they might make arrangements to be represented on the Ad Hoc Committee.

2. Mr. DELGADO (Senegal) supported the motion. He suggested, however, that the Committee should continue its work beyond the normal hour in order to make up for lost time.

3. The CHAIRMAN put the Italian motion to the vote.

The motion was adopted by 24 votes to 15, with 26 abstentions.

The meeting was suspended at 3.30 p.m. and resumed at 4.40 p.m.

4. The CHAIRMAN stated that the Secretariat had made the necessary arrangements to allow the Committee to remain in session until 7 p.m.

5. Mr. RICHARDSON (Jamaica) informed the Committee that, after further consultation, the co-sponsors of the revised draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1181/Rev.2) had somewhat modified their position, and that some of them could no longer accept the amendments which they had made to their initial draft at the request of certain delegations. They therefore wished that the text to be put to the vote should be the one in document A/C.3/L.1181/Rev.1, to which, incidentally, no dele-

gation had voiced any objection of principle. They were prepared, however, to amend the wording of the last preambular paragraph in order to make it perfectly clear, as the USSR representative had requested (1283rd meeting). The words "by that time" should be replaced by the words "in the intervening years".

6. Mr. YAPOU (Israel) noted regretfully that, by deciding to revert to the first revision of their draft resolution, the sponsors had dropped from operative paragraph 2 (a), the words "representing a lasting contribution to the cause of human rights", which they had inserted at the request of the Israel delegation. The phrase should be retained, for it was necessary to explain, for the benefit of the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Human Rights, the nature of the programme of measures and activities envisaged. The year 1968 should mark the culmination of a series of important measures, such as the ratification by a greater number of States of various international conventions in the field of human rights and the codification of national and international instruments pertaining to the same subject.

7. Some delegations had seemed to fear that the words "a programme of measures and activities representing a lasting contribution to the cause of human rights" might be construed to cover the elaboration of a new declaration of human rights. But the elaboration of such an instrument should properly be termed an international act, not a "measure" in the context of the paragraph concerned. Some delegations, moreover, had stated that they would prefer the word "lasting" to be replaced by the word "additional". Apart from the fact that the word was vague, the action envisaged must be essentially permanent in character.

8. In the circumstances, therefore, he formally submitted a verbal amendment to the effect that the phrase in question should be inserted in operative paragraph 2 (a) of draft resolution A/C.3/L.1181/Rev.1.

9. Mr. TILINCA (Romania) said that he would vote in favour of the draft resolution since, as a whole, it met the desired objectives. He congratulated the Jamaican delegation and the other sponsors on their particularly constructive action. The year 1968 would not only mark the completion of two decades since the recognition of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, but it would also see an assessment of the advances made in that field. It was to be hoped that the designation of the year 1968 as International Year for Human Rights would encourage States to intensify their efforts, and that in 1968 it would be found that the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as well as the provisions of other declarations and resolutions of the same order, were really being applied.

10. The CHAIRMAN put to the vote the Israel verbal amendment to operative paragraph 2 (a) of draft resolution A/C.3/L.1181/Rev.1.

The Israel amendment was adopted by 23 votes to 4, with 37 abstentions.

Operative paragraph 2 (a) of draft resolution A/C.3/L.1181/Rev.1, as amended, was adopted by 67 votes to none, with 8 abstentions.

Draft resolution A/C.3/L.1181/Rev.1, as a whole, as amended, was adopted unanimously.

11. Mr. OSTROVSKY (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said he had voted for the draft resolution despite its inadequacies and its vagueness, bearing in mind the assurance given by the sponsors that, in their intention, the period 1963-1968 should be characterized by increased efforts to implement the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples (General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV)) and of the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (General Assembly resolution 1904 (XVIII)).

12. His delegation was hopeful that the draft resolution just adopted would play an important part in the intensification of efforts to promote human rights and that it would contribute to the elimination of the worst forms of repression of fundamental freedoms.

AGENDA ITEM 47

Measures designed to promote among youth the ideals of peace, mutual respect and understanding between peoples (A/5364, A/5445, E/3638 and Add.1, A/C.3/L.1183/Rev.1) (continued)

13. Mr. BENGTTSSON (Sweden) said that any democratic society must inculcate in youth a sense of their responsibilities. The large popular movements which to some extent formed cultural and social opinion in Sweden carried on organized youth work, and a great majority of young people took part in organizations which channelled their energies into direct activity. In fact, an essential part of the upbringing of Swedish youth was in the hands of such organizations.

14. Youth work must vary, of course, according to country, the degree of social development and cultural and other traditions. The essential aim, however, was to prepare young people to play a useful part in society. Freedom and independence must not be regarded as ends in themselves, but as the foundations of international co-operation. The young must be taught respect for truth and justice, for the intrinsic worth of man and for the dignity of the human person.

15. No one, therefore, could dispute the importance of the question under consideration. The new generations must be brought to understand that it was for them to build a stable and peaceful world in which freedom and justice reigned. However, difficulties arose as soon as an attempt was made to translate that desire for peace into practice, and to suggest specific courses of action. Peace was a complex concept for which it was hard to find a generally acceptable definition. If young people were to secure peace in the world, they must be extensively informed about the contemporary world climate, the problems dividing States, new factors which must be taken into account, the need for strengthening international co-operation, particularly through the United Nations, and the fact that technically advanced countries must help other countries to achieve economic and social development. Only through knowledge could the young develop a sense of responsibility in regard to world problems; and knowledge was a prerequisite for tolerance.

16. His delegation, therefore, would have welcomed a resolution recommending that Governments, organizations and individuals should encourage the study by young people of international problems, and promote among them the ideals of peace and of mutual respect and understanding between peoples. On the other hand, it seemed somewhat inappropriate to adopt a declaration to that effect. On that point the Swedish delegation shared the view expressed, for instance, by the delegations of Finland, Australia (1280th meeting), Burma and Argentina (1281st meeting); it would add that the declarations adopted thus far by the Third Committee had all been carefully prepared by competent organs. While the current discussion was certainly useful, he thought that it would be premature for the Committee to adopt the revised draft resolution containing the draft of a declaration (A/C.3/L.1183/Rev.1). It would be preferable for the text to be examined first by the conference organized by UNESCO in 1964, in which young people, who undoubtedly had a say in the matter, were to take part.

17. The Swedish delegation had not submitted amendments to the proposed draft declaration because it considered that the Committee should not proceed with such haste. It was, however, anxious to make a positive contribution to the discussion, and it reserved the right to comment at a later stage on any proposals submitted in connexion with the agenda item under consideration.

18. Mr. GOODHART (United Kingdom) said that the Committee sometimes gave the impression of preaching more strenuously against sin than in favour of virtue, and that the original draft (A/C.3/L.1183 and Corr.1) had reflected that negative approach. The many delegations, which had described the practical measures employed in their respective countries to promote among youth the ideas of understanding between peoples, had happily given a more positive turn to the debate, which was reflected in the revised version (A/C.3/L.1183/Rev.1). He thanked the sponsors for their spirit of co-operation.

19. He noted that all reference to sports events had been expunged from the revised text; that was perhaps wise, if it was recalled that, only a short time before, on the occasion of the "Asian Games" held at Jakarta, the Indian Embassy had been stormed and seriously damaged by a mob estimated at 20,000 persons, because Indian officials had protested against the arbitrary exclusion of certain countries by Indonesia; it could not be said that such incidents improved international understanding. Sports events could nevertheless be useful; he recalled in that connexion that the first uncensored Press dispatch from the Soviet Union after the Second World War had been one announcing the results of a football match between a USSR and a British team. The sponsors had inserted in the revised version of their draft a reference to town twinning, which was widely practised in the United Kingdom but which all too often went no further than formal and ceremonial activities. Provided some imagination was used, such action could prove useful.

20. As the Senegalese representative had emphasized (1281st meeting), the late President Kennedy's name was inextricably linked with the idea of voluntary service overseas, and the United States Peace Corps was perhaps the finest memorial to him. The United Kingdom was taking an increasingly active part in projects giving young people of both sexes an opportunity to contribute to general progress, broaden their outlook

and see more of the world by going to work as volunteers in other countries. He noted, in that connexion, a proposal made in his country to set up a United Nations peace corps, named the Kennedy Corps, in honour of the late President. On a recent visit to Washington he had had occasion to study various aspects of the work done at the headquarters of the United States Peace Corps and to hold some strictly informal talks regarding the part that the United Nations could play in the field of international volunteer service.

21. The problems involved were certainly enormous, but they need not be insuperable and the International Conference on Youth, to be held at Grenoble, France, under the auspices of UNESCO, might perhaps take up the question, which merited thorough and objective consideration. The Conference was to formulate, on the basis of studies submitted to it, conclusions concerning education and youth activities, and to make recommendations regarding UNESCO's future programme of action for the young. The resolution stressing the important part played by international youth organizations in promoting international co-operation was based on a joint proposal submitted by the Romanian and United Kingdom delegations at the UNESCO General Conference of 1962.

22. His delegation was basically in agreement with the revised draft resolution and would willingly go along with a decision to proceed at once to the drafting of a declaration; however, time was running short and, unlike the draft Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the proposed text had not been examined by a specialized United Nations body. Moreover, a draft that dealt with the young might well be studied by the young themselves. In the circumstances it might be best to send the text, together with the summary records of the Committee's debates, to UNESCO and ask it to bring them to the attention of the International Conference on Youth.

23. Mr. COCHAUX (Belgium) said that his delegation would be bound to support any declaration on the promotion of the ideals of peace and understanding between peoples, provided that the text had been worked out with due deliberation and reflection by those directly concerned. He praised the Romanian delegation, and the other authors of the draft resolution before the Committee, for the patience and energy they had shown in submitting the text to the Committee; incidentally, the title of the text was wrongly put in the plural, inasmuch as only one measure—the formulation of a declaration—was involved. Such a measure, though it might seem to be the simplest of all, was in fact hardest to work out. While recognizing the goodwill and sincerity of the sponsors, his delegation could not express satisfaction with work that seemed rather hastily done. The young should certainly come to know, respect and help one another, but to say so without any preparation or clarification would only result in empty verbiage, injurious to the dignity of the United Nations and even of those young whom no one had troubled to consult.

24. There was also the question whether such a declaration was needed. In the light of the UNESCO report (E/3638 and Add.1) and General Assembly resolution 1842 (XVII), the Committee must first settle that previous question. In its original resolution, 1562 (XV), the General Assembly had attached but secondary importance to the formulation of a draft declaration, which was mentioned only in operative paragraph 3.

25. He would not describe the measures which Belgium and the Belgian youth organizations had taken—to the extent that they had not been prevented by outside circumstances—to carry out the recommendation in operative paragraph 1, measures which were in conformity with a tradition embodied in the Constitution of 1830 and inherited from the French Revolution. Instead, he drew attention to the results of UNESCO's questionnaire, sent to Governments, national commissions and interested organizations, regarding the possible preparation of a declaration, and to the conclusions UNESCO, unquestionably the most qualified specialized agency in the matter, had reached. As a member of the Belgian National Commission for UNESCO, he attached much weight to the opinions of the national commissions, and the majority were against the drafting of a declaration or stressed that it would at best be a reiteration of well-known principles. The replies from the National Commissions of the USSR and Czechoslovakia (see E/3638, paras. 341-342), based as they were on reasonable and well-founded considerations, were most revealing in that regard. One of the specialized agencies, FAO, for its part, stated that it was not quite clear what practical purpose would be served by an international declaration of principles (*ibid.*, para. 346); the ILO and UNICEF had remained silent and their silence was perhaps eloquent. The non-governmental organizations were divided in their opinion, and those that expressed a negative opinion reflected a wide range of interests. The views of the Director-General of UNESCO (*ibid.*, paras. 19 and 48), should be decisive, as it was primarily to his organization that the General Assembly's inquiry, whether a declaration should be drafted, had been addressed. His reply, which was based both on the views of Governments and interested organizations and on his own experience, was negative for the time being. In the circumstances, the question whether a declaration would serve a useful purpose should, through the appropriate channels, be referred to young people themselves and to UNESCO.

26. If it was decided that a declaration should be drawn up, then the instrument should, in strict accordance with the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, proclaim an ideal of international co-operation capable of arousing the enthusiasm of the young and, going beyond disarmament—the failure of which itself constituted a threat to the young—and beyond a mere coexistence which, although without armed hostilities, was constantly disturbed by verbal violence at least, would lead mankind towards peace and the young towards the attainment of their hopes without any compulsion and in full freedom.

27. Mr. DELGADO (Senegal) greatly regretted that the Belgian representative should have found it necessary to describe the text before the Committee as "hastily done".

28. Mr. COCHAUX (Belgium) replied that he had used the expression, on the spur of the moment, to describe the manner in which the Committee was examining the question rather than the text itself.

29. Mr. FLORNOY (France) said that his delegation, and certainly the leaders of French youth, had the greatest appreciation for the wish to promote among the young ideals of peace, mutual respect and understanding. Yet the adoption of a declaration—to be added to the numerous texts of the United Nations—might not necessarily be the most effective way of promoting those ideals; it would be effective only if

all Governments decided to apply at once, in their own territories, the principles of peace, respect for others and fraternity which they wished to see established in international relations.

30. In some countries, however—and not always through the fault of the public authorities—the young had such an incomplete and biased view of the world that they were hardly in a position to take part in a vast movement for understanding and solidarity. It was therefore desirable to break down the ideological, racial or other barriers which separated youth in those countries from the rest of the world; next, an attempt should be made to modify State policies, sometimes applied to the young, that were based solely on the needs of the State. The French delegation fully understood the desire of young nations to draw their youth, as a matter of priority, into the process of economic and social development. But that was not the danger. The USSR representative had recalled that the Nazi divisions had been composed of hundreds of thousands of young soldiers cast in the Hitler mould; in fact, any ideology of monolithic or State control might result in the loss by the young of their individuality; yet it was that very individuality that must be preserved if the young were to take an effective part in a world movement for peace. Penalties were certainly necessary for breaches of the peace, but love of peace could not be achieved by force, and it was not by regimenting the young that the great peace offensive—which all countries desired—could be brought under way. His delegation therefore felt that youth movements should have freedom of action and that they should represent as wide a range of convictions and ideals as possible.

31. Recalling his country's experience, he remarked that the generation born after the war, when the current population explosion had started, was currently entering higher education or its first jobs. The problems involved were more than the creation of jobs: stadiums, young people's clubs and vacation resorts had to be built, youth leaders trained and training facilities provided. There might be a strong temptation for the State to control those activities directly. But, although it did not stint them financial support—appropriations for youth and sports had increased by 300 per cent over the past five years—the French Government refrained from intervening directly, except with regard to the granting of building credits in connection with student sports. In so doing, it of course risked some dispersion of effort, but it believed that the most liberal solution was the best. He noted, in that connexion, that the French Government had included, on an equal basis, representatives of youth organizations in the Executive Committee of the Franco-German Youth Bureau set up a few months earlier, and that the majority of those youth organizations were known for their hostility towards the Government.

32. Indeed, the most important thing was, not for any given policy to win, but for peace to be ensured. The 6 million Frenchmen and Germans who had died in the last two wars were a pledge of the sincerity of that undertaking, motivated by mankind's profound yearning for peace. He also cited the example of the *Association des volontaires du progrès*, to which the Senegalese representative had referred, and which had been very well received in France and in the African countries. The purpose of the association was to provide technical advice and thereby to strengthen the co-operative movement, to which France attached great importance;

at the same time it was a show of confidence, as the young Frenchmen knew that, in return for their technical help, the Africans would let them share their rediscovered ancient civilizations.

33. He endorsed the ideas underlying the present draft, as he believed in direct exchange and confrontation of ideas; he looked forward in that connexion to the International Conference on Youth, to be held at Grenoble in 1964, and he hoped that UNESCO, having prepared the excellent report before the Committee, would help in formulating steps to translate into practice the ideals held dear by all. He would vote in favour of the revised draft resolution, although it might have gained from being submitted to a specialized body of the United Nations before coming to the Third Committee. He reserved the right to speak on any amendments that might be submitted.

34. Mr. SEGOVIA (Uruguay) said that, as he would probably not speak again at the current session, he would like to express to the Chairman and members of the Committee his delegation's satisfaction at the atmosphere of friendly and constructive understanding in which the Committee had so diligently worked. There could have been no better culmination of its deliberations than an item linking the themes of peace, mutual respect and understanding between peoples to that of youth.

35. His delegation had no doubt about the vital importance of the question, but it was less sure that the adoption of a declaration was the most effective approach. The United Nations, he feared, had tended increasingly for some time past to issue declarations on very varied subjects, which might prove to have little weight. It was true that the whole of the Committee's work was based on the principles of one declaration—the Universal Declaration of Human Rights—but that historic document, adopted in 1948, had been conceived as the mainspring of a vast mechanism, and not as an isolated part. By defining human rights, it had marked the first step taken by the United Nations towards its goal of genuine protection for human rights, and it must be followed by two other steps—the conclusion of international conventions which would convert the theoretical principles of the Universal Declaration into positive international law, and the adoption of measures to secure the enjoyment of human rights and an effective remedy in the event of violations. The proclamation of the Universal Declaration had therefore been fully justified, but his delegation—although it had subscribed to later declarations, for historical or political reasons—feared that the adoption of declarations might become, for the United Nations, a facile method of dealing with difficult problems.

36. Despite those reservations, he commended the Romanian delegation and the other sponsors of the revised draft declaration on their initiative, since that text, together with the excellent UNESCO report, could provide the Committee with a basis for deciding upon measures to promote among youth the ideals of peace, mutual respect and understanding between peoples.

37. The measures of that type most frequently recommended were those that might be called "personal contacts" between young people from different parts of the world—the subject of principle IV of the draft declaration. Such contacts could be promoted through international meetings, conferences and congresses, individual exchanges between families (which were common in Europe as a means of perfecting knowledge

of languages), holiday centres and travel for study purposes, programmes of study abroad, sports events and other similar activities. The part which such personal contacts could play in promoting the ideals of peace and understanding among the young should not be over-estimated, however, since, owing to economic impediments, they were of necessity limited to very small groups.

38. The main effort must be made in education, which, in the present context, in his view, should be understood as co-ordinated and systematic action at every level. A programme covering every educational stage and institution should be prepared in order to inculcate in children the principles of understanding and respect among peoples, to rid them of all economic, racial, religious or other prejudice, and to continue that educational work through the successive stages of their development. It should not be forgotten, however, that there were still many parts of the world where children could not attend school and where the only education young people received came from the struggle to exist from day to day. It was therefore necessary to consider establishing a comprehensive extra-curricular plan to supplement the education provided by traditional teaching systems. He hoped that all those problems would be thoroughly studied at the world meeting of representatives of youth organizations which UNESCO was arranging to hold at Grenoble in 1964.

39. Educational work should take into account the economic and social features of the environment in which it was carried out. In that respect, his delegation did not agree with UNESCO that a sense of community could be aroused among young people regardless, not only of the geographical remoteness of their countries and the differences in political and economic systems, but also of their different stages of economic development. On the contrary, it felt that, in existing circumstances, it was unfortunately impossible for young people in under-developed regions to appreciate the purposes of international understanding in the same way as young people in prosperous countries. He believed that the ideals open to young people in under-developed countries fell into a natural order of priority, as it were, their prime duty being to help their own peoples forward so that they might enjoy a fair share of the world's material possessions. He therefore considered it difficult, if not impossible, to inculcate in all young people, without exception, the great ideals expressed in the notion of "international understanding" while there were still groups of people in the world who had not reached a sufficient stage of development to assure them of dignity.

40. In conclusion, he recalled the remarks made by the Colombian representative and the representative of UNESCO on the question of holding international conferences in Africa, Asia and Latin America to study the problem under discussion. His delegation would propose in that connexion, if the representative of UNESCO considered it appropriate, that the General Assembly should request UNESCO to prepare for the nineteenth session a detailed study of the possibility of establishing permanent regional youth study and documentation centres. Such centres would offer the best means of evaluating trends among different sectors of youth, and devising rational methods for promoting among youth the ideals of peace, mutual respect and understanding between peoples.

41. The CHAIRMAN asked the Uruguayan representative to submit his proposal in writing, in order that it might be forwarded to UNESCO.

42. Mr. GHONEIM (United Arab Republic) said that it was of the greatest importance that the younger generation should be brought up to respect the ideals of peace and understanding between nations, for the young people of today would play a decisive role in the world of tomorrow and ought to have faith in peace, not only as a principle, but as a vital necessity. Youth must live and struggle for the principles laid down in the United Nations Charter, which had been inscribed with the blood of the young people of the entire world who had died during the Second World War.

43. The Government of the United Arab Republic had demonstrated its interest in youth by establishing a council for youth welfare in 1954 and the Ministry for Youth Affairs in 1962. The State encouraged and assisted all youth associations and organizations, including youth hostels, which gave the young people of the United Arab Republic and other countries of the world a splendid opportunity to meet each other and exchange ideas. Such contacts were also possible through the international work camp, where youth from the United Arab Republic and other peace-loving countries joined in projects symbolizing international co-operation and friendship. In addition, thousands of young people from Asia and Africa were studying at Cairo, while a large number of young people from the United Arab Republic were receiving training in universities, factories and farms in Europe and the Americas.

44. The draft resolution before the Committee could do much to strengthen among young people the love of peace and the desire for friendship among nations; if adopted, it would draw the attention of Governments to educational problems and would serve as a guide to parents and youth organizations. His delegation disagreed with those which had suggested deleting from the preamble of the draft the reference to the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples. Even after colonialism had been totally eradicated, the young should not be allowed to forget the errors of the past, lest they should themselves fall prey to similar errors. He also considered it essential to retain, in principle III, the reference to the right of peoples to self-determination—a right recognized in article 1 of both draft International Covenants on Human Rights.

45. In conclusion, he congratulated the sponsors of the draft resolution and said that, with their consent, his delegation would become a co-sponsor.

46. The CHAIRMAN suggested that the Committee should set 4 p.m. on Tuesday, 10 December, as the deadline for the submission of proposals and amendments, so that they might be considered at the meeting on 11 December.

It was so decided.

47. Mr. DELGADO (Senegal), speaking in exercise of his right of reply, said that he wished to answer the United Kingdom representative's cynical comments on the subject of town twinning. Banquets and speeches were of course inevitable—and indeed necessary—under such schemes, but that was not the only aspect of town twinning, which really promoted stronger ties among youth from different countries; the young people from the United Kingdom now working

in a factory at Nanterre were a living example. A world assembly of youth from twinned towns had been held recently, and sixty per cent of the activities under twinning schemes were now directed towards the young. Towns in a very large number of countries were taking part in the system which, incidentally, had first been thought of by the Lord Mayor of Coventry.

48. Miss GROZA (Romania) expressed satisfaction at the interest aroused by the item under discussion, and thanked those delegations which had appreciated its importance and had become co-sponsors of the draft declaration. Most speakers had made clear the need to adopt a declaration, the magnitude of the problem and, very properly, the nature and importance of the work done by UNESCO. The draft declaration, far from ignoring the opinions of young people, expressed the very essence of youth's deeds and dreams. Her delegation had been one of those which had suggested the international conference of youth organizations that UNESCO was to organize in 1964. The original draft declaration (A/C.3/L.1183 and Corr.1) had been based on the observations and suggestions of Governments, National Committees for UNESCO, and non-governmental organizations summarized in the UNESCO report, and on the suggestions of the seven sponsoring delegations. The revised draft declaration (A/C.3/L.1183/Rev.1), now submitted by thirteen delegations, also embodied suggestions made during the discussion.

49. She regretted that some delegations seemed to be trying to put the clock back, by questioning the desirability of a declaration. The UNESCO inquiry into that question had been made in 1961, and although the Belgium representative, while speaking in moving terms of the upbringing of youth, had referred to negative replies, the UNESCO report, and in particular paragraph 334, also included eloquent arguments for the adoption of a declaration. The submission of a draft declaration by thirteen delegations and the views

expressed at the present session by many others should carry more weight than the negative opinions given by four countries in 1961. The very lengthy consultations, which had preceded the drafting of the declaration, should suffice in lieu of the drafting work generally done by a specialized United Nations body. In any event, it would be difficult to decide which organ should be responsible for drafting a declaration, whereas such a task was clearly one of the traditional activities of the Third Committee.

50. The sponsors of the revised draft resolution were prepared to study with interest any amendment proposed by a delegation to improve the text. She hoped that such amendments would be submitted at once, so that a declaration might be adopted speedily. She was sure that the spirit of co-operation and good feeling thus far displayed by the Committee would enable it to draft, on the promotion among youth of the ideals of peace, mutual respect and understanding between peoples, a declaration of lofty moral import which would help to guide and strengthen the work of all States and organizations towards that end.

51. Mrs. DADDAH (Mauritania) assured members of the Committee that the sponsors of the revised draft declaration in no way underrated the work done by UNESCO, whose report contained arguments both against and for the adoption of a declaration; the sponsors of the draft resolution supported the arguments in favour, in the hope of helping to bring the youth of the whole world together, though they were fully aware that to proclaim a declaration would not solve the problem and was only one step towards its solution. The sponsors of the revised draft resolution awaited with interest any suggestions that other delegations might wish to make and were ready to take them into account.

The meeting rose at 7 p.m.