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*Chairman:* Mr. Francisco CUEVAS CANCINO  
(Mexico).

AGENDA ITEM 66

Draft Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples (continued) (A/5738 and Add.1 and 2, A/5789 and Add.1, A/5930 and Add.1; A/C.3/L.1232 to L.1235, L.1240, L.1252, L.1254, L.1255 and Add.1)

PRINCIPLE II (continued)

1. The CHAIRMAN recalled that the preamble and principles I, III and VI of the draft Declaration had been adopted (A/C.3/L.1255 and Add.1), and invited the Committee to continue its consideration of principle II.
2. Mr. JOEI (China) endorsed the Greek amendment (A/C.3/L.1232). His delegation recognized that the role of parents was of vital importance, and it could not therefore support the Indian proposal (A/C.3/L.1252) to delete the words "as of major importance".
3. Mr. ZULOAGA (Venezuela), referring to the third amendment of the United Kingdom (A/C.3/L.1234), urged the retention of the word "humanism", which had given rise to controversy; it denoted a well-defined notion to which he attached great importance. Humanism had marked the beginning of the secularization of culture and a break with scholastic theology, and it had left a profound imprint on arts and letters, particularly at the time of the Renaissance. He therefore suggested that the words "respect for personal beliefs" should be inserted, but without deleting the word "humanism".
4. Mr. INCE (Trinidad and Tobago) was opposed to the third United Kingdom amendment proposing the replacement of the word "peoples" in the first and second paragraphs by "nations and individuals". It was true that the world was divided into nations by more or less arbitrary frontiers, but the Declaration under consideration was addressed to peoples, ir-

respective of any consideration of nationality. He therefore requested the United Kingdom delegation to withdraw that part of its third amendment. He was prepared to support the second part, as the word "ideals" applied to the aspirations of youth better than the word "ideas". He too felt that "humanism" should be replaced by a better word.

5. He fully appreciated the concern reflected in the Greek amendment, but he would prefer the deletion of the words "as of major importance", since everyone was conscious of the importance of parental guidance.

6. The third amendment proposed by the United States (A/C.3/L.1233) was a very felicitous suggestion, for it was most important that young people should be informed of the activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

7. His delegation would support any other amendment that would strengthen the existing text.

8. Mr. ALLAGANY (Saudi Arabia) endorsed the Venezuelan representative's remarks concerning the word "humanism". That word might have a different meaning in the United Kingdom, but to most peoples it evoked the idea of forbearance, love and tolerance, and it should therefore be retained. He would, however, wholeheartedly support the Greek amendment, the importance of which could not be exaggerated.

9. Mr. SAKSENA (India) read out the revised text of principle II <sup>1/</sup> of the draft Declaration, which had been drawn up as a result of lengthy consultations between representatives of the twenty-six Powers and the delegations of the United States and India. He commended the representative of Greece for having introduced an amendment which reflected the concern of all delegations, but he did not think that the words "as of major importance" should be retained; there was no need to stress the importance of the role of parents and, in any event, no explanatory clause of that kind could arouse parents who failed to provide guidance for their children to their responsibilities; moreover, it was not the purpose of the Declaration to exhort parents to do their duty. The proposed new text also mentioned the family; parents no doubt had a preponderant influence in western countries, but in other cultures such guidance was given by the whole family.

10. Miss TABBARA (Lebanon) explained that the negotiations for the purpose of drafting a single text had related to two points. First, they had aimed at reconciling the Indian and Greek proposals, and they had in fact led to the Indian delegation's withdrawal of the second part of its amendment (A/C.3/L.1252).

<sup>1/</sup> Subsequently circulated as document A/C.3/L.1263 and Corr.1.

In addition, discussions on the second part of the text had taken place between the United States and the twenty-six Powers; the United States delegation had agreed to withdraw its amendment and to support the new text, which had been revised to take account of its proposals.

11. The Afro-Asian countries had wanted the family to be mentioned in the text because of the role it played in their continents. The text was not really new, but was a combination of several proposals on which the twenty-six Powers and some of the sponsors of amendments had been able to agree.

12. Mrs. MANTZOULINOS (Greece) said she had listened with interest to the delegations of the Afro-Asian countries, who had emphasized the importance of the family in their societies, and she agreed, in a spirit of conciliation, that the word should be inserted in her amendment; however, she wished to retain the words "as of major importance" in her amendment.

13. Miss WILLIS (United States of America) agreed to the new text which had just been submitted, and withdrew her third amendment.

14. Lady GAITSKELL (United Kingdom) said that she would not press the second part of her amendment to principle II, but would maintain the first, because she considered that the draft Declaration must be addressed to nations and individuals, and not to peoples.

15. The CHAIRMAN stated that the Committee would have to vote on the proposed new text and on the Greek and United Kingdom amendments; thus, a vote would be taken first on whether the words "as of major importance" should be added before the words "the guidance given by parents or family", and then on the proposal that the word "peoples" should be replaced by "nations and individuals".

16. Miss GROZA (Romania) asked the representatives of Greece and the United Kingdom, in the interest of continued harmony, to withdraw their amendments, so that the Committee would have before it only the text on which the twenty-six Powers had agreed after altering it to reflect the main points of concern to the sponsors of amendments.

17. Mrs. MIRONOVA (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) stated that the Russian version of the revised text of principle II was unsatisfactory and should be corrected.

#### PRINCIPLE IV

18. The CHAIRMAN suggested that the Committee should take up principle IV, in order to give all delegations time to reflect on the proposed new text of principle II.

19. He recalled that the United States was proposing (A/C.3/L.1233, fourth amendment) that the whole principle should be reworded and replaced by a single paragraph, while the United Kingdom amendment (A/C.3/L.1234, fifth amendment) would insert a new phrase.

20. Lady GAITSKELL (United Kingdom) said that the wording of principle IV, taken as a whole, lacked force and precision; hence her suggestion that indi-

vidual tourism should be expressly mentioned. Although group visits offered an economical means of going abroad, individual travel would best enable young people to meet other young people and gain entry to their family circles.

21. Mr. HOVEYDA (Iran) agreed in the main with the United Kingdom representative concerning principle IV, the wording of which was not entirely satisfactory. The first paragraph set forth general ideas, whereas the second contained very precise proposals which were rather artificially attached to the first paragraph. His delegation therefore favoured the United States proposal that the two paragraphs of the principle should be revised as a single paragraph.

22. Mr. RIOS (Panama) asked for information on the meaning of "twinning of towns" and on the purposes of such arrangements.

23. The CHAIRMAN recalled that Senegal had been the strongest advocate of town twinning at the eighteenth session of the General Assembly.

24. Mr. ZULOAGA (Venezuela) said that the French delegation might also be able to give some information, since—not under United Nations auspices—many towns in France had been twinned with towns in Eastern Europe; the twinning had taken the form of cultural exchanges, visits, and celebrations at which the residents of the towns in question had been able to become acquainted.

25. Mr. COMBAL (France) agreed with the Iranian representative that the text which the United States had proposed for principle IV was better than the original text in that it restated the same ideas in a better form.

26. Town twinning was known in France and his delegation considered it a means of promoting exchanges and relations among countries and, in general, of promoting international co-operation. He would leave it to the Senegalese representative to provide any further information on the matter, since it was at his country's request that the second paragraph of principle IV had been introduced two years earlier.

27. Mr. DELGADO (Senegal) was gratified at the number of delegations which took an interest in town twinning as a means of spreading understanding and the ideals of peace among young people. It was because that method seemed to be rich in possibilities that Senegal, which prided itself on being a country which believed in the exchange of ideas, supported it strongly. Senegal had very early broached the idea of town twinning, which it considered a means of strengthening conventional government diplomacy by a people-to-people diplomacy, in which the young would be expected to play a leading part. Senegal had set up, under the chairmanship of its Minister for Foreign Affairs, the United Town Organization in which a great many States of Africa and of Eastern and Western Europe were represented. The practice of town twinning was wide-spread throughout the world and was very common between African and European towns. In that connexion, he cited several examples of programmes set up in connexion with town twinning and stressed that those programmes were very often directed to young people.

28. In view of the importance of town twinning as Senegal saw it, he did not think it would be enough merely to mention it, as did the United States amendment, in the body of the text along with educational methods of promoting mutual understanding and contacts among young people. Town twinning was a flexible technique, since it could even be initiated directly on the decision of the local authorities, and it was sufficiently broad to cover a great range of activities. In that regard, he recalled that the Town Twinning World Meeting which had met at Lérida, Spain in July 1963 had grouped together all the young people in twinned towns throughout the world, without any discrimination whatsoever.

29. He was prepared to provide whatever additional information might be requested.

30. Mr. RODRIGUEZ FABREGAT (Uruguay) expressed his satisfaction with the explanations given in respect to town twinning. He was willing to accept a mention of that method in principle IV, provided that it was clearly defined.

31. He, too, was convinced that the peoples of the world understood each other better than did their Governments and that it was that type of understanding, town to town, person to person, which gave official covenants and treaties concluded among Governments their effectiveness.

32. In that connexion, he mentioned the contacts and exchanges established through the intermediary of teachers between school children in different countries. That was also, he thought, a form of people-to-people diplomacy.

33. Mrs. DELLA GHERARDESCA (Italy) said that her country was very interested in town twinning, which was fairly wide-spread in Italy.

34. However, her delegation, which was in favour of all means of expanding contacts between young people in different countries and which therefore unreservedly supported principle IV, thought that it would be better to adopt a general wording which could cover different types of activities, without giving a preponderant place to any one.

35. She felt that the United States text (A/C.3/L.1233, fourth amendment) provided a satisfactory and well-balanced enumeration of methods conducive to the promotion of mutual understanding and contacts between young people in different countries, and she would vote for it.

36. Mrs. BEN-ITO (Israel), while reserving her right to speak again on principle IV at a later stage, pointed out that her country, which had for the past few years made great efforts to promote exchanges of students, theatrical, orchestral and other groups, correspondence between school children and similar measures, was in favour of enumerating the activities in question in principle IV.

37. Mr. BAROODY (Saudi Arabia) said that, while he appreciated the United Kingdom suggestion to include individual tourism in principle IV, he wondered whether that idea was appropriate to a declaration concerning young people. It was generally adults who had the financial means for individual travel and

the places they visited were more often selected out of a desire for distraction than a concern to learn about the culture of the countries they went to. Young people, on the contrary, were rarely tourists in the currently accepted meaning of the word; they were more likely to be students, who generally travelled in groups. Nevertheless, the United Kingdom suggestion was worth including, provided that a separate paragraph or principle could be devoted to it.

38. With regard to the United States amendment, he would, for the reasons already explained by other delegations, prefer that town twinning should be mentioned, not in principle IV but in a separate principle or paragraph which could then be linked to the preceding paragraph or principle by a suitable formula. It might be said, for example: "For the reasons indicated in the foregoing paragraph (or principle) town twinning should be encouraged."

39. Moreover, the words "without any discrimination" which applied to town twinning in the original text of principle IV had been omitted from the United States text. He had no doubt that that was merely a slip.

40. Lastly, in the English version of the new text of principle IV, it would be better to say that the exchanges would take place "between all countries" and not "in all countries", since the latter expression applied only to exchanges within a particular country.

41. He unreservedly supported the Mauritanian representative's suggestion that universities should be mentioned in principle IV, and hoped that the suggestion would be made as a formal amendment. He was convinced that the exchange of the daring and even revolutionary ideas held by university students could only be beneficial to the cause of peace in the long run.

42. Mr. HELDAL (Norway) supported the United Kingdom amendment and pointed out that in many countries there were many possibilities for young people to travel inexpensively, either alone or in groups. He was thinking in particular of the very popular youth hostel movement.

43. Mrs. WARZAZI (Morocco) said that, like the delegations of Iran and France, she supported the text proposed by the United States, which restated the ideas in the original text in a clear and concise form.

44. Nevertheless, it would be better to retain the words "it is necessary" in the new text and to insert after the words "twinning of towns" the words "without any discrimination" which also appeared in the original text. She would also like to see a mention of sports in addition to educational and cultural activities.

45. Mr. MURUGESU (Malaysia) said he would support the United States amendment, to principle IV, which was more precisely worded than the original text, if the United States delegation agreed to take account of the suggestions made, and in particular to restore the words "without any discrimination".

46. His delegation supported the suggestion that the Mauritanian representative should submit a formal amendment calling for the insertion of the word "universities" in the text of the principle.

47. Mr. HOVEYDA (Iran) remarked that, after having heard the explanations on the subject of town twinning, he wondered whether it would really be desirable to follow the Senegalese representative's suggestion, since town twinning concerned not only young people but the population as a whole, and hence exceeded the scope of the draft Declaration. Moreover, from a purely drafting point of view, he thought that principle IV jumped too abruptly from an enumeration of general measures in the first paragraph to the definition of an extremely precise measure in the second paragraph; if it was decided to devote a separate paragraph to town twinning, mention must be made of the objective which that method sought to promote, namely, bringing young people together. Lastly, not only did he not understand what exactly was meant by the words "without any discrimination" but he also failed to see how, as some delegations had proposed, those words could be inserted in the United States amendment.

48. With regard to the fifth United Kingdom amendment (A/C.3/L.1234), he said that, while he agreed with the Saudi Arabian representative on a number of points, he doubted the advisability of skimming over the question of tourism while giving a prominent place to town twinning; there was no longer any doubt about the cultural advantages of tourism and travel, which had indeed been given official recognition, as, for example, in the UNESCO programme concerning youth tourism. It would therefore be desirable that the matter should be mentioned in a declaration which was addressed to the young, and not only gilded youth.

49. For those reasons he would support the fifth United Kingdom amendment and the fourth United States amendment, in the hope that the sponsor of the latter would accept the constructive suggestions that had been made by a number of delegations.

50. He joined the Saudi Arabian delegation in requesting the Mauritanian delegation to submit a formal amendment concerning the word "universities".

51. Mrs. BEN-ITO (Israel), referring to the whole of the draft Declaration, on which she would make some general remarks, welcomed the valuable initiative taken by the Romanian delegation in bringing before the Assembly the important question of the promotion among youth of the ideals of peace, mutual respect and understanding between peoples.

52. The United Nations had a special obligation towards youth and, as stated in the Charter, responsibilities to future generations. It must prepare the way for them by doing away with outmoded ways of thinking and approaches to international problems. It must teach the young to adapt themselves to the revolutionary changes which had occurred in the world through the process of decolonization, scientific progress placing at man's disposal forces of hitherto unknown magnitude, and the development of a sense of international responsibility.

53. If in the past the young had had to shed their blood because of the errors of their elders, their task must henceforth be to build the peace. While education in the school and the family had a major role to play, it must be recognized that education alone was not enough and that the atmosphere in which

a generation grew up was as important as the facts and principles it had been taught; the general climate of society had quite as great a formative effect on the minds of the young as institutions of learning and parental guidance. Thus, in a society dominated by hatred, a young mind was filled with hatred, and was distorted by it to the point where any objective education given in that psychological context was turned from its purpose. Education offered with the best possible intentions could not bear fruit and create a peace-loving generation if, for example, the media of information incited to hatred or aggression. In that connexion, she welcomed the suggestion of the Chilean representative that UNESCO should hold regional conferences for the purpose of ensuring that textbooks used in schools conformed to the general principles set out in the draft Declaration.

54. Her delegation, convinced that the United Nations had a special responsibility to youth, suggested that to promote the purposes of the Declaration the United Nations should consider establishing a kind of youth council which would have the task of promoting principles of international co-operation among youth and would provide young people with an opportunity of meeting and studying together, without hatred or prejudice, the problems which had divided their countries. Perhaps those young people would point out to their elders the path which their elders had not been able to show to them.

55. Her delegation subscribed unreservedly to the aims and purposes of the draft Declaration, which it hoped would become a living reality and guide the policies of all States Members of the United Nations.

56. She wished, lastly, to pay a tribute to UNICEF, whose work for children had most fittingly been rewarded with the Nobel Prize. She congratulated UNICEF, noting with pride that a compatriot of hers was serving as the Chairman of its Executive Board.

57. Miss WILLIS (United States of America) said, for the benefit of representatives who had commented on the United States amendment concerning principle IV, that her delegation had simply wished to offer a text which was more in keeping with the requirements of a declaration of general principles and was drafted more concisely and logically.

58. She would not dwell on the subject, since her delegation was consulting with the sponsors of the draft Declaration with a view to working out a generally acceptable text.

59. Mr. SANON (Upper Volta), referring to the fifth United Kingdom amendment, asked whether it was not rather visionary to call for individual tourism "without any discrimination" at a time when the laws of many countries imposed restrictions in the matter. While not opposing the amendment, his delegation would be compelled to abstain on it.

60. It would vote to maintain the second paragraph of the original text, because it considered that town twinning could contribute greatly to friendship among peoples and promote, through exchanges between universities and towns of different countries, that knowledge of languages which was so necessary for understanding among peoples.

61. Lady GAITSKELL (United Kingdom) said she naturally hoped that tourism, whether collective or individual, would be easier in the future, but she saw no reason to pass over in silence travel abroad, which offered young people such an enriching experience.

62. Her delegation thought it best to maintain its amendment unchanged; she could not agree to making a separate paragraph of it, as requested by the Saudi Arabian representative, for there was no reason to deal with the same question—that of travel—in two different paragraphs.

63. Mr. DELGADO (Senegal) agreed with the Iranian representative that town twinning was not only of interest to the young; it offered both to young people and to adults a means of understanding other people better, and for that reason it deserved to be mentioned in the draft Declaration.

64. He thanked the United States representative for her explanations of her amendment. He would like to see town twinning dealt with in a separate paragraph because he regarded town twinning as an excellent way of promoting, through exchanges and meetings, co-operation and closer relations between nations, and hence between young people. Nevertheless, since the United States delegation was concerned only about the drafting, in a spirit of compromise his delegation and a number of other African and Latin American delegations would agree that principle IV should have only one paragraph, provided that the words "without any discrimination" were added after "twinning of towns".

65. Mr. KYPRIANOU (Cyprus) unreservedly supported the fifth United Kingdom amendment, as he firmly believed in the cultural and educational value of individual travel.

66. Mr. KOCHMAN (Mauritania) proposed on behalf of the sponsors of the draft Declaration, and in response to the appeals of various delegations, that the word "universities" should be inserted in principle IV.

67. Mr. DAYRELL DE LIMA (Brazil) suggested to the United Kingdom representative that she should replace her amendment by "vacation travelling, either individual or collective".

68. Lady GAITSKELL (United Kingdom) accepted that suggestion.

69. Mr. OLCAY (Turkey) associated himself with the remarks of the Moroccan and Iranian representatives.

#### Organization of work

70. The CHAIRMAN observed that the Committee had not completed consideration of the draft International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (agenda item 58), the measures of implementation and final clauses of which were still to be discussed. He suggested that 6 p.m. on 28 October 1965, should be set as the time-limit for the submission of amendments to the implementation clauses proposed by the Philippines (A/C.3/L.1221), to be considered together with the Secretariat's statement of financial implications (A/C.3/L.1251), and to the suggestions for final clauses presented by the officers of the Committee (A/C.3/L.1237).

*It was so decided.*

71. The CHAIRMAN suggested deferring the time-limit for the submission of amendments to the draft International Covenants on Human Rights (agenda item 65), which was to expire at 6 p.m. on 28 October 1965. Since the implementation clauses of the draft Covenants had some connexion with those proposed by the Philippines for the draft International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, it might be best to wait until the latter had been worked out before presenting amendments to the draft Covenants. The Committee's task would be facilitated thereby.

The meeting rose at 1.10 p.m.